

FIFTH ANNUAL
GENERAL REPORT
OF THE DEPARTMENT,

1904-05.



Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



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DUBLIN CASTLE,

9th April, 1906.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 7th instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Fifth Annual General Report of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, 1904-5.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. B. DOUGHERTY.

The Secretary,

Department of Agriculture
and Technical Instruction,
Dublin.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page
INTRODUCTION,	1
PART I.—ADMINISTRATION AND FUNDS.	
COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE AND BOARDS—	
The Council of Agriculture,	2
The Agricultural Board,	3
The Board of Technical Instruction,	3
The Consultative Committee of Education,	5
FUNDS OF THE DEPARTMENT—	
The Parliamentary Vote,	6
The Endowment Fund,	7
ADMINISTRATION OF THE ENDOWMENT FUND—	
The "Endowment Fund,"	8
Funds for Agricultural Purposes,	9
Funds for Technical Instruction,	9
Sea Fisheries, £10,000 per annum,	10
Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund,	10
CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS—	
The Royal College of Science,	11
Other Central Institutions,	12
The Geological Survey of Ireland,	12
MISCELLANEOUS—	
Irish Minerals and Raw Materials,	12
Grants of Books to Village Libraries,	13
Agricultural Banks,	13
Partial Failure of the Potato Crop in 1904,	14
PART II.—DETAILS OF THE DEPARTMENT'S OPERATIONS, 1904-1905.	
AGRICULTURE,	15
AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION,	16
At the Royal College of Science,	17
„ Albert Agricultural College, Glasnevin,	18
„ Munster Institute, Cork,	19
Agricultural Schools and Classes,	20
Itinerant Instruction in Agriculture,	21
Agricultural Stations,	22
Horticulture and Bee-keeping,	22
Poultry Keeping,	24

PART II.—DETAILS OF THE DEPARTMENT'S OPERATIONS, 1904-1905—*continued*.

	Page
AGRICULTURE— <i>continued</i> .	
Home Butter-Making,	25
Pioneer Lectures,	25
IMPROVEMENT OF LIVE STOCK,	25
Horse Breeding,	26
Cattle Breeding,	28
Swine Breeding,	30
Subsidies to Shows,	31
Prizes for Small Farms and Cottages,	32
SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS,	33
Field Experiments,	33
Special Barley Experiments,	34
Early Potato Growing,	34
Fruit and Vegetable Preserving,	35
Cheese-making,	36
Calf Feeding,	37
Seed Testing Station,	37
Tobacco Growing,	39
Analysis of Spraying Material,	40
Manufacture of Peat Fuel,	41
Flax Growing,	41
Purification of Creamery Sewage,	42
Improvement in Creamery Management,	43
Surprise Butter Competitions,	44
MISCELLANEOUS—	
Fruit as a Farm Crop,	45
Forestry,	46
Mortality in Young Cattle,	46
Abortion in Cattle,	47
Poultry Fattening,	47
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION,	48
THE ORGANISATION OF A SYSTEM OF INSTRUCTION IN EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCES, &c., IN DAY SECONDARY SCHOOLS,	48
THE ORGANISATION OF TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION UNDER LOCAL AUTHORITIES,	51
Urban Schemes,	51
County Schemes,	58
Joint County and Urban Schemes,	59
Industries,	60

PART II.—DETAILS OF THE DEPARTMENT'S OPERATIONS, 1904-1905—*continued*.

	Page
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION— <i>continued</i> .	
Flaying of Hides,	61
Residential Schools of Domestic Training for Girls,	62
Details of County Borough Schemes,	62
" " Urban District Schemes,	64
" " County Schemes,	68
THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS,	78
Summer Courses, 1905,	79
Teachers—Science and Art,	83
" Commercial Subjects,	83
" Manual Instruction,	83
" Domestic Economy,	83
" National School Teachers,	83
CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS—	
Royal College of Science and Metropolitan School of Art,	84
Irish Training School of Domestic Economy,	84
SCHOLARSHIPS,	85
Junior Scholarships,	85
Scholarships at Trades Preparatory Schools,	86
Scholarships at Residential Schools of Domestic Training,	86
Local Science and Art Exhibitions,	87
Senior Science Scholarships,	87
Senior Art Scholarships,	87
Industrial Scholarships,	88
DRAWING AND MANUAL INSTRUCTION IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS,	88
FISHERIES—	
SEA FISHERIES,	89
Loops,	90
Piers and Harbours,	90
Telegraphic Intelligence,	92
Marine Superintendence,	92
INLAND FISHERIES,	92
Salmon Fisheries,	92
Protection of Inland Fisheries,	93
Hatcheries,	93
Eel Fisheries,	93
Pollen Fisheries,	93
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH,	93
LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION,	94

PART II.—DETAILS OF THE DEPARTMENT'S OPERATIONS, 1904-1905—*continued.*

STATISTICS AND INTELLIGENCE,	Page 94
VETERINARY,	96
TRANSIT AND MARKETS—	
TRANSIT OF ANIMALS,	98
TRANSIT OF PRODUCE,	98
Butter,	98
Eggs,	101
Fowl,	102
Fruit,	102
Fish,	103
Bacon and Pork,	103
SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS,	103
Administration of the Acts,	103
Food Inspectors in Counties,	103
Working of the Acts in the Counties,	103
Food Inspectors in the Boroughs,	108
Working of the Acts in the Boroughs,	108
The Department's Action,	110
Margarine—Registration of Premises,	113
Register : Inspection by Department's Officers,	114
Sale of Butter adulterated with Margarine,	114
Vegetable Butter,	115
Water in Butter,	115
Defect in Summons,	116
Milk Deficient in Fat,	117
MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1887,	117
Offences under the Act,	117
Enforcement of the Act,	118
Alleged Sales of Foreign Bacon as Irish—Action of the Department,	118
RAILWAY RATES,	118
Department may appear before Railway and Canal Com- missioners,	118
Action of Department,	119
Conferences between Consignors and Railway Companies,	119
Railway Bills,	120

PART II.—DETAILS OF THE DEPARTMENT'S OPERATIONS, 1904-1905—*continued*.

	Page
TRANSIT AND MARKETS— <i>continued</i> .	
FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1893, . . .	120
Utilisation of the Statute,	120
District Analysts' Reports,	121
Action of Local Authorities,	123
Prosecutions; Certificates,	123
MARKETS AND FAIRS (WEIGHING OF CATTLE) ACTS,	
1887 and 1891,	123
Accommodation for Weighing Cattle,	123
Exemption Orders,	124
<hr/>	
APPENDICES,	125
(See Table of Contents, p. 126).	

FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT

OF THE

Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

JOHN CAMPBELL, EARL OF ABERDEEN,

&C., &C., &C.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR

OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour, on behalf of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, to submit their Fifth Annual General Report.

As explained in previous reports, it is more suitable that the Annual Report of the Department, instead of being limited to the period of the financial year, should include operations up to at least the 30th of September, when the agricultural year has its natural close. The present Report accordingly for the most part covers that period, and, in some instances, brings the account of the Department's proceedings up to the end of December, 1905.

The Report has been divided as follows :—

Part I. ADMINISTRATION AND FUNDS.

1. Council of Agriculture and Boards.
2. Funds of the Department.
3. Administration of the Endowment Fund.
4. Central Institutions.
5. Miscellaneous.

Part II. DETAILS OF THE DEPARTMENT'S OPERATIONS.

1. Agriculture.
2. Technical Instruction.
3. Fisheries.
4. Statistics and Intelligence.
5. Veterinary.
6. Transit and Markets.

PART I.—ADMINISTRATION AND FUNDS.

1. COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE AND BOARDS.

The Council of Agriculture, which is constituted under Section 7 of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, consists of 104 members, of whom 68 are appointed by the County Councils and 34 are nominated by the Department, the President and Vice-President of the Department being *ex-officio* members. A list of the members of the Council is printed in the Appendices (p. 138).

**Council of
Agriculture.**

During the year 1905 there were two meetings of the Council of Agriculture, one on the 9th February, and the other on the 14th November. As usual, the meetings were held in the buildings of the Royal University, where, through the courtesy of the Senate of the University, the necessary accommodation was placed at the disposal of the Department.

At the meeting in February the more important subjects discussed were the following:—The undesirability of any alteration in the existing law regarding the importation of live cattle into the United Kingdom; the establishment of a herd-book for Irish shorthorn dairy cattle; the failure of the potato crop in the West of Ireland; the extension of tillage in Ireland; arterial drainage; agricultural schools; insurance of live stock; Irish produce in the markets of the United Kingdom; compulsory dipping of sheep; amendments in the fishery laws.

At the November meeting the following subjects, among others, were under consideration:—The development of county schemes and the importance of local organization; the method of collecting agricultural statistics; re-afforestation; arterial drainage; the question of rates for the carriage of agricultural produce; the desirability of legislation to render compulsory the marking of imported meat; the cultivation of tobacco in Ireland; and the methods of checking the adulteration and fraudulent sale of butter. A summary of the proceedings of each meeting of the Council, together with the Vice-President's address, was published in the Department's *Journal*.*

Under Section 27 of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, the members of the Council of Agriculture and of each Board established by the Act, hold office for terms of three years. The tenure of office of the members of the existing Council and Boards expires on 31st March, 1906. The new Council and Boards will be constituted as soon as practicable after that date. Revised regulations under Section 24 of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, for the appointment of members of the Council of Agriculture, the Agricultural Board, and the Board of Technical Instruction, were sealed on the 2nd December, 1905, and were issued to the County Councils in the same month. A copy of these regulations is printed in the Appendices (p. 150).

* *Journal*, Vol. V., No. 3, p. 409, and Vol. VI., No. 2, p. 209.

The Agricultural Board.

The Agricultural Board at present consists of the following members:—

Name.	Address.	By whom appointed.
Clark, Alexander L., J.P.,	Moyola Lodge, Castle-dawson, Co. Londonderry.	The Department.
Downes, Robert, J.P.,	Russellstown, Mullingar.	Leinster Provincial Committee.
Everard, Col. Nugent T., D.L.	Randloustown, Navan, Co. Meath.	The Department.
Gore-Booth, Sir Joselyn, Bart.	Lissadell, Sligo.	The Department.
Healy, His Grace The Most Rev. John, D.D., Lord Archbishop of Tuam.	St. Jarlath's, Tuam, Co. Galway.	Connaught Provincial Committee.
Hogan, Patrick J., J.P.,	Coolreagh, Bodyke, Co. Clare.	Munster Provincial Committee.
Kelly, Most Rev. Denis, D.D., Lord Bishop of Ross.	Bishop's House, Skibbereen Co. Cork.	Munster Provincial Committee.
Lough, Arthur S., J.P.,	Drom Mullae, Killeshandra, Co. Cavan.	Ulster Provincial Committee.
Monteagle, The Right Hon. Lord, K.P., D.L.	Mount Trenchard, Foynes, Co. Limerick.	The Department.
Montgomery, H. de F., D.L.	Blesingbourne, Fivemiletown, Co. Tyrone.	Ulster Provincial Committee.
Nolan, Col. John P., J.P.,	Ballinderry, Tuam, Co. Galway.	Connaught Provincial Committee.
O'Neill, Patrick J., J.P.,	Kinsealy House, Malahide, Co. Dublin.	Leinster Provincial Committee.

The Agricultural Board meets at the offices of the Department, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin. The funds controlled by the Agricultural Board are set forth on page 9. The schemes and operations of the Department that are explained in detail in the section of this report which deals with agriculture, have all been undertaken with their advice and concurrence.

Board of Technical Instruction.

The Board of Technical Instruction, as at present constituted, consists of the following members:—

Name.	Address.	By whom appointed.
Barbour, Frank, . . .	The Wolds, Snitterfield, Stratford-on-Avon.	Ulster Provincial Committee.
Clancy, Most Rev. John, D.D., Lord Bishop of Elphin.	St. Mary's, Sligo, . . .	Connaught Provincial Committee.
Dempsey, James, . . .	York-road, Belfast, . . .	Belfast County Borough Council.
Dowd, Patrick, . . .	32, South City Markets, Dublin.	Dublin County Borough Council.
Danne, Christopher J., J.P.	Watercourse, Cork, . . .	The Department.
Finlay, Rev. T. A., M.A.,	University College, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.	Leinster Provincial Committee.
FitzGerald, Sir Edward, Bart.	Geraldine-place, Cork,	Cork County Borough Council.

Name.	Address.	By whom appointed.
Goff, Sir William G. Davis, Bart., J.P.	Glenville, Waterford.	Waterford County Borough Council.
Harrington, Timothy C., M.P.	70, Harcourt-street, Dublin.	Dublin County Borough Council.
Henderson, Sir James, A.M., D.L.	Oakley House, Windsor Park, Belfast.	The Department.
Jaffé, Sir Otto, J.P.	Kin Edar, Strandtown, Belfast.	Belfast County Borough Council.
Joyce, Alderman Michael, M.P., Mayor of Limerick.	Limerick.	Limerick County Borough Council.
Lally, Very Rev. P. J., P.P.	St. Joseph's, Galway.	The Department.
McLearn, Sir William, J.P.	Carrickmore House, Londonderry.	Londonderry County Borough Council.
Martin, Rev. William Todd, D.D., D.Litt.	College House, College-green, Belfast.	Intermediate Education Board.
Molloy, William R. J., J.P., M.R.L.A.	78, Kenilworth-square, Rathgar, Co. Dublin.	Commissioners of National Education.
Power, Thomas.	Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.	Munster Provincial Committee.
Smith, William, J.P.	Montree, Athlone.	The Department.
Taylor, Alexander.	99, Donegall-street, Belfast.	Belfast County Borough Council.
Teegan, Thomas H.	10, Claremont-road, Sandymount, Dublin.	Joint Committee of Councils of the County Dublin Urban Districts.
Woodhams, William J.	16, Royal-terrace, Fairview, Dublin.	Dublin County Borough Council.

The Board of Technical Instruction at present control the expenditure of an annual sum of £29,000, which is set aside for technical instruction elsewhere than in County Boroughs, and for certain central purposes. This sum of £29,000 is part of the annual sum of £55,000 provided for technical instruction in non-agricultural subjects under the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, the balance, £26,000, being allocated, with the concurrence of the Board, for technical instruction in the six county boroughs, and applied in aid of schemes in these boroughs subject to the approval of the Department alone. Out of the sum of £29,000 referred to, the Department, with the concurrence of the Board, set aside an annual sum of £4,000 for central purposes, *e.g.*, for Senior Scholarship schemes, provision for training teachers, &c. The remaining £25,000 is distributed in aid of approved schemes of technical instruction in urban and county districts in the manner explained in the Department's Third Annual Report. Details of these schemes will be found in Part II. of the present report, under the head of "Technical Instruction."

As the funds available for the ordinary subjects of technical instruction are all needed for the urban schemes, the Department found it necessary to ask the Agricultural Board to allocate a sum of £5,000 in 1902-3, and of £5,500 in 1903-4,

and of £7,500 in 1904-5, out of the funds administered with the concurrence of that Board, for Manual Instruction classes and Domestic Economy classes in rural districts. Such classes are regarded as part of the general scheme of agricultural education, but, for administrative reasons, the Department have hitherto found it convenient to administer this sum with the concurrence of the Board of Technical Instruction. Classes in lace and crochet-making, basket-making, and other rural industries, are also financed from the Agricultural surplus, the amount voted in 1904-5 for this special purpose being £3,000.

The Consultative Committee for co-ordinating educational administration, as constituted by Section 23 of the Act of 1899, consists of the Vice-President of the Department as Chairman, and one person appointed by each of the following bodies :—

**The Consultative
Committee
of Education.**

The Commissioners of National Education; the Intermediate Education Board; the Agricultural Board, and the Board of Technical Instruction. The Committee, as at present constituted, consists of the following members :—

Name.	Address.	By whom appointed.
The Right Hon. Sir Horace Plunkett, P.C., K.C.V.O., F.R.S., Vice-President of the Department.	Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, Dublin.	Ex-officio.
Rev. T. A. Finlay, M.A., F.R.U.I.	University College, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.	Intermediate Education Board.
William J. M. Starksie, M.A., Litt.D.	Tyrone House, Marlborough-street, Dublin.	Commissioners of National Education.
William B. J. Molloy, J.P., M.R.I.A.	78, Kenilworth-square, Rathgar, Co. Dublin.	Board of Technical Instruction.
T. P. Gill.	Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, Dublin.	Agricultural Board.

The last meeting of the Committee was held on 19th June, 1905, when final recommendations were made in regard to the co-ordination of the National Education Board's Code for evening schools with the Department's revised regulations for the administration of the Science and Art grants for schools other than day secondary schools. The arrangements recommended by the Committee were accepted by the National Education Board and the Department, and were subsequently approved by the Treasury. The Department's revised scheme, which will come into operation for the session 1906-7, should be of much assistance to Technical Instruction Committees, as under it increased funds will become available in connection with evening technical schools.

It may be useful to state briefly the more important work that has hitherto engaged the attention of the Consultative Committee. As a result of their suggestions, co-ordination has been promoted in the following matters:—Arrangements between the Intermediate Education Board and the Department for co-ordinating the courses in Science and Drawing of these two bodies; the training at summer courses by the Department, of Secondary school teachers, for giving instruction in Experimental Science, Drawing, Domestic Economy, and Manual Instruction, in Intermediate schools; the utilisation of Technical schools for training National school teachers in Experimental Science; the co-ordination of the National Education Board's Code for Evening schools and the Department's Code for Evening Science and Art classes; arrangements regarding the teaching of Cookery, Laundry-work, Domestic Economy, and Manual-work in wood and metal for pupils of the higher standards of National schools; the recognition of Domestic Economy as a special subject on which grants are payable in Secondary schools for girls. Amongst the subjects which have also been considered by the Consultative Committee are the grading of schools and the existing arrangements regarding scholarships and exhibitions available for pupils of Primary and Secondary schools, whether through the Intermediate programme or those of the Department. Furthermore, at the instance of the Committee, a sub-committee, representing the Intermediate Education Board and the Department was appointed with a view to working out in detail the subjects of co-ordination between the two Departments, recommended by the Consultative Committee. This sub-committee has been meeting regularly since its appointment in 1901; the last meeting of that Committee having taken place on the 28th of March, 1905. In pursuance of this process of co-ordination, which is steadily advancing, a Committee of heads of Secondary schools has been appointed by the Department to confer with them regarding the programme of Experimental Science, Drawing, and Manual Instruction in Day Secondary schools.

2. FUNDS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

(a.) *Parliamentary Vote.*

In the Parliamentary Vote for the Department provision was made for the salaries and other expenses in connection with the officers and institutions transferred from other Departments under Section 2 of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act of 1899, as well as for the salaries and expenses of officers appointed since 1st April, 1900. The Vote also contained the following grants-in-aid:—Cattle Pleuro-Pneumonia

Account, £16,200; Congested Districts Board, £25,000; provision for agricultural, &c., purposes under Sec. 15 of the Act, £18,000 (which forms part of the Endowment Fund); and the grant in aid of technical instruction, as defined by the Technical Instruction Act of 1899 (known as the "Equivalent Grant") for which £3,500 was provided in the Parliamentary Vote for 1904-5, in addition to a like sum contributed from the Ireland Development Grant. The grants for the purchase of specimens for the Museum, £2,300; books for the National Library, £1,300; and apparatus for the Royal College of Science, £2,000, were of the same amounts as in previous years.

For the Science and Art grants payable to schools adopting the Department's programme for Experimental Science, Drawing and Manual Instruction, and Domestic Economy, in Day Secondary schools, a provision of £25,400 was taken. The sum of £5,000 voted for school accessories, models and books, was fully expended.

The sums expended for the institutions maintained by the Department from the Parliamentary Vote during the year 1904-5 were as follows:—

	£
Royal College of Science,	15,268
Museum of Science and Art,	12,522
National Library,	4,536
Metropolitan School of Art,	4,497
Royal Botanic Gardens,	4,091
	<hr/>
	£40,914

(b.) *Endowment Fund.*

During the year ended 31st March, 1905, the whole of the Department's Annual Endowment Fund of £166,000, provided under the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, was duly received, together with a further annual sum of £5,000 under the provisions of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, No. 2, 1902. The latter sum was previously payable to the Royal Dublin Society under the Probate Duties (Scotland and Ireland) Act, 1888, for the improvement of the breeds of horses and cattle.

There was also received a contribution of £3,500 from the Ireland Development Grant, earmarked for the purposes of Technical Instruction, and a contribution of £2,000 from the Congested Districts Board in respect of agricultural schemes, the work in connection with which has been transferred to the Department. The amount received as interest arising out of securities held by the Department, and from moneys on deposit in the Bank of Ireland, was £13,783 2s. 6d., and the interest received from loans for bulls, stallions, &c., amounted to £509 18s. 6d. (See pp. 134-136 for details).

(c.) *The General Cattle Diseases Fund.*

The General Cattle Diseases Fund was formed by assessment on the several Poor Law Unions in Ireland mainly for the purpose of recouping to local authorities one-half of the expenditure incurred by them under the Diseases of Animals Acts, thus lessening the burthen which might otherwise press unduly on particular localities owing to the prevalence therein of contagious diseases of animals. It may also, however, be drawn upon to supplement the Annual-Grant-in-Aid of the Cattle Pleuro-Pneumonia Account in any year in which that grant proves insufficient to meet the expenditure of the Central Authority in dealing with pleuro-pneumonia, foot and mouth disease, rabies and swine fever. It is replenished by assessments on the several counties and county boroughs in proportion to the net annual value of property therein. The total amount which may be levied on the several contributing bodies for the purposes of the fund is limited by the Diseases of Animals Act of 1894 to a sum which, added to a balance of £5,287 15s. 8d. transferred from the Cattle Plague Account on 30th September, 1878, when the General Cattle Diseases Fund was first instituted, is equivalent to a poundage of 8d. in the £; and no larger sum may be levied at any one time than the equivalent of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £. Since the inception of the fund a sum, equivalent to a poundage rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £, has been levied in seventeen assessments, the last of which was dated 8th November, 1904. An assessment at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £ yields approximately £15,750, and this sum covers the normal expenditure for a period of about two years.

A proportion of the fines recovered in prosecutions for offences under the Diseases of Animals Acts is also carried to the credit of the General Cattle Diseases Fund, and the amount thus realised covers certain miscellaneous expenses of the Central Authority such as the expenses incurred in the examination of carcasses washed ashore, etc., with which the fund is also chargeable under Sec. 72 (4) of the Act of 1894.

3. ADMINISTRATION OF THE ENDOWMENT FUND.

The Department's Endowment Fund consists, as has been shown above under (b.), of an annual income of £171,000, supplemented by £3,500 from the Ireland Development Grant and £2,000 from the Congested Districts Board. From this sum £58,500 has to be set aside, as shewn below, for the purposes of technical instruction, and £10,000 for sea fisheries. Provision has also to be made for the payment of the superannuation allowances of certain persons formerly employed under the Commissioners of National Education, and for the travelling expenses of members of the Council of Agriculture, and of the two Boards established by the Act of 1899.

The "Endowment
Fund."

When the sums mentioned above have been provided for, the balance (approximately £107,000), which constitutes the annual sum administered with the concurrence of the Agricultural Board, is applicable for "the purposes of agriculture and other rural industries and sea fisheries." In addition to the annual income, certain capital sums, amounting in all to £204,906, were placed at the disposal of the Department under Section 15 (e.) and (g.) of the Act of 1899. These sums and the unexpended balances (£177,950) of the Department's income during the initial years of their existence, when the agricultural schemes were not yet in full operation, have been invested in securities, the face value of which is £390,837, and the cash value is approximately £381,500. The liabilities on this sum of £381,500 in respect of fixed charges for technical instruction, sea fisheries, etc., under the Act of 1899, amounted at the end of the financial year 1904-5 to £112,440, leaving a balance of £269,060, which constitutes a reserve fund applicable to the purposes of agriculture. A considerable portion of this reserve fund has been allocated, with the concurrence of the Agricultural Board, for various purposes connected with agriculture, more particularly the purchase of land, the erection and equipment of buildings for various institutions, the establishment of which was postponed in accordance with the Department's educational policy as explained in the Vice-President's Memorandum on Agricultural Education in Ireland.* The interest derived from the securities and moneys on deposit in the Bank of Ireland is also applied towards expenditure on agricultural purposes.

The net amount of the expenditure on the agricultural side of the Department's work in 1904-5, including £7,500 allocated for the purpose of providing manual instruction and instruction in domestic economy in rural districts, was £166,895. In this sum, however, several exceptional items of a non-recurring character are included, which may be regarded as capital expenditure defrayed from the reserve fund. Among these items were the purchase price of Athenry Agricultural Station, £27,097; part equipment of Clonakilty Agricultural Station, £2,100; purchase price of the Avondale Estate for a school of forestry, £9,870; and a grant of £10,000 made in connection with the partial failure of the potato crop in 1904, to which further reference is made on page 14.

Under Section 16 (c) of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction Act of 1899 an annual sum of £55,000, allocated for the purposes of technical instruction is to be divided triennially into two parts, one part of which (£26,000 for the three years ending 1905-6) must be distributed, in proportion to their respective populations, among

* See First Annual General Report of the Department, 1900-01 (Cd. 838, 1901), page 116.

the county boroughs, in aid of approved schemes of technical instruction, and the other part (£29,000) for schemes of technical instruction elsewhere than in county boroughs, and for certain other purposes mentioned in the Act, such as the collection of information for the purposes of technical instruction.

The grant in aid of technical instruction for 1904-5, commonly known as the "Equivalent Grant," consisted of £3,500, provided from the Parliamentary Vote, and £3,500 from the Ireland Development Grant. In the current year, 1905-6, the whole sum of £7,000 is provided from the Ireland Development Grant.

A grant of £7,500 for the purposes of instruction in manual work and domestic economy in rural districts was made from the funds administered by the Agricultural Board.

The total of these sums available in 1904-5 for technical instruction in non-agricultural subjects was £69,500, and the expenditure was £67,263 14s. 9d., of which £19,320 16s. 6d. was paid to the county boroughs. The amount of the balances accrued in 1904-5 and previous years still due and payable to the county boroughs on 31st March, 1905, was £44,261 14s. 9d.

Under Sec. 16 (d.) of the Act of 1899 a provision of £10,000 is to be made each year for the purposes

Sea Fisheries, £10,000 of sea fisheries.

per annum.

The net expenditure in 1904-5 was £10,145, of which £2,512 was spent on marine works carried out at Liscannor, Ardmore, Slade, Arklow and Courtown, the cost being met out of the unexpended balances accumulated under this sub-head in previous years. The total amount of these savings on 31st March, 1905, available for fishery purposes, was £14,890. This amount has been fully allocated for dredging harbours, building piers and boat-slips, and other marine works. Full information in regard to these works is given in the Department's Reports on the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland.

The portion of the Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund reserved by the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1891, for expenditure elsewhere than in Congested Districts counties, which remained vested in the Commissioners of Public Works, was transferred to the Department under an Order in Council dated 24th March, 1904, in accordance with the terms of Section 15 (c) of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899.

The Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund was the residue of a sum collected by public subscription for the relief of distress in Ireland in the year 1822. This sum was vested in trustees known as the "Trustees to aid Sea and Coast Fisheries of Ireland." By the Act 47 and 48 Vic., c. 21, the fund was transferred to the Commissioners of Public Works, who were authorised to make fishery loans therefrom to such persons, and upon such

security, as the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries should recommend. By the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1891 (54 and 55 Vic., c. 48) the fund was transferred to the Congested Districts Board, save £20,000, which was reserved for the purpose of loans in non-congested districts under the same terms as obtained before the passing of that Act.

By the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, this sum of £20,000—or what it was then represented by in cash, investments and outstanding loans—was placed at the disposal of the Department. It was not, however, actually transferred until 18th April, 1904, when the Department received from the Commissioners of Public Works £1,521 19s. 6d. in cash, £20,000 in Consols, and promissory notes to the amount of £7,700, inclusive of arrears and irrecoverable balances.

In 1904-5 one hundred and thirty-seven applications for loans out of the Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund were favourably considered by the Department, and a sum of £2,845 was issued for the purchase and repair of boats and fishing gear. The rules suggested by the Department for the administration of the fund, which were embodied in an Order in Council dated 7th July, 1904, permit of greater freedom in meeting the necessities of the fishing population than formerly. The manner in which these loans are being repaid is very creditable to the borrowers—the bad debts not amounting to one per cent. Details of the transactions are published in the Annual Reports of the Fisheries Branch.

4. CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS.

The thirty-sixth annual report of the Dean and Council of the Royal College of Science, being the report for the Session 1903-4, will be found in the Appendices (see page 477).

The Royal College of Science.

The curriculum of the College is designed to meet the needs of varied classes of students of applied science, and the regular work of the several faculties, as well as that of the special summer courses for teachers held during the vacation, has proceeded satisfactorily.

The efforts that are being made by the Department to provide the additional accommodation which is urgently needed for the work of the College were, unfortunately, set back through the destruction by fire of the temporary buildings at Harcourt-terrace, Dublin, which had practically reached completion. Steps are being taken to have the additional accommodation provided with as little delay as practicable.

The arrangements for the erection of the new buildings for the Royal College of Science on the site which has been acquired in Upper Merrion-street, under the provisions of the Public Offices Site (Dublin) Act of 1903, are in progress under the direction of the Commissioners of Public Works.

The question of increasing the accommodation at present available for readers, and for the storage of books, at the National Library, has received careful consideration. A Committee appointed by the Treasury have made careful inquiry into the whole matter, and have issued a report recommending certain alterations and extensions of the existing space, which, if carried out, will have the effect of providing a much-needed increase of accommodation.

The Department deeply regret to have to record the death of Mr. R. H. A. Willis, Head Master of the Metropolitan School of Art. Mr. Willis was appointed to succeed Mr. James Brennan as Head Master of the school in 1904, and died quite suddenly in August, 1905. Mr. Willis's great abilities and experience of art teaching would have enabled him to give the Department most useful help in completing the reorganisation of the School of Art.

During the year a considerable number of valuable and rare objects have been added to the collections at the Science and Art Museum. The circulation of school exhibits from the Museum has been continued.

Particulars regarding the year's work in the Science and Art Museum, the Royal Botanic Gardens, and the National Library are given in the Appendices (see pp. 424-476).

By an Order dated 15th March, 1905, made by the Lord Lieutenant in Council, under Section 4 of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, the powers and duties hitherto exercised and performed by the English Board of Education in respect of the Geological Survey in Ireland, were transferred, as from the 1st April, 1905, to the Department. This arrangement is in accordance with the scheme contemplated by the Departmental Committee on the Royal College of Science, presided over by Sir William Abney, K.C.B., F.R.S., in 1901. The Geological Survey in Ireland will therefore, in future, form portion of the Department's work. The Survey has been placed under the charge of the Professor of Geology at the Royal College of Science.

5. MISCELLANEOUS.

The Department have continued to make inquiries and give advice, through the agency of their economic geologist, on very varied matters relating to the mineral resources and raw materials of the country. They have been able to advise persons interested in the development of specific mineral deposits, or supposed deposits, as to whether the deposits were worthy of prospecting with a view to their being worked on commercial lines.

**Other Central
Institutions.**

**The Geological Survey
of Ireland.**

**Irish Minerals
and Raw Materials.**

The Department's village libraries scheme continues in operation. Small grants of books (not exceeding, except in special cases, £3 in value) on agricultural and technical subjects, have been given to approved libraries in districts where the Department have had reason to believe that the libraries would prove useful auxiliaries to their schemes of agriculture and technical instruction.

The Department have for some time past given considerable attention to the question of the benefits which can be conferred on the small agriculturists of Ireland by the extension of the system of Raiffeisen credit associations or hanks. It is, of course, recognised that these hanks are only suited to districts where farming is on a small scale, and where the farmers are not able easily to obtain loans from the joint stock hanks.

Prior to the establishment of the Department a number of these associations had been formed by the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society, with excellent results. The Department ascertained that the audited accounts of the hanks so established had been most satisfactory, and an inquiry as to their working led them to believe that this form of co-operation was eminently suited to the character of Irish rural life, and productive of moral and material good. They accordingly decided to devote a portion of their funds to assisting in the organisation of agricultural hanks in suitable localities, and, with the concurrence of the Agricultural Board, a sum of £10,000 was allocated for loan capital in connection therewith.

The Department advance loans varying in amount from £25 to £100 to approved hanks, on which interest is charged at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum. The advances are made under a bond given by the hank for the due repayment of the loan, and this bond forms a continuing security until the loan is paid off. Loans are granted for eighteen months, and may be called in at the expiration of that period; but as the security holds good until the principal is fully repaid, it has not been deemed advisable to call in loans until they are no longer required, and sufficient deposits for the working of the hank have been subscribed locally. When a loan is repaid by a hank the amount is issued to another approved applicant, so that the loan capital is kept in circulation.

For the work of organising agricultural hanks, the Department make use of the services of the hank organisers employed by the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society, and the receipt in each case of a certificate from these officers, endorsed by the Secretary of the Society, to the effect that a satisfactory committee has been appointed, and that the hank has been properly organised and shows promise of being worked with success, is a condition precedent to the granting of a loan.

The Department, with the concurrence of the Agricultural Board, took such steps as were open to them to assist in meeting the difficulty that arose in certain districts in the West of Ireland owing to the partial failure of the potato crop in 1904. The action of the

**Partial failure of
the Potato Crop in
1904.**

Department in connection with this matter necessarily took the form of co-operation with the Local Government Board in facilitating the working of the scheme of loans which was administered by that body. From extensive enquiries which the Department instituted, they were able to furnish the Local Government Board with full information as to the varieties of seed potatoes to be recommended and as to the sources of the supply. A copy of the Department's report on the subject, embodying their advice and suggestions, was issued by the Local Government Board to the Poor Law Unions which were affected by the failure of the potato crop.

In addition to this, the Department, with the concurrence of the Agricultural Board, allocated a sum of £10,000 towards the cost of the administration necessary in the proper selection of the seed, and towards decreasing the actual cost of the seed to the purchasers. The amount reserved for administration did not exceed £500, and was expended by the Department in providing four special Inspectors to assist the Poor Law Guardians in the selection of the seed. A sum of £9,500 was, therefore, available in connection with decreasing the actual cost of the seed to the purchasers. This sum was paid over to the Board of Works, who were charged with the issuing and collection of the seed loans, and was placed by them to the credit of the various unions that obtained such loans. The Department's grant was allocated among the unions in the proportion which the total amount of that grant bore to the total amount of the loans raised under the Local Government Board's scheme in all the districts to which it applied. A return giving particulars of the allocation is printed in the Appendices (p. 153).

PART II.—DETAILS OF THE DEPARTMENT'S OPERATIONS, 1904-05.

I.—AGRICULTURE.

The period under review in this report comprises the agricultural year which ended with the autumn of 1905. At this period of the year the Department and the County Committees find it desirable to review and, where necessary, to revise their agricultural schemes. At this period, too, estimates for the succeeding twelve months are made up, and, so soon as the Department are satisfied with the provisions of the respective schemes they intimate their concurrence therein to each Committee, after which the work of the year may be considered as having commenced, and except in very special cases no change is made until the close of the next agricultural year.

In the year under consideration the proportion of the expenditure chargeable to the Department was the same as for the preceding twelve months, viz., three-fifths in the congested counties, and five-ninths in the non-congested counties. The Department, however, as in former years, paid the whole salary of the itinerant instructors in agriculture whose services are entirely at the command of the County Committees. Travelling and other incidental expenses are, however, paid out of the joint fund made up from the rates and the Department's contribution.

As in recent years all the County Councils appointed Committees under the Act, and each of them, so far as was possible, adopted a number of the following schemes, viz. :—live stock, agricultural instruction, horticulture, poultry-keeping, butter-making, bee-keeping, flax cultivation, prizes for cottages and small farms, and prizes for live stock at agricultural shows. In the Appendices, pp. 156-157, will be found a statement of the financial provisions made by each County Committee under these heads, and the proportion chargeable to the Department. As, however, it is impracticable for the Committees to have their accounts closed for a considerable time after the end of the agricultural year, the actual sums disbursed have not yet been accurately determined. As in previous years, the entire sum allocated will be spent in many cases, in others a portion only, while in a few cases, owing to the fact that agricultural instructors to supply all the demands

are not yet available, the funds set aside for agricultural instruction will not be expended. The extent to which each scheme has been taken up will be further referred to in the following pages.

The progress made by the respective counties has, as in previous years, been far from uniform. In several counties the work has progressed in a very satisfactory manner, while in others there is still room for great improvement. Experience shows that conditions of success are—(1) a small County Committee devoted to the work, who, having settled the details of their schemes at the beginning of the year, promptly set about putting the schemes into operation; (2) an energetic and tactful secretary, and (3) the appointment of numerous small influential and active local committees to look after the interests of the schemes in each district. Where progress is slow it is usually found that the County Committee is too large; the members attend irregularly and only when the interests of their own district are likely to be affected; attempts are made to have the schemes re-opened and revised at a time when they should be in full operation; local initiative is wanting; and too much dependence is placed upon the central authority to settle local differences and to push forward the work.

A noteworthy feature of the year has been the improvement effected in the administration of the schemes in many of the western counties owing to a simplification of procedure rendered possible by the resolution of the Congested Districts Board permitting the Department's schemes to extend to congested as well as to non-congested districts. It is also to be attributed to the appointment of an additional Inspector with headquarters at the agricultural station, Athenry. This appointment made it possible for the Department to give increased attention to these districts.

In addition to the administration of agricultural schemes through local committees, the Department also carry on from the central offices a large amount of work including many investigations, the nature of which renders local administration impracticable, such, for example, as the registration, purchase, and re-sale of stallions, and the numerous other investigations to which reference is made in the following pages. As in previous Reports, however, it is found convenient to deal with the work, whether administered locally or centrally, under three heads, viz. :—

- (a) Agricultural Instruction.
- (b) Improvement of Live Stock.
- (c) Special Investigations.

(a.) AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION.

The Department's programme of agricultural education was further developed on the lines indicated in former Reports. The number of itinerant instructors at work was increased

from seventeen to twenty; winter agricultural classes were held in three additional counties, their number being raised from seven to sixteen; and the agricultural stations at Athenry, Co. Galway; Ballyhaise, Co. Cavan; and Clonskilly, Co. Cork; of which the formation was indicated in last year's Report, were put into working order and arrangements made for the reception at each station of a limited number of young men as farm apprentices. Provision was made for the instruction of girls in rural domestic economy at the schools established for this purpose at Loughglynn, Portumna, and Westport. The courses at the Royal College of Science, the Albert Agricultural College, and the Munster Institute, were continued as in previous years.

The supply of men, who have had a practical experience of farming and who have taken out a course of training in agricultural science such as that provided at the Royal College of Science, has continued inadequate to the demand for persons qualified to act as itinerant instructors or teachers of agricultural classes; but, as already pointed out, this obstacle to the development of agricultural education is gradually diminishing as, year by year, additional students complete the course at the College of Science and become available for these appointments.

Additional instructors in butter-making have been found in the students who completed the qualifying course at the Munster Institute. Several of the students trained in the horticultural class at the Albert College have been appointed itinerant instructors in horticulture for counties, or teachers of that subject at agricultural stations and schools. With a view to providing additional instructors in poultry-keeping a special course in that subject was held, with the permission of the Co. Antrim Committee of Agriculture, at the county poultry farm at Cullybackey.

While providing for the training of those who are to be the instructors of the future, the Department have also endeavoured to increase the efficiency of the instructors already at work, and with this aim short courses of instruction in special subjects were held during the year, as follows:—

In forestry, for instructors in agriculture, at Avondale Forestry Station.

In poultry-fattening, &c., for instructors in poultry-keeping, at Avondale Poultry Station.

In bee-keeping, for instructors in horticulture, at the Albert Agricultural College.

Nineteen students who took out the course in Agriculture at this College are now at work in Ireland as itinerant instructors or teachers. The Department continue to offer for competition among young farmers valuable scholarships tenable at the College. The number of applicants for these scholarships was maintained at the figure reached in

**Royal College of
Science.**

previous years, and the general educational attainments evinced by the candidates were fairly satisfactory. The examinations for these scholarships reveal the fact that young men who take up farming as their means of livelihood are not sufficiently impressed, before leaving school, with a sense of the advantages to be derived from continuing their studies. In many cases, also, there is evidence even among the successful candidates that correct methods of study have not been acquired; a deficiency which necessitates increased effort on the part both of the student and of the teacher if the College course is to be followed with success. Only those candidates who, in addition to a fair general education and a good practical knowledge of farming, have received a careful training in the elements of physical science and in proper methods of study are in a position to derive, at the outset, the fullest benefit from the course.

Particulars of the conditions on which these scholarships were awarded will be found on page 211 of Appendices.

The work in connection with the investigation of plant diseases and the testing of seeds for farmers and seed merchants was carried on by the staff of the College. Particulars of the work of the Seed-Testing Station will be found on p. 37 of this Report.

The number of students in the Agricultural Faculty at the close of the session in June, 1905, was :—

First year,	18
Second year,	11
Third year,	9

During the winter session, 1904-5, courses for farmers and students desirous of obtaining certificates in Creamery Management were held at Albert Agricultural College.

Having regard to the large amount of instruction of a general educational nature which had to be included in the programme of studies at the College by way of introduction to the agricultural course proper, the Department, on conclusion of the winter session, decided to discontinue the practice of holding two distinct agricultural courses during each twelve months, and to extend the season over the entire agricultural year. It was also considered advisable to greatly improve and extend the accommodation for students, and to undertake some other necessary improvements. As this necessitated extensive structural alterations and new buildings, the College was closed during summer and autumn. A strike in the building trade greatly interfered with the progress of the work, which comprised a principal's house, new dormitories, new dining-room, lavatories, kitchen, matron's quarters, heating installation, electric light, new water supply and improved sewage system. These works have now been completed, but there still remains to be provided a biological

laboratory, while extensive repairs, as well as some additions, to the farm buildings must be undertaken. It is anticipated that the session for agricultural students will in future extend from October to the following September, thus affording the students the opportunity of taking part in an entire year's work on the farm, as well as effecting the desired extension of the time available for academic instruction.

The number of students in attendance at the College during the year was :—

Winter creamery management course,	15
Winter farmer's course,	22
Royal College of Science students,	9
Horticultural students,	11
Special bee-keeping course,	11

Four sessions were held at the Munster Institute during the year under review. The courses are now entirely reserved for female students, the subjects of instruction including dairying, calf-rearing, poultry-keeping, gardening, sewing, cooking, and laundry-work. The demand for admission has increased steadily. There are at present on the Department's register nearly 250 applicants for admission. The girls are summoned to attend in the order in which they submit their applications, and as the number of students who can be accommodated is limited to fifty, it will be seen that the work of the Institute is highly appreciated. So great has become the demand for admission that the Department are considering the desirability of establishing an Institute of a similar nature in the North of Ireland.

Each session lasts for eleven or twelve weeks. Students are admitted on payment of a fee of £3 3s., and are required to pass an entrance examination of an elementary character. At the conclusion of their first session they are submitted to an examination in the subjects of the course, and on obtaining the requisite standard are re-admitted to the following session. Attendance at two sessions is sufficient to qualify girls of average ability to perform with efficiency the work of a farm-house, and the greater portion of the students leave the Institute at this stage, being granted certificates of their progress while under instruction. Those who, in addition to exceptional proficiency in practical work, display ability to impart instruction, are admitted to a third session, and if they continue to prove satisfactory, to a fourth, and even to a fifth session, to enable them to attain the qualifications required of instructors in butter-making and poultry-keeping.

As many of the teachers of domestic economy under technical instruction schemes, who take out certificates at the Irish Training School of Domestic Economy receive appointments in rural districts, the Department made arrangements to receive at the Institute such of the students of that school who, having obtained teaching diplomas at the June examinations,

desired to supplement their knowledge by a course of training in rural subjects. Thirteen newly qualified teachers were accordingly admitted to the summer session, and took out a course specially designed with a view to enabling them to adapt their future teaching to the requirements of pupils of the farming class.

The farm attached to the Institute was again used as a station for the distribution of premium hulls and boars under the county live stock schemes, and as a station for experiments on the cultivation of early potatoes. The results of the potato experiments are summarised on page 4 of the Department's *Journal* for October, 1905.

In accordance with the Department's programme of agricultural education, the establishment of winter classes was further encouraged, and schemes for the purpose were put into operation by the County Committees of Antrim, Monaghan, Tyrone, Carlow, Kildare, and Wexford. These classes were open to young men over sixteen years of age who were actually engaged in farm work in the respective counties, and the number of pupils in all cases was limited to twenty-four. To ensure that applicants had received a general education sufficient to enable them to profit by the instruction provided in the classes, they were required to pass a qualifying entrance examination in the elements of English and Arithmetic. In cases where the distances from the pupils' homes to the class centres were considerable, small grants were made towards the cost of travelling daily to the classes, or to enable the pupils to reside at the class centres. At most of the centres provision was made for supplying a mid-day meal to the pupils. The instruction was varied as far as possible to suit the requirements of the several districts, and was of such a nature as could readily be applied to the daily work of the farm. The classes were held on two or three days per week at each centre, and the courses varied in duration, some exceeding twenty weeks. In the counties of Antrim, Carlow, and Kildare, the instruction in agriculture was given by the itinerant instructor; in the other counties mentioned teachers of agriculture were specially engaged. In addition to instruction in agriculture, lectures on veterinary hygiene were provided at some of the centres where it was possible to secure the services of the local veterinary practitioner for the purpose.

A more extended adoption of the scheme for agricultural classes was not feasible, in the absence of teachers qualified to undertake the work. Some additional teachers have recently been engaged, and an increased number of classes will be held in the winter 1905-1906.

The Department continued the support given in previous years to the winter agricultural schools at Downpatrick and Monaghan, and promoted the formation of a school at Mount Bellew, Co. Galway, at which both practical and scholastic instruction is given.

The total number of students who attended the courses at the various centres (sixteen in all), was 817, made up as follows :—

County.	Centres.	Duration of Course in Weeks.	No. of Students.
Antrim, . . .	Ballymena, . . .	8	29
	Do., . . .	6	22
Carlow, . . .	Tullow, . . .	16	18
	Barria, . . .	16	20
Down, . . .	Downpatrick, . . .	20	30
Galway, . . .	Mountbellew, . . .	16	14
	Do., . . .	26	16
Kildare, . . .	Athy, . . .	18	12
	Nasa, . . .	18	17
Monaghan, . . .	Carrickmacross, . . .	20	18
	Castleblayney, . . .	20	20
	Emysvale, . . .	20	11
	Monaghan, . . .	20	21
Tyrone, . . .	Clogher, . . .	19	14
	Cookstown, . . .	19	20
	Strahane, . . .	19	18
Wexford, . . .	Enniscorthy, . . .	19	14
	Wexford, . . .	19	13

Twenty itinerant instructors were at work during the year 1904-5, as against seventeen in the previous year, and ten in the year 1902-3. Had qualified candidates been available, however, thirty instructors would have been employed, as all the County Committees (save three) made provision in their estimates for such an officer.

The instructors attended at 1,054 meetings of farmers, at which they delivered lectures and assisted in the subsequent discussions. The average attendance at these meetings was sixty-five. A larger number of lectures would have been delivered were it not for the fact that in three counties the instructors were conducting agricultural classes, while in four others the instructor was either at work only during a portion of the lecture season, or was not appointed until the season for farmers' meetings, which extends from the beginning of November until the second week of March, had come to a close.

Demonstration plots to the number of 1,664 were arranged for and supervised by the instructors, and 461 field experiments on the principal crops were also conducted by them. The experiments each require five or six plots, the areas of which, and the quantities of manure and seed applied are accurately measured, and the resulting crop carefully weighed. Each demonstration consists of one plot only, the produce of which is merely estimated.

A copy of the scheme will be found on page 180 of the Appendices.

The acquisition by the Department of land and premises at Athenry, Co. Galway; Ballyhaise, Co. Cavan; and Clonakilty, Co. Cork; to be used as agricultural stations, was mentioned in the last Report. The stations are to serve as centres for the dissemination of information among farmers and for the distribution of premium sires under the county live stock schemes. They will also afford facilities for experiments in the breeding and feeding of stock, and for tests of new methods in tillage and dairy farming.

Accommodation will be provided at each station for a number of young men, who intend to become farmers, and who will be received as farm apprentices on payment of small fees, proportionate to the valuation of the holdings of their parents or guardians. These apprentices will be required to take part under the direction of a skilled agriculturist in all the work in the fields, and will receive class-room instruction in subjects such as English, arithmetic, book-keeping, surveying, and the more important sciences bearing on agriculture. Plans for the extensive alterations and new buildings which will be required to suit the stations for the education of apprentices have been prepared, and a considerable amount of the work has already been executed. As centres for the distribution of sires these stations have already proved of great use. Reference has been made above to the improvement which the Athenry station has effected in the live stock schemes in Connaught.

The efforts which the Department have made to encourage fruit-growing in Ireland may be summarised as follows:—(1) establishment of a horticultural school at Glasnevin; (2) provision in the county agricultural schemes for the employment of instructors in horticulture; (3) standardising of fruit packages and attention to grading, packing, and marketing fruit; (4) introduction into Ireland of the business of fruit preserving; (5) encouragement of cider-making; (6) planting of orchards on a large scale in suitable districts, and assistance in the marketing of the produce; (7) inspection of fruit trees for disease; (8) offering of prizes at local fruit shows; (9) holding of two large fruit shows open to all Ireland, viz., in 1902 at Cork, and in 1904 at Ball's Bridge, Dublin; (10) pioneer lectures and demonstrations; and (11) issue of leaflets on horticultural subjects.

Reference will be made in other parts of this Report to such of the above work as calls for special notice. The following statistics refer specially to the work done through the local authorities.

In seventeen counties itinerant instructors in horticulture were appointed by County Committees under the scheme for 1904-5. Funds were also set aside in a number of counties for fruit and vegetable demonstration plots about sixty of which were in operation during the summer of 1905 under the supervision of the horticultural instructors.

One effect of this work has been a great increase in the demand for fruit trees, a demand which has reacted on the work of nurserymen, many of whom have increased their operations, in anticipation of a still larger demand in the future. There has been an improvement in the quality of the trees sold, but all are not yet up to the standard which the Department require. Most of the principal Irish nurserymen were last year furnished with sample apple trees of the type required, and the Department anticipate that in a very short time there will be a sufficient supply of first-class fruit trees at moderate prices to be had in Ireland, to meet with a very large increase on the present demand.

The following table shows how the horticultural scheme has developed :—

Year.	Counties adopting Scheme.
1900-1,	nil
1901-2,	1
1902-3,	9
1903-4,	14
1904-5,	17

During the period under review 593 meetings were held, the average attendance at which was 60, and visits were paid to over 12,500 gardens, and about 280,000 fruit and forest trees, shrubs, etc., were planted.

A copy of the scheme of instruction in horticulture for 1904-5, will be found on page 185 of the Appendices.

The Department have for some time had under consideration the advisability, with a view to economy in travelling and other expenses, of combining the scheme of instruction in bee-keeping with that in horticulture, and with this object in view a special course of instruction in bee-keeping was provided last summer for the benefit of those horticultural instructors who were not qualified to give instruction in bee-keeping. The result is that nearly all the horticultural instructors are now able to give instruction in this subject. In addition to the assistance rendered to bee-keepers by the itinerant instructors, the Department themselves sent an expert to some of the western counties where no instructor was available.

The scheme of instruction in bee-keeping will be found on page 187 of the Appendices. This scheme was in operation in nine counties; during the season about 1,500 apiaries were

inspected. Owing to the revised arrangements in operation in 1905-6 the number of counties employing a special bee-keeping instructor may be considerably decreased.

During the year the Department, whenever practicable, also supplied agricultural societies with the services of a bee-keeping expert, who was provided with a demonstration tent for use at local and county shows.

The work of County Committees in connection with the encouragement of poultry-keeping is now well known. Of the thirty-three administrative counties, three only did not employ an instructor in this subject under the scheme for 1904-5. In addition to lectures, visits to farmers, and the establishment of egg-distributing stations, classes for systematic instruction in cramming and trussing poultry were held by instructors, and the Department hope that classes in these subjects and in the grading, packing, and marketing of eggs will be more generally held in 1905-6. A special course of training in these subjects was provided for the instructors by the Department at their poultry-fattening station at Rathdrum.

The following table shows the operations of this scheme since 1901 :—

Year.	Counties.	No. of Meetings held.	No. of Egg-Distributing Stations.		Eggs Distributed. Dozens.	No. of Turkey Stations.
			Hens only.	Hens and Ducks.		
1900-1, .	4	223	-	-	-	-
1901-2, .	12	1,134	36	-	4,103	-
1902-3, .	22	2,231	220	-	18,040	-
1903-4, .	32	3,185	346	46	40,857	181
1904-5, .	30	2,662	333	129	49,191	328

The most important development in connection with poultry-keeping in Ireland is the establishment of poultry-fattening stations. This is a matter for private enterprise, but with a view to encourage persons to start the work the Department have established at Rathdrum a poultry-fattening station where a number of apprentices have been in training, some of whom are now in charge of fattening stations throughout Ireland. At the present time enormous quantities of birds are exported to England to be fattened for the London and other markets. The work done at the Department's station at Rathdrum, as well as that now being undertaken by private individuals in Ireland, has sufficiently established the fact that these birds can be equally well fattened in

Ireland, thus not only giving employment at home, but considerably enhancing the profits of Irish poultry keepers. The conditions for the establishment of a poultry-fattening station are, first, that the birds in the district are suitable; where such is not the case the attempt is bound to result in disaster. Secondly, trained, experienced hands must be available. Thirdly, the produce must be properly prepared and packed. To these points the Department are now devoting special attention.

Particulars of the scheme of instruction in the management of poultry will be found in the Appendices, page 181.

The demand for instruction in home butter-making still continues to increase, as will be seen from the following table, showing the number of County Committees who have appointed a teacher of this subject:—

Year.	Counties at Work.									
1900-1,	1
1901-2,	4
1902-3,	11
1903-4,	18
1904-5,	22

The details of the system of instruction will be found in the scheme printed in the Appendices, page 188, no material changes were introduced last year.

In view of the fact that under the various schemes County Committees have now a large number of instructors at work, the demand for pioneer lectures is not now so great as in the first few years of the Department's work. Great interest, however, continues in the lectures on veterinary hygiene, of which 250 were given during the year, while 35 lectures were given on flax cultivation, 57 on horticulture, 26 on bee-keeping, and 20 on special agricultural subjects.

(b.) IMPROVEMENT OF LIVE STOCK.

As in previous years, outline schemes were prepared by the Department with the advice and assistance of special committees, and finally approved by the Agricultural Board in the form to be found in the Appendices, page 158. These schemes were applicable to the whole of Ireland, congested and non-congested.

The schemes worked much more satisfactorily in the Congested areas last year than in previous years, but it was still necessary to supplement the efforts of the County Committees by continuing the arrangement whereby the Department, at their own expense, located a number of sires in addition to those placed under the county schemes.

Horse Breeding.

The following table will show the operations of the Horse Breeding scheme since the year 1901 :

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
No. of Stallions registered :—					
Thoroughbred,	97	111	123	140	154
Clydesdale,	23	35	48	48	49
Shire,	8	16	21	23	26
Total,	128	162	192	211	229
No. of local Mare Exhibitions held.	143	170	180	210	214
No. of nominations of Mares :—					
To Thoroughbred Stallions,	1,102	1,580	1,651	2,010	2,459
" Clydesdale Stallions,	328	528	628	761	764
" Shire Stallions,	114	235	285	273	280
Total,	1,544*	2,343*	2,564*	3,044*	3,503†
Amount allocated for nominations.	£ 5,481 0 0	£ 6,756 0 0	£ 6,933 10 0	£ 8,371 0 0	£ 8,687 0 0
Amount expended for nominations.	4,632 0 0	5,831 10 0	6,234 0 0	7,158 0 0	8,289 0 0‡
No. of Premiums to Stallions :—					
Thoroughbred,	2	5	6	12	7
Clydesdale,	—	3	1	1	1
Shire,	1	1	—	—	1
Total,	3	9	7	13	9
No. of Loans granted for the purchase of Stallions :—					
Thoroughbred,	1	1	6	11	9
Clydesdale,	6	4	2	1	1
Shire,	—	—	1	—	1
Total,	7	5	9	12	11

* No. actually paid for.

† Estimated No. to be paid for.

‡ Estimated amount to be paid.

The rate of increase in the number of registered sires continues to be larger in the case of thoroughbreds than in the case of horses of the agricultural type. As explained in the last Report, this is mainly due to the effect of clause 10 of the scheme (see page 159 of Appendices), which prohibits the registration of new sires of the Clydesdale or Shire breeds in districts outside the province of Ulster, the counties of Dublin and Louth and a radius of ten miles of the city of Cork. The object of this provision was fully explained in the Report for last year.

Although the number of registered stallions has steadily increased since 1901, yet the number is inadequate for the purposes of the scheme. In view of this the Department still continue to afford facilities for the introduction of suitable animals mainly through the operation of their scheme of loans; by placing the free services of their inspectors at the disposal of persons desirous of importing good stallions from Great Britain; and wherever opportunities afford by purchasing themselves suitable sires for re-sale in districts in which registered horses are needed.

As will be seen from the table on page 26, provision was made for 214 mare shows, at which 3,503 nominations were awarded. Eleven premiums to stallions were awarded in accordance with the provisions of the scheme.

Details of the horse-breeding scheme for 1905 will be found in the Appendices, page 158.

In 1903 it became obvious from representations made by County Committees that the districts from which agricultural horses had been excluded from registration required sires other than thoroughbred. With a view to overcoming this difficulty the Department in October, 1903, issued a notice inviting owners of all stallions, standing for service in Ireland not eligible for entry in any stud-book, to offer their animals for inspection. The total number of stallions standing in Ireland was about 2,400, of which 30 per cent. were thoroughbred, leaving about 1,700 of the class referred to. The owners of these animals were invited to submit them to inspection, but of this number 494 only were offered. The number of animals actually inspected was 367, of which 353 were rejected as wanting in merit, and 14 were considered to reach the required standard. The 367 sires offered for inspection were also examined for soundness. Of these 251 were passed as free from hereditary disease, 86 being rejected and 30 not being examined owing to frosty weather and other causes. (Apart from soundness, however, these animals possessed but little merit.) The net result of the inspection was that 12 animals only were passed as sound and suitable. In 1905 the Department offered to owners of stallions of the old Irish Draught type and of half-bred stallions of the Hunter type a premium of £50 for selected stallions on condition that each served 50 mares, the property of farmers under £30 valuation, at a fee of £1 each. The result of the extension of this scheme in 1905 was that the number of suitable sires was increased from 12 to 16. For particulars of the scheme see page 178 of Appendices.

Of the stallions transferred from the Congested Districts Board to this Department in January, 1904, the following stood for service in congested areas where no registered horses were available, viz. :—7 Hackneys, 2 Norwegians, and 6 Welsh

Cobs. In addition to these the Department located seven thoroughbred sires for the season 1905 only, one at each of the following places, viz., Athenry, Ballyhaise, Belmullet, Cahirciveen, Clonakilty, Dingle, and Rathdrum.

During the season the Department under their loan scheme disposed of nine thoroughbred sires which they had purchased earlier in the season. These animals were bought by residents in districts in which such sires were needed.

Prior to 1904 the Congested Districts Board placed a number of stallion asses for service in the congested areas. The agricultural work of that Board having been transferred to this Department in January, 1904, thirty-four stallion asses, the property of the Congested Districts Board, were then taken over. For the season 1905 the Department in addition imported five stallion asses from Spain. All these animals are now located through the country in places where the improvement of the breed of donkeys is of importance, and mainly in congested areas where the farms are small and work horses are not kept.

The Cattle Breeding scheme for 1905 was practically the same as for 1904. Four-year-old bulls were,

Cattle Breeding. however, at the request of the majority of the County Committees and on the advice of the advisory committee, made eligible for premiums, while the amount of the premium for Shorthorn, Aberdeen Angus and Hereford bulls was fixed at £15 for animals of all ages. In case of Galloways, Kerries, and Dexters, however, it was decided that the premium payable was not to exceed £10. These provisions resulted in an appreciable increase in the total number of premiums actually taken up, although the number of yearlings subsidised under the scheme has decreased.

The scheme of loans for the purchase of bulls continued to work satisfactorily during the year under review. A copy of this scheme will be found on page 171 of Appendices.

The improvement referred to in the last Report as having taken place in the manner in which premium bulls are kept continues steadily. In this connection it may be mentioned that owners of these bulls have derived much benefit from leaflet, No. 24, on the Care and Treatment of Premium Bulls, which has been issued by the Department, and a copy of which has been supplied to each bull owner under the scheme. An improvement has also taken place in the class of applicant selected for premiums by the County Committees, but a further advance in this direction is most desirable.

As in former years, the Department have found it necessary to place bulls in the congested districts under special arrangements in addition to those placed by the County Committees.

The following table shows the extent to which the cattle scheme has been utilized since its inception :—

—	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Value of Premiums to Bulls :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Yearlings,	12 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Two-year-olds,	12 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Three-year-olds,	—	—	—	10 0 0	15 0 0
Four-year-olds,	—	—	—	—	15 0 0
No. of Premium Bulls :—					
Yearlings,	200	222	402	334	277
Two-year-olds,	150	132	216	315	303
Three-year-olds,	—	—	—	85	186
Four-year-olds,	—	—	—	—	34
Total,	350*	424*	618*	734*	800†
Shorthorn,	247	337	473	557	602
Aberdeen Angus,	57	52	78	99	104
Hereford,	43	26	53	63	69
Other Breeds,	3	9	9	15	25
Total,	350*	424*	618*	734*	800†
Money allocated for Premiums to Bulls.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	8,902 0 0	11,235 0 0	11,535 0 0	14,125 0 0	13,665 0 0
Money expended in Premiums to Bulls.	4,089 6 0	5,456 18 0	9,186 18 0	10,517 12 6	12,000 0 0‡
No. of loans granted for the purchase of Bulls.	54	16	105	122	147
Number of special premiums for Congested Districts.	—	—	—	8	33

* No. of premiums paid. † No. of premiums provisionally awarded. ‡ Estimated expenditure.

The following figures will show the increase in the number of premiums taken up in the following counties, which include areas scheduled as congested, viz. :—Donegal, Leitrim, Roscommon, Sligo, Mayo, Galway, Clare, Kerry, and Cork.

Year.	No. of Premiums taken up.
1901,	43
1902,	93
1903,	152
1904,	211
1905,	228

A copy of the cattle scheme for 1905 will be found in the Appendices, p. 164.

In view of the difficulties experienced in previous years in obtaining suitable boars the Swine scheme was altered and provision was made for awarding the premium in two years, viz., £5 the first year, and £3 the second year. The Department facilitated County Committees in securing boars under an arrangement whereby an applicant deposited £2 with the County Committee, the balance of the price of the animal being deducted from the amount of the premium at the end of the season. The result of this has been that the scheme has worked much more satisfactorily than in previous years, as is shown by the following table :—

—	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
No. of Premiums to Boars.	151*	154*	181*	129*	206†
Money allocated for Premiums to Boars.	£ 2,395 0 0	£ 2,685 0 0	£ 2,530 0 0	£ 2,070 0 0	£ 1,740 0 0
Money expended in Premiums to Boars.	£ 752 6 8	£ 726 0 0	£ 878 13 4	£ 624 0 0	£ 845 0 0
No. of Special Premiums for Congested Districts.	—	—	—	—	10

* No. of premiums paid. † No. of premiums provisionally awarded.

‡ Estimated expenditure.

Difficulty is still found in procuring suitable boars for the purposes of the scheme, but it is gratifying to be able to report that a number of new herds have been established by breeders in Ireland, and it is hoped that this will in time get over the difficulty.

The following table shows the increase in the number of premiums taken up in the Congested Counties above referred to.—

Year.	No. of Premiums taken up.
1901,	54
1902,	44
1903,	60
1904,	58
1905,	102

A copy of the swine scheme for 1905 will be found in the Appendices, p. 168.

The Department regret to have again to report that the present system of subsidising shows fails to work satisfactorily as compared with the arrangement which prevailed in 1902, when the County Committees themselves prepared the schedule of prizes and paid the awards thereon. It is of course open to County Committees to revise the schedules of show societies to which they make grants, but as a rule the Committees have merely contented themselves with forwarding the schedules as prepared by the show societies to the Department for approval shortly before the dates of the shows, thus making it impossible for the Department to suggest any improvement or alteration. In the majority of cases the subsidy is distributed without full consideration having been given to the prize schedule.

County Committees before allocating funds for subsidies to shows should consider the claims of each district, and special consideration should be given to the small and to new shows, as well as to districts where an effort is being made to establish a local show. County shows are worked as a rule on too ambitious a scale, and the expenses of administration are often altogether out of proportion to the amount of prizes awarded or to the benefits derived by the county.

The following paragraph, which appeared in last year's Report, may be repeated :—

“ In too many cases expenses are greater than the value of the prizes warrants. In other cases little encouragement is held out to the small farmer, while in many others no assistance whatever is given by the society in furthering the schemes of the County Committee. If local agricultural societies are to continue to receive grants out of public funds they will have to do something more than merely hold an annual show. In a variety of ways these societies could do much to promote the schemes of County Committees. Meetings might be held in winter, experiments conducted, the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act might be put into operation, and the Department's Seed-Testing Station might be made use of by the society in its collective capacity. and competitions in ploughing, hoeing, hedging, thatching, &c., might be promoted for the benefit of the rising generation of farmers. It is hoped that in 1905 such progress will be made in these directions as will justify the continuance of the grants.”

The following figures show the amount of these grants made since 1901 :—

—	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Number of Shows subsidized.	61	81	121	128	126
Expenditure from Joint Fund.	£ 4,384 s. 4 d. 9	£ 4,472 s. 8 d. 6	£ 6,239 s. 11 d. 1	£ 6,384 s. 14 d. 0	£ 6,539 s. 3 d. 4*

* Estimated expenditure.

The Department regret that so little progress has been made in this matter, and unless an improvement is speedily effected they may find it necessary to revise the system under which these grants are given, and make such regulations as will ensure a more useful expenditure of the funds. It is hoped, however, that it is not yet too late to look to the County Committees to bestir themselves in the direction indicated.

Particulars of the scheme will be found in the Appendices, p. 173.

The success which has attended the working of the schemes of prizes for small farms and cottages may be estimated from the steady increase in the number of counties putting it into operation each year, viz. :—

Year.	Number of Counties.
1901,	2
1902,	8
1903,	19
1904,	25
1905,	27

The number of entries also shows the interest which has been aroused by these competitions, the total numbers being 3,065 in 1904 and 3,146 in 1905. In County Dublin in 1904 all cottages (644) erected by the Rural District Councils were regarded as entered for competition and were duly inspected, but, in 1905, a system of voluntary entry was adopted under which 217 cottages competed. In the remaining 24 counties which adopted the scheme in 1904, there has been accordingly an increase in the entries for 1905 of over 20 per cent.

With regard to the general condition of the cottages and small farms, the judges report favourably in nearly all cases on the cleanliness and order of the dwelling houses, but have been compelled to draw attention to the untidy state of the out-offices. In this respect the cottages erected

under the Labourers Acts have compared very unfavourably in some counties with the non-union cottages. In general, the cultivation of the gardens leaves much to be desired, the variety of vegetables is poor, and fruit is little grown. The arrangement of manure heaps and provision for collecting liquid manure receives little attention. The judges, as a rule, complain of weedy condition of the fields, due, as they point out, often to the use of inferior seeds, as well as to want of weeding.

The housing accommodation for live stock and poultry is on the whole poor. Byres and fowl-houses are often very badly kept.

Although special credit was given for the keeping of accounts, few farmers or cottagers produced any useful record of the receipts and expenditure. Some misapprehension seems to have existed on this point, as many of the competitors appeared to think that elaborate accounts were required.

The judges almost unanimously lay stress on the fact that green crops are not sufficiently grown for the winter feeding of cattle.

The dairy accommodation is described as defective, the milk and butter being often kept in unsuitable places.

The judges' reports contain many references to the beneficial results of the live stock and agricultural schemes. For example, methods of farming are more advanced in those counties in which itinerant instructors in agriculture have been at work. The influence of the egg distribution stations on the character of the fowl is in many places very noticeable. The quality of the live stock has been raised by the use of premium bulls and boars.

The judges have found that, as compared with 1904, a higher standard of merit has been shown in 1905 in the general condition of holdings entered for competition under these schemes. It is pleasing to note that many prize-winners utilise the prize money in effecting improvements of a useful character.

(c.)—SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS.

Experiments in the manuring of the principal crops and the productiveness of different varieties of seed were undertaken during 1904 by the itinerant instructors in agriculture in the Counties of Antrim, Armagh, Carlow.

Field Experiments.

Cavan, Cork, Down, Kildare, Kilkenny, Londonderry, Meath. Sligo, Tipperary, N.B., Waterford, Wexford, and Wicklow. The carrying out of these experiments, each of which includes a number of distinct plots, forms one of the most important duties of the instructors. The following table indicates the

number and nature of the experiments in connection with each of the more important crops :—

Crops.	Manurial Experiments	Experiments on varieties of seeds.	Other Experiments	Total.
Hay,	24	—	—	24
Potatoes,	42	28	25	95
Oats,	22	21	—	43
Turnips,	66	25	—	91
Mangels,	29	12	—	41
Others,	5	15	—	20

The results of these experiments, with a report indicating the conclusions which might be drawn from them in each case, have been published in the Department's *Journal*, and also distributed in pamphlet form to farmers throughout the country. In order to avoid as far as possible the risk of error, to which inferences from the experience of one or two seasons are liable, it is necessary to repeat these experiments for several years in succession, and, accordingly, a number of similar tests were carried out in the summer of 1905. The results of these experiments are now being collated, and reports on them will appear in due course in the *Journal*, and, as in previous years, will be issued in pamphlet form.

Experiments on the growing of malting barley, carried out under arrangements made in 1901 with Messrs. Arthur Guinness, Sons & Co., Ltd., have been continued. In 1905 manurial experiments and tests of various varieties of barley were carried out in Counties Cork, Tipperary, Wexford, Louth, King's County, and Queen's County.

A full report of the experiments in early potato growing during the year under review will be found in the Department's *Journal* for October, 1905. The work was continued in Sligo, Clare, Cork, and Wexford, attention being specially given to those places which in former years had proved successful rather than at a great number of new places. To make marketing possible concentration was found to be necessary. The only new district opened up was Youghal, which proved a signal success, and a great extension of the industry is looked for there in 1906. Financial results were sufficiently good to show growers how profitable this industry

can be made with skilful treatment. Farmers are greatly pleased with the catch root crops, which succeed the early potatoes. These in many cases are better than their main turnip crops.

Increased attention to the Irish product is being given in British markets, and the initial prejudice which was apparent has been completely overcome. A most important and useful result has been the effect of the methods employed in early potato culture upon the general potato crop in Ireland. Many farmers, who had not hitherto regarded the potato crop as an active source of revenue, have been led by the illustration of the Department's early potato schemes to consider the possibility of supplying varieties which will be acceptable in England for winter use.

Preparations for experiments by the Department in early potato growing have already been made for 1906.

Reference has already been made in this Report to the efforts of the Department to stimulate fruit-growing in Ireland. At an early stage in their work it was realised that while the prospects for a market for first class fruit were promising both in Great Britain

**Fruit and Vegetable
Drying and Preserving.**

and Ireland, some provision would have to be made for the disposal of second class product if the area under this crop was to be substantially increased. Jam-making already existed as an industry in Ireland, as well as the manufacture of cider, but another method of disposing of fruit, viz., bottling and preserving in tins, was an industry which did not exist in this country, and it appeared that its introduction was likely to secure the ends which the Department had in view. It was decided, accordingly, to establish at Portadown a small experimental factory with the object of determining whether this industry could be profitably undertaken in Ireland, and at the same time to train workers, without whom it was not likely that capital would be attracted to the business. This factory was carried on during 1903 and 1904, but towards the end of the latter year the concern had grown to such dimensions that it was evident the Department would either have to continue as manufacturers of preserved fruits or withdraw in favour of a number of persons who had closely followed the experiments, and who intimated their willingness to embark capital in the business. As there were serious objections to the Department continuing as manufacturers, and as the object for which the experiments were started had been accomplished, it was decided to close the factory at the end of 1904, and to devote the energies of the Department's expert staff to assisting others in taking up the work. In this direction considerable progress has been made, and the bottling and canning of fruit has now been taken up by private enterprise in Portadown, Richhill, Belfast, and Drogheda. In these concerns the Department were able to supply the services of some of the trained staff from the factory at Portadown.

Three other industries, the processes of which were demonstrated at Portadown, have also attracted private capital in the North, viz., vegetable-drying, cider-making, and the manufacture of tins for fruit-canning. A firm in Belfast has erected a large drying plant capable of fulfilling big contracts. Tin-making has also been taken up by a Belfast firm, which is prepared to supply all kinds of tins required for fruit-preserving, vegetable-drying, as well as for other purposes.

The jam factory at Drogheda, to which reference was made in the last Report, and which was revived by the Department in 1904 and carried on as a branch of their Portadown factory, has been sold, and will in future be carried on by private capital. The restoration of this business has preserved the much-needed outlet for the second-class fruit crop of this district, and it is expected that the result will be an increase in the area under fruit in that direction.

The Department's experts have during the year been devoting their energies mainly to carrying out the arrangements of transferring these businesses and supplying expert assistance, as well as the securing of better delivery of fruit, both to jam-makers and fruit-preservers. Their services have also been engaged in developing another subsidiary branch of the fruit-growing industry, viz., the manufacture of cider. Reference was made in the last Report to the Department's efforts to encourage cider-making in the South of Ireland, where cider-making has been continued during the year under review with the assistance of trained experts supplied by the Department. In the North the industry is being taken up by private capital at Portadown, where the Department have also supplied during the initial stages of the work the services of a trained worker.

The experiments in cheese-making at Glenfield, Liscarrol, Co. Cork, to which reference has been made in previous Reports, have been continued. The following are the results for the season of 1904 :—

Cheese-making Experiments.

Milk made into cheese,	11,235 gallons.
Curd produced,	11,420 lb.
Ripe cheese sold,	10,037 lb.
Shrinkage in ripening,	12%
Gross value, £251 15s. 3d., or about 6d. per lb.	
Carriage,	£5 5s. 8d.
Nett value of cheese sold,	5-89d.
Nett value of milk,	5-26d. per gallon.

The value of the whey, which is a bye product, must be added to the figures given. The whey was fed to pigs which were fattened and sold, but owing to the low prices realised for fat pigs in 1904 the value of the whey was not more than 10s. per cow, as compared with £1 per cow in 1903.

As was mentioned in the last Report, the price of cheese was very low in the spring of 1904, being then not more than 50s.

per cwt. This depression continued during the greater part of the past season, and the prices realised for cheese sold in Glasgow were lower than in previous years. The highest price obtained for cheese during the year, viz., 58s. per cwt., was received in March, 1905. This figure is, however, from 5s. to 10s. per cwt. below the average price at the end of the season.

The purity and germination of the samples were on the average slightly higher than in the previous year.

Perennial and Italian Rye were in most cases satisfactory as regards purity, and they showed a slightly higher average percentage of germination than in the previous year.

Out of the 323 samples tested 100 showed over 90 per cent. and another 100 over 80 per cent. germination; the lowest was 36 per cent.

A few samples of so-called "Hay Seed" were tested, the germination in some cases being as low as 7, 8, and 10 per cent.

Cocksfoot was satisfactory generally as regards purity, though in some cases Fescue and Perennial Rye were present in large quantities. The germination of the samples was too low; only nine samples showed over 80 per cent., while one sample was only 4 per cent.

Meadow Fescue was usually pure and showed high germination, though two samples germinated only 5 and 1 per cent.

Meadow Foxtail was generally satisfactory as regards purity only; one sample gave 83 per cent. germination, while others showed 25, 12, and 1 per cent.

A greater number of samples of Wheat, Oats, and Barley was tested than in last year, and the germination was, in the majority of cases, over 90 per cent.

Flax was satisfactory as regards purity, and the germination was usually over 90 per cent., though in one or two cases, in which the seed supplied was evidently old, the germination was as low as 51, 45, and 31 per cent.

Mangels were on the whole satisfactory; one sample, however, gave only 13 per cent. germination, the fruits having been apparently eaten out of the "halls."

Turnip and Swede, usually pure, gave a germination of over 90 per cent.

Red Clover was satisfactory in germination, though a few samples tested gave only 35, 31, and 25 per cent. germination. Ninety-five samples contained dodder, and 13 samples, called "English Clover," contained as a weed-seed Chilian dodder; one sample contained paspalum, which is a sure indication that the seed was of foreign origin.

White Clover was usually fairly pure; the germination was, however much too low; one or two samples were as low as 10 and 15 per cent., showing that old seed is still sold.

Alsike was usually pure, but the germination was too low, often only 40 per cent. to 50 per cent. One sample germinated only 9 per cent. Two samples contained dodder. The following table shows the average percentage of germination and purity of the seeds submitted in 1904 and 1905:

[TABLE.]

Name.	Number of Samples.		Average % Purity.		Average % Germination.	
	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.
Perennial Rye, . . .	172	121	97	94	82	79
Italian Rye, . . .	151	89	94	97	82	78
Timothy, . . .	71	41	99	97	93	91
Cocksfoot, . . .	80	40	94	96	59	54
Meadow Fescue, . . .	42	21	99	99	83	76
Sheep's " . . .	3	6	100	99	38	61
Hard " . . .	15	10	99	99	39	65
Tall " . . .	6	0	99	—	34	—
Meadow Foxtail, . . .	40	17	94	95	42	39
Rough - stalked Meadow Grass, . . .	1	2	100	99	94	63
Smooth - stalked Meadow Grass, . . .	2	2	100	99	65	57
Crested Dog-tail, . . .	18	15	97	94	67	64
Wheat, . . .	10	5	100	100	87	91
Oats, . . .	45	23	100	100	88	69
Barley, . . .	46	5	100	100	88	73
Rye, . . .	6	2	99	97	87	58
Red Clover and Cowgrass, . . .	213	103	98	95	87 and 3 hard.	83 and 4 hard.
Alfalfa, . . .	108	40	92	94	76 and 6 hard.	81 and 8 hard.
White Clover, . . .	103	37	91	95	74 and 10 hard.	71 and 11 hard.
Trefoil, . . .	17	9	97	98	99 and 1 hard.	91 and 2 hard.
Swede, Turnip, Rape, . . .	97	23	100	99	87	88
Mangel, . . .	65	45	100	100	120	118
Flax, . . .	179	300	99	99	91	98
Grass Mixture, . . .	13	0	72	—	—	—
Miscellaneous, . . .	33	28	—	—	—	—
Total, . . .	1,536	1,041				

The experiments in the growing of tobacco on a commercial

Tobacco Experiments.

scale under special sanction, which were inaugurated in 1904 by the planting of about twenty acres with tobacco in the neighbourhood of Randlestown, Navan, by Colonel Everard, were continued during 1905. Colonel Everard grew a crop of tobacco this year without receiving any assistance from the Department, except the use of the curing-barn erected in connection with the 1904 experiments. Two new centres were established in 1905—one in the neighbourhood of Tagoat, the other near Tullamore, in King's County. At Tagoat eleven members of the Forth Agricultural and Industrial Association, who are conducting the

experiments, were selected to plant each an acre of his land with tobacco. At Tullamore the arrangements were made by Mr. Richard Goodbody, and the land planted consists of ten acres on the farm of Messrs. P. and G. Richardson. The Department defrayed the cost of erecting curing-barns at both centres, and also provided the services of an expert from America to supervise the curing of the tobacco. The Forth Agricultural and Industrial Association also employed an agriculturist, who received some training in tobacco cultivation at Randlestown in 1904, to superintend the planting, and after cultivation of the crop at the Tagoat centre, and the Department agreed to refund the Association the remuneration paid for his services. The growers of the tobacco at each centre were responsible for the proper carrying out of all necessary operations in connection with the cultivation and curing of the crop, the Department's responsibility being limited to affording the assistance above referred to, and keeping the experiments under their supervision generally. Pending the further progress of these experiments, the Department do not feel warranted in making any announcement regarding the commercial possibilities of tobacco cultivation in this country.

Materials used for the spraying of the potato crop as preventives of potato blight have been analysed by the Department on the same conditions as in previous years. The number of samples forwarded for analysis

and report is shown in the following table :—

YEAR.	Number of Samples Examined.	
	Copper Sulphate.	Carbonate of Soda.
1900. 	21	NIL.
1901. 	145	NIL
1902. 	85	NIL.
1903. 	139	3
1904. 	112	24
1905. 	69	11

Manures, feeding stuffs, and agricultural products are analysed by the various county analysts at fixed rates, and the Department do not therefore, as a rule, undertake the examination of such materials. In several cases, however, where the Department have had reason to suspect the sale of inferior substances at exorbitant rates, fertilisers and feeding stuffs have been examined. The result of the examination of preparations placed on the market as "calf meals" showed that many of these substances were often sold at excessive prices. The Department's leaflet, No. 54, on Calf Meals was accordingly issued for the guidance of farmers, whose attention was further called to the fact by the issue of about 1,500 posters.

Enquiries into the utilisation of bogs in Ireland led the Department in 1903 to institute small experiments in the manufacture of peat fuel on a system which has been found successful in certain parts of the continent.

Manufacture of Peat Fuel.

In 1904 the experiments were continued on a much larger scale at Inny Junction, Co. Westmeath. The work however, was carried out under many difficulties. Notwithstanding the fact that the bog is alongside the railway line it was found that the regulations of the Board of Trade prevented the turf being loaded on the line adjoining. In 1905 this difficulty was overcome by the erection of a siding. In the latter year the work was carried on by private capital, the Department, however, supplying the free use of the machinery, as well as defraying the cost of the siding, and providing a shed and loading bank which were considered necessary for the proper development of the business. A large amount of fuel was successfully manufactured, and it is hoped that the business will be extended in 1906 with private capital.

A further experiment in the manufacture of peat fuel, with which is to be associated the manufacture of peat litter, with the most improved machinery, is being started at Castleconnell, Co. Limerick. About 200 tons of peat have been manufactured, and a large quantity of turf has been cut for litter-making. The machinery for the manufacture of the peat moss litter is at present being erected, and it is hoped that in 1906 both sides of the industry will be in full operation.

In the summer of 1904 field experiments on flax-growing, manurial trials, and variety tests were carried out at ten centres in Counties

Flax Growing.

Londonderry, Antrim, and Down. The general plan of manurial experiments which had been in operation during the three previous years was adhered to in 1904, but as the supplemental plots treated with salt, rape meal, and basic slag gave bad returns the use of these manures was discontinued. Sulphate of potash was included in the potassic manures tested. A report on these experiments was published in the Department's *Journal* for April, 1905. An experiment on the rippling of green flax straw was again conducted. The yield of seed was much larger than in previous years, and the net returns from the rippled straw were higher than those from the unrippled straw.

In July, 1904, a deputation of Irish farmers, appointed by the Department and the County Committees of Agriculture and Technical Instruction of Ulster, was sent to the flax-growing districts of Holland and Belgium. The deputation consisted of ten members, who were accompanied by one of the Department's officers. Their report on the growing and handling of the flax crop in Holland and Belgium was published in the *Journal*, and has also been issued in leaflet form.

A similar deputation was sent to the continent in 1905, and their report too has been issued in pamphlet form.

In the Department's scheme, 1904-5, for the improvement of the flax-growing industry provision was made for the encouragement of flax-growing by offering prizes (a.) at flax shows on the same lines as in the previous three years; (b.) offering prizes to growers for flax on foot; and (c.) offering prizes to scutch mill owners, scutchers, and employes in scutch mills. As a result of the inspection of scutch mills shows of scutched flax were held in Counties Donegal, Fermanagh, and Mayo, and prizes were paid in flax-seed. The section of the scheme dealing with the provision of prizes for flax on foot was adopted by the County Committees of Antrim, Donegal, Down, Londonderry, and Monaghan. In Counties Down, Londonderry, and Tyrone the portion of the scheme dealing with the inspection of scutch mills was put into operation.

On the completion of the work of scutching the produce of the experimental plots the Department's scutch mill at Carthall, Coleraine, was utilised for the purpose of training scutchers for posts as managers to co-operative flax societies. Instruction in scutching on an Irish and on a modified Belgian mill, and in the necessary record and account keeping, was afforded to four Irish scutchers, who subsequently became managers of co-operative flax societies.

Experiments on the artificial retting of flax straw instituted at Millisle, Co. Down, in 1904, were continued in 1905 with straw, the produce of the 1904 crop. These trials were carried out by the Flax Supply Association, assisted by a grant from the Department. Owing to the death of the local mill manager records of the trials instituted in 1904 are not available. No direct comparison between the general Irish system of retting and the retting of dried straw in tanks, as practised at Millisle, can therefore be drawn. A quantity of dried straw was retted in a pond during the summer of 1905, and a like quantity of the same straw was treated on the artificial system. Full particulars of cost of labour, &c., and financial returns from each lot of straw, were carefully compiled, and the net returns are greatly in favour of the artificial system of retting. Seed of good quality was obtained from the straw dried on the fields in 1904, and several parcels of this seed were used for sowing purposes in 1905. A quantity of flax on foot was bought in August, 1905, and will be retted during the coming summer. It is hoped that the returns of the crops of 1905-6, as treated at Millisle, will clearly demonstrate whether artificial retting is preferable, i.e., more profitable than the system of pond retting as practised in Ireland.

The experiments on the disposal of creamery sewage at the Ballyrashane Creamery, commenced in 1902, have been brought to a successful conclusion.

The substitution of two bacterial contact beds in July, 1904, for the percolating bed, referred to in

Purification of
Creamery Sewage.

the last Report, has, after eighteen months' experience, proved most satisfactory, and though the summer of 1905 proved such an exceptionally dry one, the system worked most successfully.

The limestone used in filling the bacterial beds has proved to be suitable for the purpose, and as this material is found all over Ireland, the cost of material for such beds need not be a drawback to an extensive use of the system. The cost of the method of treating the sewage will vary according to (a) the amount of purification to be effected, (b) local conditions as to site and falls; (c) whether the tanks and beds have to be made of concrete or are merely excavations in the ground; (d) the amount of sewage to be treated daily. Under the most favourable conditions an outlay of about £50 would be required; where, however, a large quantity of sewage must be elevated or conveyed a considerable distance, and where tanks and beds must be made of concrete, the expense incurred may be as much as £300.

The Department's scheme for improvement in the management of creameries provides for (1) the publication annually of a register of well-managed creameries; (2) the affording of facilities to enable creamery managers to gain a good knowledge of their work; (3) the granting of a certificate to those managers who satisfy the Department that they have a sufficient knowledge of the subject, and can manage a creamery successfully; (4) the holding annually of a series of surprise butter competitions.

**Improvement in
the Management of
Creameries.**

(1.) Registration of Creameries.

The inspections of creameries from which applications for registration were received in 1904—the second year in which the scheme has been in operation—resulted in 58 creameries and 8 auxiliaries being adjudged suitable for inclusion in the Department's register of creameries for 1904-5, which was published in March, 1905. The number of creameries on the previous year's register was 27. The applications for registration received in 1905 amounted to 151 (consisting of 119 creameries and 32 auxiliaries), being an increase of 15 creameries and 16 auxiliaries over the number of applications received in 1904. The inspection of creameries applying for registration in 1905 has proceeded continuously during the year, and reports have been issued, according as required, to the managers and to the chairmen or other principal officers of the creameries inspected, indicating the improvements considered desirable by the Department's Inspectors. The Register of Creameries for 1905-6 will be published early in 1906.

(2.) Courses of Instruction.

Apart from the full winter course for creamery managers provided at the Albert Agricultural College, Glasnevin, of

which mention is made at page 18, a short course of demonstrations dealing with the relations of bacteriology to creamery management, to which managers of creameries and auxiliaries registered on the results of the 1904 inspections were invited, was held at the Royal College of Science, Dublin, in January, 1905, and was well attended.

(3.) Creamery Managers' Certificates.

Thirty-two candidates presented themselves for the examination for creamery managers' certificates held in March, 1905. Of these, six candidates, including five students who had attended the full winter course for creamery managers at the Albert Agricultural College, and one manager of a registered auxiliary, were awarded provisional certificates, exchangeable for the creamery managers' certificates after the holders have, to the satisfaction of the Department, managed a registered creamery for at least one whole season. Two candidates, managers of registered creameries, were awarded the full creamery managers' certificates, viz. :—

Denis Hegarty, Manager of Boherbue (C.W.S.) Creamery.

Edward C. Semple, Manager of Donegal C. A. and D. S. Creamery.

Seven managers of registered creameries who were awarded creamery managers' certificates at the examination held in 1904 qualified for a renewal of their certificates in 1905. Mr. Thomas M. Gleeson, who was awarded a provisional certificate in 1904, having subsequently managed for a whole season to the satisfaction of the Department the Ballinamore C. A. and D. S. registered creamery, received a creamery manager's certificate in 1905.

(4.) Surprise Butter Competitions.

Six surprise butter competitions were held in 1905, particulars of which are set forth in the following table :—

Telegrams Issued.	Butter Judged.	Number of Entries.	Number of First Prizes awarded.	Number of Second Prizes awarded.
23rd May, 1905. . .	2nd June 1905. . .	117	4	14
28th June, 1905. . .	6th July, 1905. . .	112	9	11
20th July, 1905. . .	27th July, 1905. . .	168	6	8
3rd August, 1905. . .	10th August, 1905. . .	114	5	10
14th September, 1905. . .	31st September, 1905. . .	103	6	16
25th September, 1905. . .	5th October, 1905. . .	105	5	10

The butter was judged at each competition by four representative butter merchants from four of the principal markets in this country and Great Britain. Subsequent to the adjudication at each of the first five of the competitions, a limited

number of managers of registered creameries were admitted to view the exhibits and to have any noticeable defects in the quality of the butter and the packing and finish pointed out to them by the judges and by one of the Department's inspectors of dairying who was present at the competitions. The quality of the butter was considered creditable, and in some cases the judges report a considerable improvement in the exhibits as compared with those of last year.

Apart from the scheme for improvement in the management of creameries, arrangements were made in May, 1905, by which proprietors of creameries and auxiliaries can have their dairies periodically visited free of charge by instructors in dairying, appointed by the Department. Under these arrangements all creameries and auxiliaries, whether co-operative, proprietary, or joint stock, and whether entered for registration or not, from which applications are received and accepted by the Department, are visited by the Department's instructors. On the occasion of each visit all necessary advice is afforded on matters relating to the dairying operations carried on in the creamery. Up to the present, 136 applications for such visits have been received from creameries in the northern, and 155 from creameries in the southern, portion of the country. Of the former number, 87, and of the latter, 116, have received visits from the instructors in dairying, and the remaining 88 have been inspected under the scheme for improvement in the management of creameries.

Two new centres were established in 1905 for the carrying out of experiments to test the commercial possibilities of the cultivation of fruit for market on strictly commercial lines and as a field crop. One of these centres is situated in Co. Galway, the other in Co. Kildare. The experiments are being carried out on lands provided for the purpose by the local residents and farmers—the number of persons thus participating being twenty in Co. Kildare, and twenty-four in Co. Galway. At both centres the total acreage under cultivation is the same, viz., 20 acres. The requisite fruit trees have been supplied and paid for by the Department, in consideration of which the holders of the land selected for the experiments undertake to fence and plant it, to provide all necessary labour, and to do all other work required for the success of the experiments under the directions of an expert. The services of the expert located at the Co. Galway centre are paid for by the Department direct. The county instructor in horticulture is responsible for the supervision of the centre established in Co. Kildare.

The cultivation of the centres established in 1904 in Counties Cork, Clare, Kilkenny, and Wexford, has been proceeded with during the year, and a quantity of fruit has

been sold. The experiments, however, have not yet sufficiently progressed to admit of definite conclusions. The centre in Co. Kilkenny has been enlarged by the planting of twenty additional acres with fruit trees. The required plants were supplied by the Department on the same conditions as those provided for the centres in Counties Galway and Kildare. The twenty additional plots are supervised by the expert in charge of the centre established in 1904.

As stated in the last Annual Report, the Department have acquired Avondale House and demesne for the purpose of establishing thereat a forestry station, where young men may receive a training to fit them to act as working foresters. In the autumn of 1904 eight apprentices were admitted. During the day they are engaged in clearing and planting some of the outlying portions of the estate, while in the evenings they receive instruction in Avondale House which will enable them to take advantage of the more advanced instruction in technical forestry during 1906. In the meantime the estate has been carefully surveyed with a view to having it laid out in forest plots for demonstrating various kinds of plantations. Provision has also been made for establishing on the land adjoining the house an arboretum and pinetum. A working plan has been prepared, and early in the autumn of 1905 the work of laying out the lands was commenced, and is at the present time in active operation. Six additional apprentices were admitted in October, 1905. These young men, during the evenings, receive preliminary instruction of the same character as was given to the former batch of apprentices, and are during the day-time engaged in the active operations of clearing and planting.

In order to place the itinerant instructors in agriculture in a position to advise farmers throughout the country on the subject of the planting and caring of forest trees, a special short course of instruction was held at the station during the summer of 1905. This course was attended by seventeen instructors actually employed in counties, and by ten third-year students of the Agricultural Faculty at the Royal College of Science, all of whom have been since appointed as itinerant instructors or teachers in agricultural schools.

The investigations in connection with this mortality were continued during the year at the Royal Veterinary College, Ballbridge, Dublin, and at the farm of Mr. C. H. Peacocke, J.P., Belmont, near Wexford. From information received it is evident that the mortality is not confined to Co. Wexford, but is fairly widely distributed throughout the country, causing heavy loss to owners of young cattle:

During the past winter the experimental treatment of affected animals with drugs and other agents was continued, with discouraging results at both centres. In the early

**Mortality in Young
Cattle.**

spring special attention was devoted to practical preventive measures, and with this object in view some field experiments were commenced, and are now in progress.

The results of these experiments, which promise to be useful and interesting, will not be known till the spring of 1906.

A number of farmers in Co. Wexford have adopted the system of not allowing their young cattle to graze with older animals, but have kept the calves on a special pasture—preferably first-year grass—to which had been applied a dressing of lime. The results have been very satisfactory, and indicate that the disease can be prevented.

A leaflet on preventive measures is accordingly being prepared for issue.

During the past three or four years the Department have

Abortion in Cattle.

placed at the disposal of county committees the services of a qualified veterinary surgeon, who has made a special study of the disease of abortion in cattle for the purpose of giving lectures and demonstrations on the subject. His services have been in very great request, and during the year under review he has been almost continuously employed lecturing on this subject throughout the country.

Owing to the contagious nature of the disease there is reason to believe that it is spread by means of the sire, and with the object of preventing its spread in this way the Department, on the recommendation of their advisory committee on cattle breeding, inserted in the cattle scheme a regulation compelling each bull owner to provide himself with a syringe and disinfecting material for use after each service. The Department understand that in most cases the bull owners have complied with this regulation and provided themselves with, and used, the necessary disinfecting materials.

Reference has already been made to the steps taken by the

Poultry Fattening.

Department to encourage improvement in the class of poultry kept in Ireland. This improvement applies both to the laying breeds, as well as to those more suited for fattening purposes. Wherever there is a good trade for table fowl breeds suitable for this purpose are encouraged, and where a poultry-fattening station has been, or is about to be, started, it is intended that still greater efforts shall be made to assist in securing the proper breed of fowl. The lack of properly trained hands for the management of these poultry-fattening stations has been a very serious drawback to the development of this industry, and the Department have found it necessary to establish a school for the purpose of training such hands. There being at the forestry station, Rathdrum, a large covered shed and grounds well adapted for the rearing and fattening of fowl, advantage was taken of this circumstance to establish a poultry fattening station there. This station was opened early in 1905, under the superintendence of an experienced Sussex poultry-fattener, and eight apprentices were admitted. During the

year there have been about two thousand birds in the fattening pens, as well as a number of stock birds in the runs. All the work is being done by the apprentices, and the fattened birds have been sent principally to the London market. The fowl available in the district are not quite suitable, but an improvement is being rapidly effected by the distribution of settings of eggs from the station to those who bring their fowl for sale, who include cottagers and farmers within a radius of ten miles.

During the period under review two stations have been established for the fattening of poultry in the south of Ireland, with the assistance of the Department, and it is hoped that a further number will be started during 1906, when the apprentices trained at Avondale will be sufficiently expert to take charge of such centres.

As to the packing of the fowl, careful enquiries are being made in the London and other markets with reference to the system which is most favoured by salesmen and poulterers. Considerable attention has been given to this important matter, and it is intended that improvements in this respect will be introduced in 1906.

2. TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

This Report covers the period of the academic year 1st August, 1904, to 31st July, 1905.

The work of the Technical Instruction Branch may, for convenience, be grouped under the following heads:—

- (1.) The organisation of a system of instruction in Experimental Science, Drawing, Manual Instruction and Domestic Economy in Day Secondary Schools.
- (2.) The organisation of Technical Instruction under Local Authorities.
- (3.) The training of Teachers.
- (4.) Central Institutions.
- (5.) Scholarships.
- (6.) Drawing and Manual Instruction in Primary Schools.

(1.)—THE ORGANISATION OF A SYSTEM OF INSTRUCTION IN EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE, DRAWING, MANUAL INSTRUCTION AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY IN DAY SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

The aim of the Department in organising the teaching of these subjects in Secondary Schools has already been explained in previous Reports. It is clear that a sound system of technical education can be based only on the foundation laid in the Primary and Secondary Schools. The system established by the Department involved several features—new so far as Ireland is concerned. Systematic practical instruction in laboratories became a *sine qua non*, grants were paid on

the results of inspection only, and no grants were paid except the teachers were recognised by the Department as qualified. Four years have elapsed since the inauguration of the system, and it is now possible to form a judgment of its suitability to Irish Secondary Schools. Notwithstanding the difficulties in the way of introducing such a system, it has become an essential part of the curriculum of almost every Secondary School in Ireland, and, so far as it is possible to judge at present, it is taking the position in Secondary education which it was designed to take. This is due in a large measure to the attitude of Irish Secondary teachers, who threw themselves into the new system with very great enthusiasm. It now remains to bring the teaching up to the highest degree of efficiency, and to so select and carry out the special courses of instruction in the third and fourth years as to confer upon the students the greatest benefit possible. In particular it is hoped that Physiology and Hygiene and Domestic Economy may be more largely adopted as special courses in Girls' schools than is the case at present.

It is satisfactory to know that the vast majority of Irish Secondary Schools are now well equipped to carry out the programme, and that in each school there are one or more teachers who have themselves, under careful expert direction, actually worked through the Syllabuses they teach.

It may here be remarked that Drawing has not yet come to occupy its due place in Secondary Schools. The subject is linked with Experimental Science in the Department's Programme, and it is looked upon as of extreme importance.

The Department held, in the month of July, an exhibition of Drawings and Art Work done in schools working under its regulations. The works submitted from Secondary Schools showed that very real progress has been made in many schools, but in some cases the subject undoubtedly calls for greater care.

The following table shows the present extent and the progress made in the application of the Department's Programme to Irish Secondary Schools:—

PROVINCE.	Year.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils who worked through the Courses, and upon account of whose attendance grants were payable.					Amount of Grants Earned.
			Preliminary Course, 1st year.	Preliminary Course, 2nd year.	Special Courses, 3rd year.	Special Courses, 4th year.	Totals.	
Leinster, ...	1901-2	66	2,732	-	-	-	2,732	£ s. d. 3,898 3 11
	1902-3	81	1,544	1,354	-	-	2,898	5,026 8 3
	1903-4	97	2,087	964	461	-	3,462	6,247 14 7
	1904-5	103	2,070	1,330	465	100	3,965	7,575 0 0
Munster, ...	1901-2	39	2,068	-	-	-	2,068	2,942 9 4
	1902-3	52	1,373	984	-	-	2,357	3,562 12 9
	1903-4	64	1,306	785	309	-	2,371	4,225 5 6
	1904-5	79	1,510	860	425	85	2,880	5,359 0 0
Ulster, ...	1901-2	42	1,506	-	-	-	1,506	2,431 7 0
	1902-3	59	912	559	-	-	1,371	3,237 10 6
	1903-4	64	1,271	662	348	-	2,281	4,718 2 3
	1904-5	68	1,180	710	310	90	2,290	5,380 0 0
Connacht, ...	1901-2	7	189	-	-	-	189	308 10 6
	1902-3	13	223	100	-	-	323	591 9 9
	1903-4	14	299	165	49	-	475	963 6 7
	1904-5	15	350	200	95	15	560	1,245 0 0
Totals, ...	1901-2	154	6,615	-	-	-	6,615	9,675 10 8
	1902-3	193	3,682	3,297	-	-	7,279	12,808 1 3
	1903-4	229	4,554	2,806	1,169	-	8,529	16,141 8 11
	1904-5	296	5,000	3,100	1,295	290	9,685	19,590 0 0

NOTE.—The figures for 1901-5 are approximations only.

Reporting upon the inspection of Secondary Schools in Ireland, Mr. Dixon, Senior Inspector for Technical Instruction, says:—

"There has been a slight increase in the number of schools which have adopted the Department's Programme of Science and Drawing.

"Considerable improvements have been made in the Laboratory accommodation for the classes, and more attention has been given to the care of apparatus and to the keeping of Laboratories clean, though there is still room for improvement in this latter direction.

"Progress has been made in Science teaching, though the standard reached in the Third and Fourth Years' Physics and Chemistry was, as a whole, only satisfactory, the chief defects being a weakness in manipulation and a mechanical treatment of the experiments. This no doubt is largely due to the newness of the work to the teachers, who were over-anxious, and attempted too much,

"There is increasing evidence of a sound effort to make Science an integral part of the School programme, and to co-ordinate this subject with the other subjects of the curricula.

"Physiology and Hygiene, Botany and Domestic Economy have been more widely taken up in Girls' schools, and have as a rule been very satisfactorily taught.

"Manual Instruction as yet is not a popular subject. This, no doubt, is due to its not being a recognised subject for the purposes of the Intermediate Education Board's examinations, and the difficulties schools have of introducing additional subjects into an already crowded time-table."

Mr. O'Sullivan, Art Inspector, in speaking of the Drawing in Secondary Schools, says:—

"In general the progress made continues to be satisfactory. The teaching of Freehand Drawing was excellent in many, and good in most schools. It is gratifying to note that in a few schools the teachers designed their own examples. This practice cannot be too highly commended, as it enables teachers to give a greater variety of suitably graded exercises than is possible where the ordinary printed drawing charts are used. It is also pleasing to note that the use of small cards as examples has almost wholly ceased. The blackboard was more frequently used for the purposes of demonstration, but there is still much room for improvement in this direction, and also in the systematic grading of the exercises.

"Model or Object Drawing was excellently taught in a few, but only fairly well taught in the majority of schools. The low general standard attained in this subject was in a large measure due to the use of unsuitable desks, or to defective arrangement. It was also due in some measure to want of forethought and of careful preparation of the exercises. The teaching of Simple Designs showed an improvement on that of last year.

"Memory Drawing was successfully taught in most schools. In some cases, however, too much time was given to each exercise; ten minutes is usually sufficient time to give to an exercise in this subject.

"In Geometrical Drawing and Solid Geometry excellent work was achieved in but few schools. In general a large number of ordinary text-book problems have been worked, but the practical application of Geometrical Drawing to ornamental pattern drawing, to the drawing of Machine and Building details, or to the drawing of Common Objects was almost entirely neglected.

"Drawing Boards and T Squares were used in very few schools, and much inaccurate work was due to the use of inferior instruments and badly-pointed or soft pencils.

"Modelling in Clay was successfully taught in a few schools."

(2.) THE ORGANISATION OF TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION UNDER LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

The Schemes administered by local authorities may be divided into two classes, viz.:—

- (i.) Urban Schemes.
- (ii.) { County Schemes.
- { Joint Urban and County Schemes.

No part of the work of technical instruction has developed more rapidly or more steadfastly than that of the Urban Technical Schools.

Urban Scheme.

The urban centres of Ireland, with very few exceptions, seized the opportunities offered by the Act of 1899, struck a penny rate and established Technical Schools

under schemes formulated between them and the Department. This work proceeded with great rapidity. In the early part of 1901 there was—outside the county boroughs—scarcely a Technical School in the whole of Ireland, though there were a few Science and Art classes, other than Science and Art classes in Day Secondary Schools, working under the rules of the Science and Art Directory. Since the 1st of August in that year, however, a large number have been established. The following is a list of the more important schools established under the direction of the Department since the 1st August, 1901 :—

Town.	Students enrolled 1901-2.	Town.	Students enrolled 1901-2.
Ballymena,	440	Tipperary,	260
Waterford,	{ 300 114	Wexford,	240
Lurgan,	{ 236 178	Tralee,	234
Newry,	206	Clonmel,	214
Dundalk,	200	Kilkenny,	214
Bellshridge,	202	Newtownards,	212
Kingstown,	202	Bray,	210
Sligo,	207	Blackrock,	206
Rathfriland,	200	Drogheda,	204
Coleraine,	202	Holywood,	164
Banbridge,	200	Dungannon,	162
Portadown,	205	Queenstown,	160
Larne,	277	Bandon,	160
Bangor,	207	Omagh,	142
Armagh,	240	Strabane,	141
		Fermoy,	133
		Cockstown,	132

In most of these centres work was commenced in temporary buildings, under conditions not very favourable to development, but, almost without exception, the demand for instruction has been such as to justify the committees in their efforts, and there is now a very strong and very reasonable desire to provide more suitable and permanent buildings in which to continue and develop the work. A difficulty here arises. The Department have no funds for the purpose of building technical schools, and in the great majority of cases the local authorities are unable to borrow, as the penny rate for technical instruction is insufficient security for an adequate loan for building. Nevertheless, new schools are being, or are about to be, erected in Londonderry, Coleraine, Waterford, Dundalk, Kingstown, and Blackrock.

No great advance in the numbers of Technical Schools can now be looked for, but the great and increasing demand for

technical instruction is evidenced by local effort in the direction of providing new buildings, in improving and adding to existing schools, and improving the equipment of them.

A distinct advance upon the achievements of previous sessions is shown in the organisation of courses, the quality of teaching, regularity of attendance, and the increased interest displayed locally in technical education.

The equipment and accommodation are, under the circumstances, of a fairly satisfactory nature, and the improvements being made are made chiefly with a view to increasing facilities for practical instruction.

Economies of working have been secured in a number of cases by the joint action of urban and county authorities, which has enabled the provision of highly qualified teachers to be made for small centres, for which it would otherwise be impossible to provide competent instruction. There is a growing appreciation of local educational requirements, and courses of study are now being arranged with distinct objects in view, and students are required to follow a regular course. It is gratifying to be able to record an increasing interest and approval of the instruction by employers of labour and trade societies, and in some places these have taken decided steps to secure the best instruction possible in subjects bearing on their own trades.

The establishment of a new Trades Preparatory School in Kilkenny, together with the continued progress made by those already established in Belfast and Limerick, marks a steady development of the practical realisation of the interdependence of industry and technical education. Continued progress in this direction is looked for, and the formation of apprentices' classes, with the aid and active interest of employers, has already begun. Such action marks an advance of a materially important character and one calculated to forward the industrial well-being of the community.

Classes in manual instruction, workshop drawing, and allied subjects of a practical nature are beginning to be treated with more favour by tradesmen and apprentices. A gratifying feature of the instruction in woodwork in Kilkenny is to be found in the formation of the Kilkenny Guild of Woodworkers, for the manufacture of artistic furniture.

There has been a large demand for instruction in commercial subjects, but two main difficulties have been present, viz:—(1.) the lack of fully qualified instructors with commercial experience and training in teaching methods, and (2.) the want of sound elementary education on the part of many of the students seeking admission to these classes. To meet the latter difficulty, classes of a suitable elementary character leading up to specialised instruction in technical subjects have been formed in a number of districts.

There is no lack of classes in shorthand and typewriting, but it has yet to be realised that there is as great need for instruction in the principles of commerce as in those of technology, and that technical education should concern itself with the distributive side as well as with the productive side of industrial development. It is quite clear that even in the smallest towns in Ireland great advantage would result from sound instruction in business methods. A successful commercial school has been established in Rathmines, which it is hoped will not only serve the metropolitan area, but will also develop into a school of high commercial instruction for the whole country. It is, moreover, hoped that other large towns will develop commercial schools, and bring concentrated effort to bear on the working out of commercial questions. Under the new scheme for the administration of science and art grants in schools other than Day Secondary Schools funds will be available for the provision of such teaching. The remaining difficulty mentioned above is being met. The Department are awarding scholarships for the training of teachers of commerce, and in a few years there should be no lack of teachers for the larger towns at all events.

A number of urban authorities, notably in Ulster, have opened classes in elementary science for the training of National school teachers, as they recognise that the efficiency of a technical school, more particularly in its advanced classes, must be largely dependent upon the suitable previous preparation of the students, and that this groundwork is to be laid in the National schools. It is satisfactory to note that these classes have on the whole been well attended and appreciated by the school teachers.

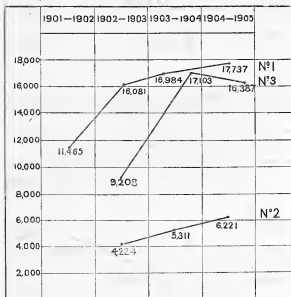
Domestic economy instruction continues to play an important part in the school programme. Many students of various types have attended courses, but the class to whom the instruction would be of most real and immediate value has seldom been reached. Grown women of the poorer classes will seldom attend a technical school, where they feel out of place, and it may be pointed out that while such people are reached in many Short Courses in country districts, it is because of the very simple and temporary arrangements which characterise these and not because the instruction is of a different order. It is, therefore, again recommended that urban centres employing a domestic economy instructress should make arrangements to rent rooms in the various poorer quarters of the town, where short courses of lessons could be given under homely conditions, and without unnecessary formality. Where such classes have been held during the past session the results have been most satisfactory, and these classes have been found to fulfil an important function in the only way possible at the present time. Cookery is still most favourably received, but laundry work shows some improvement in attendance. The need for careful and systematic instruction in household management and thrift is again emphasised, and the necessity for courses in plain needlework preliminary to dressmaking and millinery is evident.

Technical schools and classes generally may now be said to have reached a much more stable position than formerly : attendances show increasing regularity, and while the advanced students are relatively few in numbers, they include many earnest workers.

It may be useful to show in a concise form the progress made during the period covered by the Department's administration. This will be made clear from the following diagrams :—

DIAGRAM NO. 1.

Number of Students attending Technical Schools and Classes.



No. 1.—Urban Schemes.

No. 2.—County Schemes (Permanent Centres of Instruction).

No. 3.—" (Itinerant Instruction).

DIAGRAM No. 2.

Payments from the Department's Endowment, made during each Financial Year to Local Technical Instruction Committees, other than County Borough Committees.

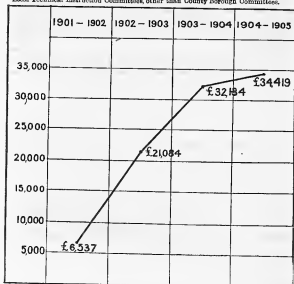


DIAGRAM No. 3.

Amount of the Science and Art Grant for the past four Financial Years.

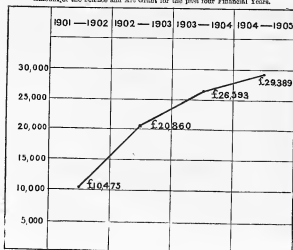
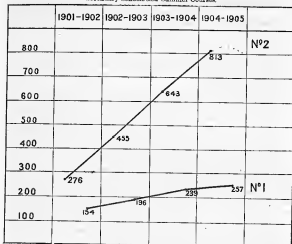


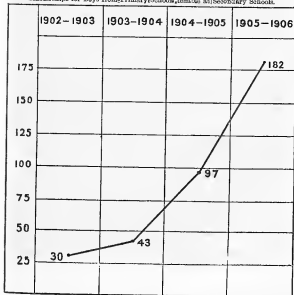
DIAGRAM No. 4.
Secondary Schools and Summer Courses.



No. 1.—Number of Secondary Schools recognised in each Academic Year.

No. 2.—Number of Teachers admitted to the Summer Courses of Instruction in each year.

DIAGRAM No. 5.
Scholarships for Boys from Primary Schools, transferable to Secondary Schools.



NOTE.—Thirty-five of the Scholarships awarded in 1906 are tenable at Trades Preparatory Schools.

Outside urban centres the greater part of the instruction has, as heretofore, been confined to itinerant instruction in manual instruction and domestic economy and to industrial

classes:

In the arrangement and organisation of courses some improvement is shown, and efforts have been made to secure in each centre instruction of a character suitable to the requirements of the district.

The practice of giving instruction by means of itinerant courses enables a large number of people in the country to obtain information and instruction of a directly useful character, and without them these students would be absolutely precluded from attendance at classes of any kind. The courses of instruction in temporary centres have been arranged generally to enable students of cookery and manual instruction to attend a course of lessons equal, as far as possible, to a sessional course in an organised technical school, and in this way it is hoped that some of the educational facilities possessed by the town are brought to the hamlet. Such instruction is spread over very wide areas during the session, and accordingly direct results are difficult to trace. Evidence of the utility of such courses is, however, frequently forthcoming when a study of the conditions of rural life is made, and as an influence in the home life of country districts the value of instruction of this nature is continually increasing.

In many counties, chiefly in Ulster, additional teachers have been appointed and new centres have been opened up.

Where local committees have evinced interest in classes it has been generally found that they succeeded well. It is desirable, however, that more assistance should be afforded in obtaining suitable class-rooms and in promoting the formation of classes.

In a large number of courses the premises utilised have been of the poorest description, with little floor space, small fireplaces, and bad lighting. National school-rooms have frequently been used, but the general results of instruction given under such conditions cannot be regarded as satisfactory, as a proper degree of cleanliness, adequate ventilation, orderly arrangement of equipment, and suitable preparation by the teacher are impossible. Unfortunately, however, unless such premises are employed many districts must be deprived of much-needed instruction.

The attendance at classes in manual instruction continues to be satisfactory, and it is noteworthy that instruction in this subject is more highly appreciated in the smaller hamlets of sparsely populated districts than in some of the larger centres of population where better facilities are offered. The advantage of extended courses, and of second and third courses conducted in the same centres, has been clearly demonstrated. Students have appreciated the practical character of the instruction, with its applicability to their own employments, and the desire for further courses is a healthy sign.

Domestic economy continues to make good progress, and the attendances reach a satisfactory standard. It is hoped that more attention will in future be paid by teachers to the co-ordination of the various sections of their subject, so that each may, as far as possible, receive adequate treatment. The need for increased attention to the simple laws of hygiene, the treatment of wounds, the care of children, and sick persons, is very pressing; much ignorance on common laws of health prevails, and it is hoped that the influence of these itinerant courses may be extended to all the details of household management, and thus tend to raise the standard of home life to a higher plane.

Much good has been done in certain centres by the visits of teachers to the homes of their pupils; this is a duty requiring considerable tact, but where it has been given a whole-hearted trial it has not been found beyond the powers of the instructresses, and work of very great value has been quietly done in this manner.

Cookery still continues to occupy the chief place as a domestic economy subject, and improvement has been brought about by the lessons being made to take the form of preparation of inexpensive dinners rather than of isolated dishes. This practice is spreading, and is one to be commended, the results so far having been most gratifying to teachers and students alike. As not infrequently happens, pupils walk several miles to attend classes, and it is a distinct boon to them to be enabled to get a good nourishing meal at a reasonable cost.

Laundry work and plain needlework do not receive, as yet, the attention they deserve, although improvements in attendance generally can be recorded.

The practice which has existed in many centres of allowing free admission to classes has resulted in the registration of large numbers of girls, either too young to benefit properly by the instruction, or lacking the interest, which a fee would necessarily create, to continue work. As far as possible it is desirable that a fee should be charged. This furnishes an effective means of differentiating between the earnest student and the merely curious enquirer.

It has been usual, where a county embraces one or more

**Joint County and
Urban Schemes.**

small urban districts, for the latter to participate in a general scheme for the whole area, and to contribute the equivalent of a penny rate to the County Committee upon which has devolved the administration of the scheme. An experiment was, however, tried in the County of Tyrone of establishing a joint county and urban committee under Section 14 (2) of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction Act. All the bodies concerned, viz.: the County Council and the Urban Councils of Dungannon, Cookstown, Omagh, and Strabane, joined in the scheme, which has worked with success. Since this attempt was made the Department have been

advised that Urban Councils have no power to contribute their rate for technical instruction to a County Committee, but they may, in accordance with the section of the Act above referred to, contribute to a joint committee established for the purpose of administering a scheme. Arrangements have, therefore, been made to establish such committees in all counties where, hitherto, urban districts have been working under schemes administered by a County Committee of Agriculture and Technical Instruction.

A copy of the Tyrone County Joint Scheme of Technical Instruction is submitted in the Appendices (p. 281), as this serves as a type of the constitution of joint committees.

To assist in starting or reviving local industries for girls, classes, aided under county schemes, or
Lacemaking, &c. aided directly by the Department, have been held in many rural and urban centres throughout the country. The chief subjects taught were lace-making (including Carrickmacross, Limerick, and needle-point lace), crochet, sprigging, and machine knitting.

Satisfactory progress continues to be made in the different lace, crochet, and sprigging classes, but in the case of machine knitting only the larger industries have much chance of success.

To carry on the knitting industry successfully requires considerable capital, not only for the initial cost of providing the necessary machines, but also for working expenses. Unless it is possible to buy the yarn in large quantities the difference between the amounts received for the finished work and the material is not sufficient to allow anything but the smallest wage being paid to the workers. An energetic and capable teacher and manager of business habits is also required. This person must be able to buy advantageously, to supervise the work closely and critically, and to market the same, as the competition with the power-knitting factories, into which these classes have to enter, is so keen that the profits are very small. The annual value of this large initial expenditure, together with the "fixed charges" such as rent and management, necessitates a large output—the plant must be fully utilised in order that such an undertaking should prove profitable. Hence, such undertakings, if they are to succeed, must organise themselves on the lines of factory industries, and the Department are averse from the encouragement of new classes unless the necessary capital and expert management is guaranteed, and unless the locality is such as to provide a sufficient body of workers.

Among the many difficulties experienced by the lace and crochet classes may be mentioned:—

1. The provision of qualified teachers.
2. The provision of suitable work-rooms.
3. The tendency of the pupils to cease attending classes before they have acquired a satisfactory degree of proficiency.

To meet the first of these difficulties, the Department have periodically held examinations for expert workers wishing to be recognised as teachers, and have also held special courses of instruction during the summer months for those engaged in teaching, while some of the County Committees have held special classes in drawing and design for their teachers.

The second difficulty is one which must be met locally, and it is regretted that, as yet, little has been done to provide suitable accommodation or furniture for these classes.

The last-mentioned difficulty is one of grave importance, and can only be overcome by steady and persistent effort on the part of both the teachers and local committees.

Changes in the fashion in lace are also another difficulty. Carrickmacross lace, which some little time ago commanded a ready sale, is now almost a drug in the market, and in different parts of the country there are a large number of workers skilled in making this class of lace. These are slow to begin learning a new industry, as they scarcely realise that the industry that supported their parents has lost its position.

The Department have endeavoured, by means of their inspectors, to improve the quality of the work, and from time to time advise the teachers as to the prevailing fashions or anticipated changes, and also, as far as possible, to put the classes in touch with the markets; and while they feel that there is still much to be done in these directions, they are glad to be in a position to state that their efforts have been successful in raising the rates of wages earned by the workers in several districts.

In view of the considerable financial loss to Ireland caused in the past by the defective manner in which many of the hides of slaughtered animals were flayed, arrangements were made by the Department, during the autumn of

Flaying of Hides.

1905, with the co-operation of the Dublin Victuallers' Association, for the holding of a series of demonstrations in Dublin in the best methods of flaying hides. An open competitive test of hide-flayers was held in Dublin in July, in order to ascertain the candidate best fitted to undertake the duties of Instructor, both as regards personal skill in flaying and the ability to impart instruction to others. At this test the Department were glad to have the valuable aid of Mr. E. Pim, of Liverpool, in the capacity of judge. As a result of this test, Mr. Hickey, flayer at the Dublin Corporation Abattoir, was selected as Instructor, and, through the courtesy of the Dublin Corporation, his services were placed at the Department's disposal for a period of six months.

A series of daily demonstrations has been given by this Instructor in the various slaughter-houses of Dublin for a period of over three months, with very encouraging results. Much interest appears to have been taken in the demonstrations, and from reports received it is evident that, although there is still considerable room for improvement, much has

been already accomplished towards raising the standard of hide-flaying, and directing the attention of those concerned to the importance of increased skill and care in this matter, and to the need, in many cases, of using improved appliances.

After the termination of the demonstrations in Dublin, the Instructor will visit other centres, where, it is hoped, equally beneficial results will follow. Much, of course, will depend on the active co-operation of the local victuallers and hide-flayers in each place.

Five residential schools of domestic training were in operation during the session, viz.:—in Leinster, at Moate and Stradbally, and in Munster, at Dunmanway and Carrick-on-Suir. The residential school for the training of domestic servants at Kilmaeud also continued its work.

The counties in which the schools are situated gave the services of expert instructresses. The desirability of having resident teachers in each school is again brought forward as the principles of domestic economy can be more thoroughly applied to the ordinary daily routine when the supervision of the girls is in the hands of the expert teacher.

The courses of training extended from September till July, and were continuous throughout the year. The curriculum includes hygiene, first aid to the injured, and sick nursing. Dairying, poultry-keeping, and gardening have also been introduced into three of the schools.

The schools have gradually improved in efficiency, and the training given forms an important factor in the education of young women for the duties of home life.

County Borough of Dublin.—The work of the Kevin-street Technical Schools has been continued on lines similar to those of previous sessions, and in the different departments there has been a large attendance of students. Satisfactory progress has, in the main, been made so far as the accommodation and equipment provided have permitted.

While the elementary classes are well attended, there is urgent need for development in the direction of higher work, and for this purpose additional laboratory accommodation and an increase in staff are essential.

The record of the session is, on the whole, one of progress, limited, however, in the directions already mentioned. The city will not be in a position to fully satisfy the urgent need of technical instruction until it has provided and adequately equipped and staffed a new school. Funds are available for this purpose.

County Borough of Belfast.—In Belfast the work continues to make sound and rapid progress. The increasing number of applicants for admission to the classes has severely taxed the resources of the committee. In addition to the different buildings in which classes have hitherto been held, several rooms on the ground floor of the new building, now approaching completion, were utilised for commercial and other classes.

Highly qualified experts have been appointed as heads of the mechanical and electrical engineering and weaving departments. These experts have been actively engaged in organising these departments and in arranging for their equipment. Considerable progress may, therefore, be looked for in these departments in the near future. As the instruction will be given in well and carefully equipped laboratories and workshops, with the newest and most approved apparatus, it cannot fail to have a very useful effect upon these important industries.

Amongst the additional classes opened this session may be mentioned those specially intended for dairy-keepers and grocers, which were largely appreciated.

In the art school the work has well maintained the high standard for which it has been noted. Design as applied to local industries and the work in the craft classes shows improvement.

It is gratifying to note the increasing interest in the work of the institute taken by employers, many of whom offer facilities for their apprentices and employes to attend the classes, and a committee of those engaged in the linen trade have given much assistance in the equipment of the weaving department.

County Borough of Londonderry.—The committee were compelled to rent temporary premises for their classes in domestic economy, which had to be removed from the old building to make room for the increased numbers attending the science and technical classes. In these classes the instruction has been given upon very sound lines, and work of a high standard has been achieved.

It is regretted that difficulties with regard to the site chosen for the new school have arisen. Another site, however, has been obtained, and it is expected that the building of the new school will be pushed on without delay. Until this school is completed no further important developments in the work at this centre can be expected.

County Borough of Cork.—Classes are held in three buildings in different parts of the city, and this renders difficult the work of organisation. Several of the courses were conducted in rooms which were unsuitable for the purpose, but in spite of these difficulties satisfactory progress was made.

The recent transference of the library to new premises has added considerably to the accommodation of the Crawford Municipal Technical Institute, and the additional rooms will relieve the congestion which has hitherto prevailed.

An excellent feature of the school is the formation of a branch of the Free Library within the school premises; the books have been specially selected, and treat of science, art, and technology, and the chief librarian of the Free Library attends at the school three evenings in each week during the session to give out books to the teachers and students, who find the collection of great use to them in their studies.

County Borough of Limerick.—Instruction was given in five separate institutions—the Central Institute and Art School, a School for Building and Allied Trades, a School for Lace, Hosiery, and Cookery, a School for Household and Commercial Subjects for Girls, and a Day Technical School for Boys.

Suitable accommodation was provided at all these schools, except the first named, but towards the close of the session steps were taken to acquire an adjoining house, and the new session will open with sufficient room for all classes.

These arrangements, however, cannot be regarded as permanent, and the work of the committee can scarcely be established on a thoroughly satisfactory basis until a new Central Technical School has been erected.

Fair attendances were secured in many of the classes, and, on the whole, satisfactory progress was made, but the special classes intended for trade students did not receive the support they deserved. Recent measures taken by the employers of labour, who have co-operated with the committee regarding the formation of classes for apprentices and the engagement of special trade teachers, will do much towards remedying this defect.

County Borough of Waterford.—Classes were conducted in three institutions—the Technical School for Young Men, the Female Technical School, and the School of Art.

The first-named school is not central, and its position militates against a good attendance, consequently the work has not been as progressive as the labour bestowed upon it should guarantee.

The other two schools are more central; good classes were secured, and instruction was sound throughout.

The committee have begun the erection of a central technical school to replace the existing schools, and, under good management, there is the prospect of successful classes in all branches.

Athlone.—The scheme included, as in previous years, a school for instruction in woodwork, carpentry and joinery, and cabinet-making, a domestic economy school, and evening classes for the instruction of boys and

young men in art and commercial subjects. The instruction in the woodworking school was sound, but it is desired to bring the work more closely into line with industrial conditions.

**Details of Urban
District Schemes.**

Blackrock.—The work carried on under the scheme continues to progress satisfactorily. The total number of students enrolled in the evening classes showed a falling off from the number for the previous session, but this was counterbalanced by the large proportion of students found in the more advanced classes, and by the general regularity of attendance. Day classes in dressmaking and cookery were very successful, as also were evening classes in hygiene, woodwork, cookery, needlework, and junior commercial subjects.

A new and commodious technical school has been erected at a cost of £3,000, and will be ready for occupation early in 1906.

Bray.—The resignation of the Principal at the opening of the session led to a recasting of the scheme, and a revision of the methods to be employed for the realisation of its aims. Structural alterations carried out during the session have increased the school accommodation and provided students with more satisfactory opportunities for acquiring practical skill in needlework, cookery, and woodwork.

Classes were opened in book-keeping, commercial arithmetic, shorthand, freehand drawing, domestic subjects, wood-carving, and the management of automobiles, all of which were well attended.

The committee have expended a portion of their funds in assisting in the training of apprentices in a small co-operative society formed to establish an art furniture industry in the town. Some progress has been made with the enterprise, but it is not yet in an independent position.

Clonmel.—In addition to the subjects taught during the previous session, carriage-building, a well-known local industry, was taught by the head master.

The efficiency of instruction throughout the school was sound, on the whole, and although the numbers attending the classes were in most cases small, the pupils were suitable and they attended regularly.

The committee, in consultation with employers of labour, have taken steps to adapt their classes specially to the needs of apprentices, the employers having undertaken to release their apprentices from work at an early hour so as to enable them to attend with comfort and advantage at evening instruction.

Enniscorthy.—The operations of the scheme were extended by the opening of new classes in commercial arithmetic and commercial correspondence, which were well appreciated. Lessons in practical cookery, laundry work, woodwork, and art subjects were also given during the session. A healthy tone pervaded the work of the students in all the classes. Initial steps are being taken to erect a technical school, which is much needed.

In the main the work of the session has been decidedly successful.

Galway.—At the City of Galway Technical Institute instruction has been given in science, art, commercial, technological, and domestic economy subjects. In the science division all the classes of the past session were continued, classes in practical chemistry, heat, light and sound were added, and the progress of last year was maintained. The attendance at the experimental science classes was good, but the classes in building construction and solid geometry were not well supported by artisans. In the art classes the attendance increased, the teaching was efficient, and some works of a high character were executed and submitted for the National Competition. The commercial classes were, on the whole, well attended and much appreciated. Instruction in machine-knitting was given twice weekly, and was regularly attended by workers in the local factory. In the domestic science department the number of class entries was satisfactory, but the average attendance was low.

It is hoped that a greater effort will be made in the future to establish classes of a more technical character and more closely in touch with local industries.

Kilkenny.—The most important feature of the session's work was the opening of a Day Trades Preparatory School, which promises to be very successful. The County Kilkenny Technical Instruction Committee co-operated with the urban committee in the establishment of the school, and have made their scholarships for boys tenable at it.

There has been marked improvement in the attainments of the students of the art classes, whilst in other respects good progress continues to be made.

A metal workshop has been erected and equipped for use in the coming session.

Kingstown.—The school has been very successful during the session. The number of students in attendance at the classes in drawing, woodcarving, building construction, domestic economy, and commercial subjects has largely increased, and the resources of the committee have been consequently taxed to the utmost in the attempt to provide suitable accommodation. Overcrowding was avoided as far as possible by the formation of additional classes, but the want of commodious rooms was severely felt in the art and domestic economy classes. Plans for a new technical school suited to the growing needs of the township have been approved, and arrangements for its erection are in an advanced stage. The number of students receiving instruction of a more advanced character is steadily increasing.

New Ross.—The session has been a very successful one. Classes in art, manual instruction, artisan cookery, and commercial subjects have been very well attended. The committee have assisted two local industries—a crochet class and a large hosiery factory. Hitherto lessons have been given in

a large class-room rented from the managers of the Convent of Mercy, but the necessity for a specially-designed technical school, suited to the needs of the town, is now recognised by the committee.

Pembroke.—The session has been a notable one in several respects. A slight increase in the number of students enrolled at the Ringsend school has been accompanied by a great augmentation of numbers at the Ballsbridge branch school, whilst the attendance of students has become more regular at both institutions. Improvements in the general organisation of the classes have led to a greater concentration of effort on the part of both teachers and students in several subjects. New classes in woodcarving and millinery have been successfully opened at Ballsbridge, and book-keeping, steam, applied mechanics, and the construction and management of automobiles have been added to the list of subjects taught at Ringsend.

A large number of students were attracted to the class in the last-named subject. The engineering workshop at the Central School has been enlarged and provided with additional equipment; its accommodation is now almost double what it was formerly. Excellent opportunities are now provided here for students who desire courses of instruction in mechanical or electrical engineering.

Rathmines and Rathgar.—The record of the School of Commerce during the session has been one of continued success. One or two of the less important classes failed to secure as much support as in the previous session. There has been an increase in the number of classes for instruction of a more advanced type. On the whole there has been no diminution in the number of students enrolled.

The special classes for railway clerks have been continued on the lines originally planned in consultation with the managers of railway companies. This interesting experiment promises to be successful.

The committee have begun to equip a reference library, which will undoubtedly prove very beneficial to students.

Sligo.—This year provision was made for establishing a technical school in the urban district of Sligo. A head master was appointed, premises were rented, and a workshop, kitchen, art room, and commercial class-room were adequately equipped.

Classes in building construction, practical mathematics, plane and solid geometry, woodwork, carpentry and joinery, art subjects, hygiene, typewriting, book-keeping, commercial arithmetic, cookery, and laundry work were formed. The accommodation is taxed to its utmost limit, and more extensive premises are already needed.

Much good has been done, and very satisfactory progress can be reported.

Tipperary (Urban and Rural Districts).—The only new feature of importance in the scheme was the re-arrangement of the Saturday class in agricultural chemistry, which was formed in Tipperary: twenty scholarships tenable at the class were given to young men engaged in farming operations.

Progress in the evening technical classes was fair. The distance from the town of the school in which these classes were held tends to irregularity of attendance.

Scholarships for boys from Primary schools in the rural district, tenable at Secondary schools, were continued.

Good attendances were secured at itinerant courses in wood-work and domestic economy subjects.

Tralee.—The scheme of the previous year was continued with the introduction of classes in machine construction and tailors' cutting. Preparatory classes were formed under the Evening School Regulations of the National Education Board to provide for students with insufficient general knowledge to begin specialisation in technological and commercial subjects.

There was an increase in the number of students enrolled, but the limited accommodation and defective ventilation proved serious obstacles to the instruction given.

Wexford.—Improvement has taken place in the working of the scheme as a whole. The attendance in the commercial, art, and trades classes has increased, and the instruction has been of a more advanced character than in previous sessions. Students of the industrial type are beginning to find their way into the school in larger numbers, and to exhibit a keen interest in their studies. Classes in domestic economy, practical mathematics, and practical plane and solid geometry were not well attended. New classes in steam and electricity were opened. The need for larger rooms for the art and commercial classes is felt.

Leinster and Connaught.

County Carlow.—The section of the scheme which made provision for aiding local effort in the establishment of new industries, and which proved so useful in the preceding session, was the only portion which remained in-

Details of County Schemes.

operative. The Boys' Scholarship scheme continues to serve a useful purpose. Under it six boys have held first year and nine have held second year scholarships. Scholarships for girls formed a new feature of the scheme. Six were awarded, and were held at the Moate Convent of Mercy Residential School of Domestic Training. Evening classes in domestic subjects and manual instruction have been well attended in Carlow, but similar classes in Tullow and Bagenalstown have not been so successful. Managers of day secondary schools have been given the services of the county teachers for classes in cookery, needlework, and manual instruction. The Committee, however, decided that such a concession will not be granted after the coming session.

County Dublin.—Two teachers of domestic economy have been engaged in giving instruction in temporary centres. Some of the smaller centres, when revisited after an interval of not more than a year, did not furnish a sufficient number of satisfactory students. The girls' scholarship scheme continues to provide for the training of domestic servants. In accordance therewith nine county scholars have satisfactorily completed their period of training at St. Kevin's Park Residential School. Assistance has been given to a lace class at Cruagh and to another at Howth, with excellent results in each case. At the former centre, however, learners are no longer forthcoming, as girls can now find more remuneration and less exacting employment in the newly-established local blacking and leather varnish factory.

County Kildare.—The operations of the scheme have been extended by the opening of classes in shorthand and commercial arithmetic in Naas and Athy, and by the organisation of short courses of instruction in several centres not hitherto visited by the instructors. The Committee have also made a grant to the managers of the Naas rug-making factory to cover the cost of training a number of workers for the industry, which is being developed on business lines. A good attendance has been maintained at all the classes in art, commercial subjects, building construction, and woodwork, held throughout the county, but the numbers attending classes in domestic economy subjects have in several centres been small. A scheme of domestic economy scholarships for girls has now been in successful operation for two years.

County Kilkenny.—Scholarship schemes for boys and girls have been in successful operation. The desire to provide a suitable course of instruction, extending over two or three years, for boys who have been awarded scholarships under the scheme, induced the Committee to render liberal assistance to the Kilkenny Urban Committee to enable them to establish a Day Trades Preparatory School in the city. Good progress has been made with the organisation of this school. The young tradesmen who had held handicraft scholarships last session were this session enabled to attend a second and more advanced course of instruction, the immediate outcome of which has been the formation of a small co-operative society—"The Kilkenny Guild of Woodworkers"—for the manufacture of artistic furniture. Goods manufactured by the Guild have already been placed on the local market, and there is every reason to believe that the enterprise will be successful.

King's County.—Technical schools at Birr and Tullamore have been carried on during the session; in the former very good progress was made. Little support was given to the classes in Tullamore, and the benefits possible under the scheme have not been recognised in this town. The chief subjects of instruction in these schools were building trades and domestic economy subjects.

Itinerant courses in manual instruction and domestic economy were given in a number of centres in the county, and on the whole steady progress was made.

Provision was made for a continuation of the grant to the Kinnitty Co-operative Home Industries Society, where instruction was given in smocking, Clare embroidery, plain sewing, and drawn thread work.

County Longford.—The scheme made provision for itinerant courses in manual instruction and domestic economy, scholarships for boys, tenable at Secondary Schools, and technical classes for girls.

Manual instruction was given by two teachers throughout the session, but instruction in domestic economy was given for half a session only.

The classes in woodwork in Longford and neighbourhood were characterised by the excellence of the instruction, and the appreciation of the students was shown by many presenting themselves now for a second, or even a third, time to take up advanced work in carpentry, building construction, etc.

The majority of the scholarships held in Secondary Schools have been renewed on account of satisfactory progress made by the pupils.

Technical classes for girls in needlework, hosiery, crochet, etc., were conducted at the McGoey Institute, Longford. A class in crochet was also conducted at the Convent of Mercy, Granard. The girls employed at these industries received courses of instruction in practical cookery and other household subjects.

County Louth.—The provisions of the scheme were carried out by means of urban technical schools in Dundalk and Drogheda, by itinerant courses of instruction in domestic economy, and by technical classes for girls.

The equipment of woodworking shops in the technical schools has been of considerable advantage to the building trades department, and science laboratories are in course of erection. A new building for the school in Dundalk is also being provided, and with this increased accommodation it is expected that the work will be established on a scale suitable to the needs of these towns.

The record of the session is a creditable one.

County Meath.—Itinerant courses of instruction in domestic economy and manual instruction in woodwork have been given during the session in fifteen centres throughout the county. In general two classes were held daily in each centre, and the courses extended over periods of six weeks. The instruction has been given in a manner suitable to the needs of the districts visited, and the classes were availed of by a satisfactory number of students in each centre.

Queen's County.—The scheme has been carried out chiefly by means of itinerant courses of instruction in woodwork and domestic economy, each subject being taught by one teacher.

Good attendances were secured at most of the centres, and excellent progress was made by the pupils.

The scheme of scholarships for boys from primary schools was continued, and during the session first, second, and third year scholarship holders were in attendance at different secondary schools.

The Residential School of Domestic Training for Girls at Stradbally was also continued under the supervision of a County instructress, whose whole time was devoted to instruction in the school.

Assistance was given to the woodcarving industry at Stradbally to enable expert instruction to be given.

County Westmeath.—As in preceding sessions, courses of itinerant instruction, technical classes for girls, and a Residential School of Domestic Training were carried on under the provisions of the scheme.

One instructor conducted classes in woodwork at rural centres, and also for the pupils of the Secondary school in Mullingar.

One instructress in domestic economy visited rural centres, and conducted two classes daily in such subjects as cookery, laundry, and needlework.

A second instructress gave her whole time to the instruction of domestic economy and allied subjects at the Moate Convent of Mercy Residential School. Crochet, lace, and other industries were continued at the Convents of Mercy, Moate, and Kilbeggan, and were again assisted by means of capitation grants to enable instruction to be given in these subjects as well as in household economy.

County Wexford.—The teaching staff consisted of a manual instructor and two domestic economy instructresses. These teachers have conducted courses of instruction in five temporary centres, and also in New Ross, Enniscorthy, and Wexford. The managers of three Secondary schools have been assisted to equip laboratories for the teaching of experimental science, and grants, in lieu of rent, have been made to two local committees to enable them to provide suitable accommodation for classes conducted under the scheme. A scholarship scheme for boys was in operation during the session.

County Wicklow.—Steady progress has been made in extending the work of the scheme. A new technical school has been erected in Wicklow, towards the cost of which the Corporation have contributed. Classes in building construction have been very successful in Greystones and Arklow, and carpentry classes have been well attended in Wicklow and Arklow. In the latter town a class in navigation for fishermen was also satisfactorily attended. A manual instructor and two domestic economy instructresses have been largely occupied in giving lessons in temporary centres, in some of which their efforts were hampered by the unsuitability of the accommodation. A significant feature of the session's work

was the eagerness displayed by the tradesmen of Arklow, Wicklow, and Ballyknocken to profit by the opportunities the classes offered.

County Galway.—Three teachers of domestic economy have given instruction at twenty-seven centres throughout the county. With a few exceptions the classes were well attended. Considerable difficulty was experienced in providing suitable kitchens, and in many instances it was all but impossible for the teachers to do effective work in the ill-adapted rooms employed. An instructress in hygiene and sick-nursing was appointed in September. Her work has already awakened some interest in the essentials of a healthy existence. The county teacher of crochet was engaged at Ballygar, where it is hoped the foundations of an industry have been laid. Classes in knitting and lacemaking at Tuam Mercy Convent, in crochet at Loughrea and Gort, and in domestic science at Tuam were aided by capitation grants. At Bullinasloe evening classes in building construction, free-hand and geometrical drawing, typewriting and shorthand were held. The class in building construction was not availed of by artisan pupils, and the attendance at the other classes was poor. Twenty-one boys, selected by competition from amongst the pupils of primary schools, were awarded Secondary School Scholarships. Seventeen of these have been renewed for a second year. It is to be regretted that at centres such as Tuam, Loughrea, Clifden, Gort, Portumna, and Dunmore, no provision is made for the technical training of boys, but it is hoped that manual instructors will be employed during the coming year.

County Leitrim.—At Manorhamilton a very successful crochet industry has been developed. Instruction was aided by capitation grants paid to the managers, and the workers had the advantage of a course of instruction in cookery from the county teacher. During the session a second manual instructor was appointed, and courses of instruction in drawing and woodwork were given at five centres. The teaching was efficient and the attendance good. The post of teacher of domestic economy subjects was not filled until May, and the instructress had opportunity of giving two courses only. The services of an expert instructor of dyeing, spinning, and woollen-weaving, whose salary was paid by the Department, were placed at the disposal of the Committee. Wool and dye stuffs were provided, and four looms of improved form were purchased for use in the Glenade district. Many of the women there were taught to scour, dye and blend wool, and to spin to given weight, and some good pieces of tweed of the "Harris" type were made. It is, however, to be regretted that local initiative and organisation were wanting, and thus much valuable time was wasted. The Department do not feel justified in retaining their instructor longer in the county.

County Mayo.—During the session the County manual instructor gave instruction in drawing and woodwork at six centres. The classes were fairly well attended, the instruction was efficient, and the progress made was satisfactory. At the opening of the session, through want of pre-arrangement, valuable time was lost in starting instruction in domestic economy subjects. Eleven courses, however, were given, and the instruction was well suited to the home life of the pupils. At rural centres the coal range was dispensed with, and the turf fire on the open hearth used instead.

Crochet classes at Castlebar, Newport, and Westport, and classes of lacemaking at Claremorris and Kiltimagh were aided by capitation grants. The crochet industry at Westport has steadily progressed, and close on fifty girls are now wage-earners. At Castlebar, however, little progress was made. The services of the crochet teacher appointed for the congested areas of the county were not utilised until the end of March. A class was then formed at Ballyhaunis, but there was little demand for that form of instruction in the neighbourhood.

Seven scholarships were awarded to boys attending primary schools to enable them to continue their education at secondary schools. It is to be regretted that there was so little competition for these scholarships.

County Roscommon.—Instruction in cookery and laundry-work was given at twelve centres. The want of suitable accommodation for the classes was keenly felt, and militated much against the efficiency of the instruction. As a general rule the local school-rooms were the only places available. Except at three centres the attendance was good. At Strokestown, where the manual instructor gave an extended course from October to June, the classes were well attended by young farmers and artisans. Short courses in drawing and woodwork were given at two other centres. At Roscommon Mercy Convent capitation grants were made for instruction in crochet and Carrickmacross lace. While a number of girls made the attendances necessary to qualify for grants, few were persistent enough to become wage-earners. At Boyle Mercy Convent instruction in dressmaking was aided in a similar manner. Scholarships for boys attending primary schools were offered for competition, but only seven of the candidates presented reached a qualifying standard. Five of these are now in attendance at approved secondary schools.

County Sligo.—On the 1st August, 1905, the urban district of Sligo having decided to adopt an independent scheme, was excluded from the area administered under the county scheme. The County Committee retained the services of the teacher of domestic economy subjects, and appointed an additional instructress. These teachers gave courses of instruction at eight centres, and their classes were well attended, chiefly by farmers' daughters, many of whom walked long distances to be present. The instruction was efficient,

practical, and well suited to the home life of the girls in attendance. Capitation grants were made for instruction in the making of underclothing at Ballymote and in lacemaking at Mullinabreena.

Munster.

County Clare.—The teachers of domestic economy subjects have given courses of instruction at thirteen centres. Except at one centre the classes were very well attended. At rural centres the advice and assistance of the instructresses were much sought, and the pupils, chiefly farmers' daughters, often walked long distances to attend the classes. At Kilrush a special class was formed for the poorer matrons of the town. Instruction in drawing and woodwork has been given at ten centres, and in building construction at one. The attendance at the classes was fairly well maintained, the teaching was efficient, and satisfactory progress can be reported. Capitation grants were made for instruction in needlework at Ennis and Kilrush. Grants in aid of equipment and apparatus were made to St. Mary's School, Ennis, and to the Christian Brothers' Schools, Ennis and Kilrush. Eighteen scholarships for boys from primary schools have been awarded, and the scholars are now attending Secondary schools.

County Cork.—The past session was the third in which a scheme of technical instruction has been in operation in the county, and the urban district of Fermoy was included for the first time, so that all the urban districts in the county—nine in number—now co-operate with the county, and considerable economy of working is thus effected. Few of the urban schools could alone support an efficient staff, but as the scheme is arranged each school has its due share of instruction from the Committee's teachers.

The attendances at the classes provided were not so large as those which were secured in the first year during which the scheme was established, but there was a gain in the efficiency of the classes, and steady progress was made during the session. In centres where the teaching was most stimulating the numbers showed an increase, and the work in general was of a more advanced character. Students are gradually recognising that the instruction offers opportunities for enabling them to improve their positions and earning powers, and it is satisfactory to note that many former students again presented themselves for the courses, thus showing their appreciation of the instruction.

Steps have been taken to provide a fully-equipped technical school at Queenstown, to which a Day Trades Preparatory School will be added for the session 1905-6. The latter will afford facilities for the training of boys who have already completed a primary school course, and who intend to follow an industrial career. The equipment of the school is specially arranged for practical instruction in engineering and building trades subjects.

Good engineering classes were held at Queenstown, Passage and Ringaskiddy, the students being mostly those employed in the dockyards and engineering works, and there was also a successful class in naval architecture at Queenstown.

Itinerant instruction in woodwork for young men, and domestic economy for young women, was continued as in preceding sessions, and the attendance generally was highly satisfactory; but it is still to be regretted that in many centres the only buildings available for the classes are unsuitable.

Sound courses of instruction in art were given throughout the county by two instructors, but tradesmen, to whom a knowledge of modelling and design would be important, were slow in taking advantage of the opportunities offered them. The art metal class at Youghal accomplished some excellent repoussé work in copper and brass from designs supplied by one of the County art instructors.

Classes in commercial subjects suffered from the scarcity of properly qualified teachers, but where the latter were procurable pupils made good progress. It is expected that the recent appointment of an instructor, who has had commercial experience and also a special training in modern business methods, will tend to raise this branch of instruction to a higher level.

The Residential School of Domestic Training for Girls at Dunmanway was continued on the same lines as formerly.

Industrial classes for girls were conducted throughout the year at six schools, and the subjects taught were crochet-work, the making of various kinds of lace, and machine-knitting.

County Kerry.—The second year of the Committee's scheme showed steady progress on the lines laid down in the first session, and interest in the courses increased during the year.

Credit is due to local committees for encouraging students to attend the classes, and, in spite of the sparsity of the population around most of the centres, the attendance at instruction was satisfactory. In three places it was found impossible to accommodate all who wished to attend the domestic economy classes.

County Limerick.—The scheme was carried out essentially as in the preceding session, but one manual instructor retired, and it was found impossible to secure the services of a suitable substitute. There is a good demand for instruction in woodwork in rural districts, and there is an excellent field for the development of that subject in the hands of capable instructors.

Domestic economy classes were very popular, and so great was the application for admission that several of the classes had to be divided.

Satisfactory progress was made in the industrial classes in needlework for girls, where the instruction was confined to one subject.

County Tipperary, (N.R.)—No fundamental change was made in the scheme of the previous session. Domestic

economy was well taught, and good classes were secured. The teaching of woodworking classes in the western division was highly efficient.

Science classes were conducted at Nenagh, Roscrea, and Thurles, and good results were obtained, especially at the two latter centres.

Two county teachers continued to give instruction in crochet and lacemaking at Roscrea and Thurles.

Scholarships for boys from primary schools were continued at four Secondary schools.

County Tipperary (S.R.)—With the exception of two slight changes the scheme remained the same as that of the previous year. Classes in dressmaking were organised during part of the session, and were well appreciated. The number of scholarships for girls, tenable at the Residential School at Carrick-on-Suir, was increased to six.

In the Carrick district the classes in woodwork were well attended and efficiently taught, but unfortunately some of those in the Cashel district were so poorly attended that they had to be discontinued.

Instruction in domestic economy was sound, and attendance at the classes satisfactory.

Industrial classes for girls were conducted at Cashel, but the range of subjects taken was too great for satisfactory progress.

County Waterford.—The scheme, with the exception of a few minor changes, remained as in the previous year, and the classes generally were well attended. In the sparsely-populated rural centres attendance was often very good, but the inadequate accommodation provided in some of these centres was prejudicial to successful work.

The attendance at classes in domestic economy left much to be desired.

An improvement was observed in the type of students selected for the Residential School of Domestic Training at Carrick-on-Suir.

Ulster.

With the exception of Londonderry, all the schemes in operation in the previous year were worked successfully throughout the session. In this county no contribution was made from the rates for technical instruction purposes, and the scheme of the previous year was worked upon the balance remaining unexpended from that year. This balance was, however, insufficient for the full session, and the work had to be stopped early in 1905. All the money raised under the Agriculture and Technical Instruction Acts has been devoted to agricultural purposes, and it is not intended to formulate any scheme of technical instruction for the coming session.

In addition to the foregoing, schemes were also in operation this session in Down and Monaghan. In the latter county the scheme which was in operation in 1902-3, including the four urban districts of Carrickmacross, Castleblayney, Clones, and Monaghan, and which, for financial reasons, had to be dropped

in the year 1903-4, was adopted with some slight modifications. The chief changes were—Clones was not included, and two "county teachers" of crochet were provided for. Although only one of these teachers was appointed, the scheme was worked energetically, and much useful work was accomplished. In Down, owing to the difficulties experienced in obtaining qualified teachers, the scheme formulated in the previous year was not put in operation till late in the session. However, a good beginning was made, successful classes in domestic economy and manual instruction being held in several centres in the county.

TABLE SHOWING THE OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS ATTENDING URBAN AND COUNTY SCHOOLS AND CLASSES IN NON-AGRICULTURAL SUBJECTS.

	Leinster.	Munster.	Ulster.	Con-raught.	Totals.
YOUNG MEN.					
Persons engaged in Farming occupations.	522	445	326	221	1,514
Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.	642	665	461	48	1,816
Coach and Car Builders, ..	36	51	6	10	103
Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c.	403	232	810	2	1,447
Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c.	63	8	70	-	141
Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers, &c.	119	29	74	1	223
Printing Trades—Compositors, Lithographers, &c.	47	13	113	9	182
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	15	-	254	5	274
Painters, Decorators, &c., ..	88	93	121	10	312
Plumbers, Gasfitters, &c., ..	91	67	91	8	257
Trades involving Applied Art—Jewellers, Furniture Makers, &c.	85	27	62	6	180
Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c.	103	35	133	-	271
Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.	288	150	467	54	959
Clerks in Commercial Offices, Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance, and Accountants' Offices.	339	189	963	23	1,527
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers.	148	56	147	6	357
Students (University, Law, Medical).	115	211	252	27	605
Occupations not included in above classes.	107	23	46	6	182
Boys just left School or College.	236	320	602	83	1,241
Boys still in attendance at School or College.	276	38	63	17	394
No occupation stated, ..	424	1,360	599	216	2,599
Total Number of Young Men.	581	409	462	11	1,463
Corresponding Numbers for 1903-4.	4,748	4,414	6,122	763	16,047
	4,292	4,768	5,091	562	14,713

OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.—*continued.*

—	Leinster.	Munster.	Ulster.	Con-naught.	Totals.
YOUNG WOMEN.					
Persons engaged in Farming occupations.	1,313	1,009	791	244	3,957
Domestic Servants, ..	672	552	413	62	1,699
Printing Trades, ..	41	7	2	3	53
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c., ..	177	277	340	10	804
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	69	17	189	206	481
Factory Workers not included above.	124	180	254	47	605
Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c.,	305	514	303	42	1,164
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Servants, &c.	149	86	300	21	556
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers.	277	254	557	63	1,151
Students (University Medical),	31	1	33	2	67
Occupations not included in above classes.	540	909	1,159	216	2,824
Girls just left School or College,	250	150	106	170	676
Girls still in attendance at School or College.	530	1,384	719	225	2,858
No occupation stated, ..	1,597	2,353	2,727	726	7,403
Total Number of Young Women.	6,075	8,293	7,893	2,037	24,298
Corresponding Numbers for 1903-4.	6,524	8,721	6,662	2,778	24,685
Total Number of Students,	10,823	12,707	14,015	2,800	40,345
Corresponding Number for 1903-4.	10,816	13,489	11,753	3,340	39,398

Details of the occupations of students attending schools and classes conducted under the various schemes will be found in Table VIII., page 338.

(3).—THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

The Department's scheme for the training and preparation of teachers for the various branches of work undertaken by it has been continued and developed. The general introduction of a scheme of experimental science and drawing into Secondary schools could not possibly be effected except by the aid of a scheme of training such as this. While the future supply of teachers should depend upon some more regular and systematic method of training, it may be said that the summer courses have been amply justified by the results, and that summer courses will in any case for long have a useful function to fill in connection with the training of teachers. It is hoped that to those who have gained the Irish Secondary Teachers' Science Certificate, facilities may be given for attending special summer courses, to enable them to maintain and increase their efficiency as teachers by keeping in touch with modern ideas and developments.

During the last summer courses in Dublin, opportunity was taken to arrange for a series of six lectures on the Aims and Methods of teaching Drawing, by Mr. Henry Cadness, of the Manchester School of Art. A lecture was also delivered to the teachers attending the summer course, by Mr. George Fletcher (Assistant Secretary in respect of Technical Instruction) on "Method in Science Teaching." An exhibition of drawings and art work, representative of the work done in Irish Secondary Schools, Schools of Art and Art Classes, was also held during the same period, so that teachers might have an opportunity of seeing the standard attained in various types of school.

The Department also arranged for an exhibition in the Science and Art Museum of craft work done in the *Ecole des Arts Industriels* at Geneva, and facilities were given to a limited number of teachers to attend this exhibition.

For the training of teachers of domestic economy the Department administer the Irish Training School of Domestic Economy, which is now adequate to fully meet the demand for teachers of this subject.

In order to provide teachers of manual work the Department organise from time to time courses of work extending over six months. Efforts have been successfully made to encourage teachers thus trained to take further courses of training while engaged in teaching. Thus, the Department have given the manual instructors of County Cork facilities for attending special courses in practical mathematics and graphic statics organised for them by the City of Cork Technical Education Committee.

The training of teachers of technical subjects is a question of great difficulty. The Royal College of Science offers scholarships and teacherships-in-training, and this is an important means of training teachers; but the more specialised training for teachers of technology must offer difficulties in a country whose industries have so seriously declined. In such cases, for a time, at all events, teachers must be obtained from industrial centres.

The difficulty may, in part, be met by the establishment of special scholarships, and the Department during the year offered a limited number of scholarships for the training of teachers of commercial subjects. These were of the value of £100, tenable (in the first place for one year) at some higher school or institution providing a course of instruction approved by the Department. Four scholars were selected and took up studies at the London School of Economics.

There was a slight increase over the previous year in the number of teacher-students attending the summer courses in 1905 (838 in place of 813). The number of instructors engaged was 116, as compared with 115 in 1904.

The courses arranged for provided instruction in experimental science (physics, chemistry, mechanical science,

Summer Courses,
1905.

botany, and physiology and hygiene), drawing and modelling, manual instruction (woodwork), building construction, wood-carving and modelling and domestic economy.

A special course of instruction for teachers of lace and crochet-making, sprigging and drawn-thread work was also held.

The institutions at which the courses were conducted were the Royal College of Science, Dublin; the Metropolitan School of Art, Dublin; Queen's College, Belfast; City of Dublin Technical Schools; the Christian Brothers Schools at North Richmond-street, Dublin, at Our Lady's Mount, Cork, and at Tramore; the Christian Brothers' Novitiate, Marino, Clontarf; St. Andrew's College, Dublin; and the Crawford Municipal Technical Institute, Cork.

In addition to these courses, there were special courses in experimental science, drawing and modelling, and domestic economy for teachers who are members of enclosed religious orders.

The numbers of teacher-students attending for instruction in the several subjects were as follows :—

First year syllabus of the preliminary course of experimental science, 141; second year syllabus of the preliminary course of experimental science, 91; special course in physics, 106; special course in chemistry, 118; special course in mechanical science, 11; special course in botany, 15; special course in physiology and hygiene, 30; drawing and modelling, 142; manual instruction (woodwork), 18; building construction, 15; woodcarving and modelling, 21; course for teachers of lace and crochet-making, &c., 39; domestic economy, 83.

The following staff of instructors was engaged for the courses :—

For Experimental Science :—Professor G. H. Carpenter, B.Sc.; Professor T. Johnson, D.Sc., F.L.S.; Professor E. A. Letts, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.U.I.; Professor J. Lyon, M.A.; Professor A. W. C. Menzies, M.A., B.Sc.; Professor W. B. Morton, M.A., F.R.U.I.; Professor Hugh Ryan, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.U.I.; Professor W. H. Thompson, M.D., F.R.C.S.; Messrs. G. T. Bates, B.A.; A. Boon, B.A., B.Sc.; W. Brown, B.Sc.; J. Comerton, B.Sc.; A. Coulthard, B.Sc.; J. M. Doggart, M.A.; F. O'Brien Ellison, B.A.; H. E. Hadley, B.Sc.; John Hawthorne, M.A., Ph.D.; T. Alex. W. Hill, B.Sc.; A. S. M. Imrie, M.A., B.Sc.; C. J. Leaper; R. Macdonald, M.A., B.Sc.; J. McEwen, A.R.C.S. (Lond.); J. Middleton, B.Sc.; A. O'Farrelly, M.A.; J. Holmes Pollok, D.Sc.; James Quick; T. F. Rutter; E. Heber Smith, B.A., A.R.C.S. (Lond.); D. Somerville, M.D.; J. Taylor, M.Sc.; J. Taylor, B.A., A.R.C.S.I.; G. H. Woollatt, Ph.D.; J. Young, A.R.C.S. (Lond.); Messrs. J. Adams, M.A.; R. G. Allen, A.R.C.S.I.; H. M. Atkinson, B.Sc., Ph.D.; P. E. Belas, A.R.C.S.I.; R. W. Blair, A.R.C.S.I.; R. F. Blake, F.C.S., F.L.C.; W. H. Cadman, B.Sc., F.C.S.;

J. A. Clarke; M. Donegan, A.B.C.Sc.I.; J. J. Hughes Dowling, A.B.C.Sc.I.; S. A. Edmonds, A.B.C.Sc.I.; George Hanlon, B.A.; E. P. Harrison, Ph.D.; James J. Hutchinson; A. T. J. Kersey, A.B.C.S. (Lond.); C. A. King, A.B.C.Sc.I.; E. M. Le Fluffy, B.A., A.B.C.Sc.I.; A. G. G. Leonard, A.B.C.Sc.I.; W. J. Lyons, B.A., A.B.C.S. (Lond.); W. J. Macdonald, B.A.; James L. M'Kee; D. Mellon, A.B.C.Sc.I.; Thomas Melville; W. Sloan Mills, M.A.; A. Neale, A.B.C.Sc.I.; Harold Norminton, M.Sc.; Maurice J. O'Connor; Rev. James Quin, B.A.; J. F. Reid; A. L. Robinson, B.A.; Frank Seymour, B.A.; H. L. Smyth, B.Sc.; J. Totton; T. B. Vinycomb, B.A.; F. W. Warwick, A.B.C.Sc.I.; J. P. Waters, B.A.; William J. Wren, A.B.C.Sc.I.; John Wylie, B.A.; Frank Young, B.Sc.; and Misses Hilda P. Martin, B.A.; M. A. Ryan, B.A.; and E. M. M. White, A.B.C.Sc.I.

For Drawing and Modelling:—Mr. R. H. A. Willis, A.B.C.A. (Lond.); Messrs. J. Poole Addey; George Atkinson; Hugh C. Charde; Frederick Luke, A.B.C.A. (Lond.); Oliver Sheppard, B.H.A.; Percy L. Squire; W. L. Whelan; Mrs. Barden; Misses Margaret Blacklay; Edith Emerson; Alice Jacob, and Elizabeth O'Kelly.

For Lace and Crochet Making, Sprigging and Drawn Thread Work:—Mr. W. A. Mulligan, A.B.C.A. (Lond.); Mrs. Allen, Misses B. Gallagher, Nora Galvin, Ellen Marron, Edith Percival, S. A. Reynolds, and Bella Whitelegge.

For Manual Instruction, Building Construction, and Wood-carving:—Messrs. E. Holden, Andreas Lang, G. W. Ridsdale, F. W. Sinclair, and George Thompson.

For Domestic Economy:—Misses A. T. Barry, Hannah Cox, M. A. Cullinan, Alice Farrell, Kathleen Foley, Marcella Harrington, J. B. Knox, A. M. M'Carthy, C. E. Moore, Lilian J. Park, Elizabeth E. de B. Powell, K. Shuley, and B. Wiber.

The number of teachers attending the courses in experimental science, drawing and modelling, and manual instruction (woodwork), and the number of those who, as the result of attendance and progress, obtained provisional qualifications to teach, are given in the following tables:—

EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

PRELIMINARY COURSE.

YEAR.	First Year Syllabus.		Second Year Syllabus.	
	Total Number of Teachers who attended the Course.	Number of Teachers who obtained provisional qualification to Teach.	Total Number of Teachers who attended the Courses.	Number of Teachers who obtained provisional qualification to Teach.
1901, . . .	196	173	—	—
1902, . . .	166	114	160	132
1903, . . .	164	116	105	61
1904, . . .	126	72	128	105
1905, . . .	141	77	91	61

SPECIAL COURSES.

SUBJECT.	1903.		1904.		1905.	
	Total Number of Teachers who attended the Courses.	Number of Teachers who obtained provisional qualification to Teach.	Total Number of Teachers who attended the Courses.	Number of Teachers who obtained provisional qualification to Teach.	Total Number of Teachers who attended the Courses.	Number of Teachers who obtained provisional qualification to Teach.
Physics (Third Year Syllabus).	48	44	48	34	51	34
Physics (Fourth Year Syllabus).	—	—	35	29	55	45*
Chemistry (Third Year Syllabus).	69	62	44	9	48	31
Chemistry (Fourth Year Syllabus).	—	—	55	41	70	57†
Mechanical Science (Third Year Syllabus).	6	3	1	1	10	7
Mechanical Science (Fourth Year Syllabus).	—	—	5	3	1	1
Botany (Third Year Syllabus).	14	10	8	7	4	1
Botany (Fourth Year Syllabus).	—	—	5	5	9	9‡
Physiology and Hygiene (Third Year Syllabus).	12	10	11	9	16	9
Physiology and Hygiene (Fourth Year Syllabus).	—	—	7	7	14	16§

* 16 of these Teachers repeated the Course.

† 39 " " " "

‡ 3 " " " "

§ 6 " " " "

See Circular 14, Sect. I. 2. at p. 17 of Day Secondary School Programme.

DRAWING AND MODELLING.

YEAR.	Total Number of Teachers who attended the Courses.	Number of Teachers who obtained provisional qualification to Teach.
1901, " "	80	69
1902, " "	109	106
1903, " "	144	121
1904, " "	141	138
1905, " "	143	140

MANUAL INSTRUCTION (WOODWORK).

YEAR.	Total Number of Teachers who attended the Courses.	Number of Teachers who obtained provisional qualification to Teach.
1902, " "	20	13
1903, " "	15	9
1904, " "	9	8
1905, " "	18	12

Provision is made at the Royal College of Science for the training of teachers of experimental science, a special group of subjects being arranged for those who wish to take up this branch of the teaching profession. Teacherships-in-training, tenable at the Royal College of Science and at the Metropolitan School of Art, are offered for competition amongst science and art students. Particulars of the competitions will be found at pages 235 and 236.

The Department are making provision for a supply of teachers of commercial subjects, who will be capable of giving instruction in some of the higher branches. Four scholarships were awarded in 1904; three of these were renewed in 1905, the fourth scholar taking up duty as instructor in commercial subjects in County Cork. Further scholarships were offered in 1905, and two applicants were selected for training at the London School of Economics (University of London). (For further particulars of these scholarships see Form S 190, Appendices, page 241.)

The course of training referred to at page 86 of the Department's Fourth Annual Report was closed on the 21st December, 1904. The last few days of the course were devoted to examinations, conducted by Mr. J. C. Pearson, now of the Home Office, and lately chief manual instructor under the Liverpool School Board, and Messrs. W. Vickers Dixon and J. C. Smail, inspectors of the Department. As the result of satisfactory attendance and progress and of the marks obtained at the final examination, fifteen of the twenty students attending the course received provisional recognition as teachers of manual training (woodwork). These teachers have since received appointments as manual instructors under local authorities.

As the result of an entrance and scholarship examination held in July, 1905, at which forty-seven candidates presented themselves, twenty students were admitted to the Irish Training School of Domestic Economy. Of these, ten were offered, and accepted, teacherships-in-training. Holders of teacherships-in-training are entitled to free admission to the School for the course of training, extending over two years.

Classes for the training of National school teachers in experimental science were conducted by the Technical Instruction Committees of Ballymena, Coleraine, Holywood (Co. Down), Londonderry County Borough, and Portadown. Thirty-two National school teachers were

presented to the inspectors at the special inspections of the classes, and twenty-two were returned as eligible for the certificate as to satisfactory attendance and progress. All the classes followed a first year syllabus.

(4).—CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS.

The report of the Dean and Council of the Royal College of Science will be found at page 477 of the **Royal College of Science and Metropolitan School of Art** Appendices, and the report of the late Headmaster of the Metropolitan School of Art at page 491.

The session 1904-5 at the Irish Training School of Domestic Economy opened on September 6th, when there were 76 students in the school. Of this number 45 were students of one year's training under the Department; 3 were students who had commenced their training before the Department took over the management of the school; 3 were qualified teachers of cookery whom the Department allowed to join the dress-making and sewing class so as to qualify in these subjects; and 25 were students who had passed the entrance examination in July, 1904. During the first half of the session, viz., from September, 1904, to February 1st, 1905, there were 32 students in the cookery class, 25 of them being new students (3 of these retired during the first term), and 7 who had failed to pass their examination in cookery at the end of the previous session, and who had, therefore, to re-enter the class for half the course.

When the second half of the session began (1st February, 1905), 64 students remained in the school.

In order that the students might have practice in teaching adults, the day classes for cookery were open to a limited number of persons, who paid fees for the instruction they received; 185 persons attended these classes; also there were evening classes held twice in the week for working women, who paid very small fees for a course of twenty lessons, and were taught artisan cookery. Seventy-five attended these classes. In consequence of the great number of training students in the laundrywork and dressmaking classes, no others could be admitted to the day classes, but 12 working women attended the evening laundrywork classes and 36 the dressmaking classes. The students also had practice in teaching children, as classes for cookery were held in the school, and were attended by 90 children, who came on different afternoons during the week from St. Peter's and Leeson Park National schools, also from the Training Home in Lower Baggot-street. The students taught cookery twice in the week to the children attending the school attached to the Mercy Convent, Baggot-street, and to the children in the day school, Kildare-place, once each week. Classes of children came for instruction in laundrywork from St. Francis';

St. Joseph's, and St. Peter's National schools, and from the Training Home, Baggot-street, four afternoons in the week. One hundred and fifteen children in all attended these laundry-work classes.

When the school closed on the 30th June, 9 of the students, having finished their training, left it; 13 were selected to undergo a supplementary course of instruction in rural economy at the Munster Institute, Cork, and, of the remaining 42, six, who had finished the prescribed course of training, were given a supplementary course of domestic economy, including superior cookery.

Four pupil teachers were chosen from among the second year students by the Department, two of whom took the duties during the first half, the other two during the second half of the session. They assisted in teaching cookery every morning, and in the afternoons were themselves taught superior cookery, free of any extra fee, and were also given certain other privileges in return for their services as assistant teachers.

5. SCHOLARSHIPS.

The following scholarships were awarded during the year :—

- (1.) Scholarships from the Primary to the Secondary School.
- (2.) Scholarships at Day Trades Preparatory Schools.
- (3.) Scholarships at Residential Schools of Domestic Training.
- (4.) Local Science and Art Exhibitions.
- (5.) Science and Technological Scholarships and Teacherships-in-Training at the Royal College of Science.
- (6.) Teacherships-in-Training at the Metropolitan School of Art.
- (7.) Teacherships-in-Training at the Irish Training School of Domestic Economy.
- (8.) Commercial Scholarships.
- (9.) Industrial Scholarships.

On the results of the examination held on the 30th June, 1905, 92 scholarships have been awarded.

Junior Scholarships

Forty-seven scholarships, held during the session 1904-5, have been renewed for a second year, seven for a third year, and one for a fourth year. There are, therefore, at present 147 scholarship holders, the number of scholarships awarded by each committee being as follows :—

County Carlow, 15; County Cavan, 6; County Clare, 18; County Galway, 37; County Kerry, 6; County Kilkenny, 10; County Longford, 10; County Mayo, 5; County Roscommon, 5; Queen's County, 12; Tipperary Urban and Rural Districts, 6; County Tipperary (North Riding), 9; County Wexford, 8.

The scholarships vary in value from £4 to £20, according to the remoteness of the pupil's home from a Secondary school; they must be held at an approved Secondary school, and are renewable for a second, and, in some cases, for a third or fourth year, on a satisfactory report from the Department's inspector on the conduct and progress of the pupil.

For general conditions of the scheme, see Roscommon County Scholarship Scheme (Appendices, page 285).

A student who, during the sessions 1902-3, 1903-4, 1904-5 held one of the scholarships awarded by the County Tipperary (North Riding) Committee of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, has obtained one of the five Senior Science Scholarships at the Royal College of Science, referred to below.

An examination for entrance to Trades Preparatory Schools was held on the 28th June, 1905, and upon the results of this examination sixty-seven scholarships have been granted. Fifty-seven of the scholarships held during the session 1904-5 have been renewed for a second year and thirty-seven for a third year. The numbers of scholarships tenable at each Trades Preparatory School are shewn in the following table :—

SCHOOL.	First Year Scholars.	Second Year Scholars.	Third Year Scholars.	Total.
Belfast Municipal Trades Preparatory School.	26	22	16	64
Belfast Christian Brothers' Trades Preparatory School.	20	23	21	64
Kilkenny Trades Preparatory School.	15	12	—	27
Ringsend : Pembroke Trades Preparatory School.	6	—	—	6
TOTALS.	67	57	37	161

The scholarships, as a rule, cover only tuition and the necessary books and instruction, but a maintenance allowance of £10 is given to each of eleven of the third year students at the Municipal Trades Preparatory School, Belfast, whilst in Kilkenny allowances for maintenance and travelling expenses, varying from £1 to £15, are made in twenty-four cases, the amount in each case depending upon the remoteness of the pupil's home from the school.

The scholarships at Residential Schools of Domestic Training, which are of the value of from £12 to £15 each, are given to a limited number of girls, and are tenable for one year only. The scholarship, together with a payment of a fee of from £2 to £4 on the part of the pupil, entitles the holder to one year's board and residence with instruction.

A competitive examination for the award of these scholarships was conducted by the Department on the 28th June, 1905, and was availed of by the Committees for Counties Kilkenny, Waterford, and Wexford. Other local authorities decided that the final selection of scholars should be made by a Selection Committee of the Technical Instruction Committee.

The number of scholarships awarded by each Committee is as follows :—

County Carlow, 6; County Cork, 10; County Dublin, 10;
County Kilkenny, 6; Queen's County, 15; County Tip-
perary (South Riding), 6; County Waterford, 7; County
Westmeath, 12; County Wexford, 2.

The scholars are distributed between the various approved schools of domestic training as follows :—

Carrick-on-Suir Convent of Mercy, 13.
Dunmanway Convent of the Sisters of Charity, 10.
Kilmacud (Co. Dublin) School of Domestic Training, 10.
Moate Convent of Mercy, 15.
Stradbally Presentation Convent, 26.

The Local Science and Art Exhibitions, of the value of £50 a year for one, two, or three years, are intended to provide for the maintenance of students at colleges or schools where a thorough course of science or of art instruction of an advanced character may be obtained. £25 of the exhibition must be raised locally, the remaining £25 being a grant from the Department. Two such exhibitions were granted on the results of the Board of Education's art examinations of 1905 to candidates from the Crawford Municipal School of Art, Cork.

At the examination for Senior Science Scholarships held in June, fifty-four candidates competed for the five scholarships and five teacherships-in-training offered for competition by the Department, and tenable at the Royal College of Science. The conditions attached to the scholarships and teacherships-in-training offered for competition by the Department are given in Form S. 33 (see Appendices, page 235).

An examination was held in June at the Metropolitan School of Art for three teacherships-in-training at that school, and was attended by nine candidates. The conditions attached to these teacherships-in-training are given in Form S. 2 (see Appendices, page 236).

Industrial scholarships are of the value of £80 each, and are renewable for a second and third year, at the discretion of the Department. The object of these scholarships is to enable selected persons (who must already have

been engaged in one of the branches of an industry) to take such a course of instruction in that industry, in an institution providing special advanced courses, as will enable them to undertake the management of an industry in Ireland at the close of their instruction.

Industrial scholarships this year have been awarded to Miss Margaret M. Brodigan, of Dundalk (tapestry and carpet weaving), Mr. W. E. Sanderson, of Blarney, Co. Cork (woollen industry), and Mr. Edward Fitzgibbon, of Cork (house decorating).

The scholarship in tapestry and carpet weaving is being held at the Municipal Technical Institute, Halifax, the scholarship in the woollen industry at the University of Leeds, and the scholarship for house decorating at the Camberwell School of Arts and Crafts.

Reference has been already made, under the head of Training of Teachers, to the teacherships-in-training at the Irish Training School of Domestic Economy and to Commercial Scholarships.

A list of the candidates successful at the examinations for scholarships offered for competition by the Department will be found in the Appendices, page 271.

6. DRAWING AND MANUAL INSTRUCTION IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Instruction in drawing and manual instruction in primary schools not working in connection with the National Education Board is administered by the Department.

Mr. O'Sullivan, A.B.C.A., the Department's art inspector, says in regard to these schools:—

"The general character of the work in drawing is practically the same as last year. Extremely large classes still exist in many schools, and the classes in most schools are too large for efficient teaching. Considering these facts the work in drawing is, as a whole, creditable; indeed in many schools the teachers deserve a special word of praise for the quality of the work done under very difficult circumstances.

"In a few schools the work in drawing has been divided so that two or three standards are taken on one day, instead of taking the whole school at drawing at the same time. This arrangement has led to an improvement in the quality of the drawing done in these schools."

3.—FISHERIES.

Part I. of the Report of the Fisheries Branch for the year 1904, and Part II. for the years 1902-3 (combined) were issued since the date of the Department's last General Annual Report.

SEA FISHERIES.

There was a very large capture of sea fish during the year 1904, which was, in this respect, one of the best of the past dozen years. Prices, however, were not so good as in 1903. The amount realised by the fishermen was £393,630.

The Irish catch mainly consists of herring and mackerel, which may be classed among the "migratory" species; and marked fluctuations are, therefore, bound to occur in the yearly totals.

If the years 1898 and 1899 be excepted, the spring mackerel take was well up to the average. Prices, however, were poor, and the fishermen's receipts (about £65,000) fell short, by some £25,000, of those for the previous spring season. The decline was, in some measure, due to the depression caused by the then threatened increase in the American import duty on Irish pickled mackerel, which, naturally, led to a large reduction in the demand for fish to be cured for exportation.

The autumn mackerel season was a very good one. There were 64,754 barrels cured—that being amongst the highest number ever prepared in one season for the American market. The total amount landed—over 12,500 tons—realised £75,209. Prices were not so good as in the previous year.

The summer herring fishing resulted in a capture nearly double that of the preceding season; but prices were low. In Donegal an increasing number of local crews are taking part in the industry. The Tory Islanders, in their open yawls, reaped a rich harvest during the season of 1904. The greater number of Irish first class boats are engaged in the mackerel fishery at this time of the year.

On the Donegal coast, almost all the catch was cured for export. At Burtonport about 1,070 cwts. were kippered.

Where curing is carried on the local girls quickly learn the trade, and render it less necessary for the curers to import female labour. The Scotch merchants even took a number of the Irish hands to their curing stations in Scotland on the termination of the season in this country. Wages, of course, vary with the catch, but on some occasions, when heavy landings were effected, the girls made as much as 10s. a day each.

The autumn and winter herring fishery resulted in a capture of 7,751 tons. This was less than in the corresponding season of 1903. The decline was most pronounced at Downing's Bay, where 64 large Irish, 39 Scotch, and 11 Manx boats had assembled. The curers, who had made full preparations, suffered much loss.

A bailiff was employed to supervise the public oyster fishery in Tralee Bay, and, occasionally, the mussel fishery in Castlemaine Haven. His efforts had very beneficial results.

An instructor was provided for a boat belonging to Port Ballintrae, County Antrim, the crew of which desired to try the spring mackerel fishing. The same crew were provided with an instructor for the winter herring fishing at Downing's Bay.

A skilled fish-curer was sent to Ardmore, County Waterford, to give instruction in mackerel curing.

A small subsidy was granted to a firm in Cork dealing in fishing gear, who possessed two hand looms for net-making, but who experienced a difficulty in obtaining a trained man to work them and to instruct their employés.

There were 6,221 Irish vessels actually engaged in the Sea Fisheries in 1904, as compared with 6,235 in the previous year. Fluctuations in the number of men depend on many causes. In 1904, however, the emigration to America which took place from the coast districts was abnormal, owing to the low passenger rates then prevailing.

The loss of life amongst the fishermen when pursuing their calling was only about one-half that of the year 1903. One man was drowned while engaged on work not immediately connected with fishing.

A by-law was made in 1903 which, virtually, made the month of April in each year a close season for herrings off part of the coast of the County Donegal. In March, 1905, the provisions of this by-law were extended to an area between Ramore Head, in the County of Antrim, and Malinmore Head, in the County of Donegal.

The administration of the part of the Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund at the disposal of the Department has been assigned to the Fisheries Branch, whose transactions in connection therewith are referred to at page 10 of this Report.

Loans.

The operations of the Department during 1904 in connection with the construction and improvement of fishery piers were as follows:—

Piers and Harbours.

Arklow.—Owing to the inability of the Harbour Board to incur the expenditure necessary in keeping open the passage through the bar, the Department, in accordance with a financial arrangement with the Harbour Board, erected a steam crane and grab on the pierhead, and subsidised a small local dredger. These operations had the effect of mitigating the evil and keeping the channel open throughout the year. The Department further arranged to procure and work a sand pump dredger specially designed to suit the local conditions. This vessel is now working at Arklow.

Courtown.—A scheme involving repairs and dredging of this harbour was carried out at the joint expense of the County Council and the Department—the Harbour Board having had their rights transferred to the former body.

Poulduff.—Plans for the extension of this pier have been made, and a contract has been entered into for their execution. The total cost will be some £2,200, of which the County Council are to contribute £1,000 and the Department the balance.

Kilmore.—The Department offered £500 towards a total expenditure (estimated by the County Council at £1,000) on the improvement of the harbour and extension of the breakwater.

Slade.—An inner breakwater has been constructed at the joint expense of the Department and County Council. It has given the greatest satisfaction to the fishermen, their boats being now able to live in the harbour in any state of the weather.

Passage East.—A scheme has been formulated, and is now being carried out, under which the Sea Fisheries Fund (administered by the Board of Works) is to contribute £2,000, and the Department and County Council £2,200 each, towards improvements.

Tramore.—The Department undertook to carry out the reconstruction of this pier at a cost of £5,000, the expenditure being shared by the Department and County Council.

Ardmore.—The Department's contribution of £1,200, has been paid over to the Board of Works, by whom this pier has now been completed. The Department also paid £39 for repairing and improving the approach to this pier.

Adrigole.—The Department contributed towards the construction of a pier in connection with the steamboat service in Bantry Bay. They are co-operating in the matter with the Congested Districts Board and the County Council.

Foyne.—Repairs, at a cost of about £900, have been carried out by the Department at this pier.

Liscannor.—£950 has been paid over to the Board of Works, being part of the Department's contribution towards the improvement of this harbour in connection with the Marine Works Act of 1902.

Kinvarra.—Negotiations are in progress for the repair and extension of the quays at this place.

Lough Corrib.—The Department and the Congested Districts Board have undertaken the erection of several small piers on the shores of this lake, in connection with the steamboat service.

Salterstown.—The Department are erecting a boat slip at this place, at an estimated cost of £360. The County Council are contributing.

In addition to the foregoing, the expenditure under the Sea Fisheries (Ireland) Act, 1883 (46 and 47 Vic. c. 26), administered by the Board of Works during the year ended 31st March, 1905 was as follows:—

Pier Works:	£	s.	d.
Ardmore Pier and Breakwater,	1,382	16	0
Engineering Staff Expenses,	362	19	1
	£1,745	15	1

Numerous inspections have been made by the Department's officers of the sites of other proposed piers; and in some cases surveys have been undertaken so as to arrive at estimates of the cost of construction. The carrying out of the Department's general policy in the matter of piers has been hampered by legal difficulties, arising out of the limit placed by law on the amount that can be raised by County Councils in respect of new works.

<p>The Department</p> <p>Telegraphic Intelligence.</p>	distributed, by telegraph, information concerning the amount of fish caught, average prices, boats engaged, &c., between centres where mackerel fishing was carried on; and acted in a similar manner in regard to herring fishing centres.
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<p>During the year ended 31st March, 1905, the Department</p> <p>Marine Superintendence.</p>	prosecuted the skippers of nine steam and two sailing vessels, for fishing in areas closed to trawling. The Coastguard assisted in four, and the local fishermen in one, of these cases. The magistrates imposed fines varying from £10 to £50 on the masters of the steam trawlers; awarding also substantial costs, and ordering the forfeiture of such nets as were seized. The conviction against the master of one of the steam trawlers could not, unfortunately, be enforced, as the vessel was registered in a foreign port, and the person convicted went out of jurisdiction. The skippers of the sailing trawlers were respectively fined 5s. and 20s. each, with costs. Three herring nets found illegally set off the Donegal coast were seized, and were sold for £6 10s.
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INLAND FISHERIES.

The main features of the salmon season of 1904 were satisfactory takes of spring salmon and unsatisfactory takes of peal. The latter form the greater portion of the total catch. There was a falling off of 500 tons in the amount of fish which, according to returns received by the Department, was carried over the railways in 1904, as compared with that in the previous year.

Eleven of the fishery districts reported an increase, three no change, and ten a decline, in the capture. This decline was most marked on the south-west and west coasts.

The great development in the use of drift nets for the capture of salmon off the north-west coast, which has taken place during the last few years, was very marked in 1904. The fishermen frequently worked 10 miles from the mainland, and, in one case, are reported to have caught salmon as far off as 18 miles. Their captures were most satisfactory.

The reports on angling received from the various districts were diverse in character. They were very satisfactory as regards Killarney, Ballynakill, Coleraine, and Ballycastle districts, but the southern rivers and those of the Dublin District were disappointing.

Offences against the fishery laws appear, on the whole, to have diminished. The number of cases of malicious poisoning were the fewest for many years past.

Contributions in aid of protection were made by the Department to the Conservators of the Coleraine, Killarney, Dublin, Waterford, and Water-ville Districts; to the Corrib Fisheries Association, the Lough Arrow Fish Preservation Association, and the Westmeath Lakes Association.

The output of salmon and trout fry was 5,482,580, as against Hatcheries. 4,800,000 in 1903.

Enquiries made into the value of the eel fisheries lead to the conclusion that the quantity taken in Ireland in 1904 was not less than 17,500 cwts, representing a money value in the country of £35,000. The majority of the eels were captured by large weirs on the Shannon, Bann, Moy and Corrib.

The amount of pollen captured in Lough Neagh during 1904 was about the same as in the previous year. It was nearly all exported, and its value would be about £6,000.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

The scientific part of the Reports for the years 1902 and 1903 (combined) was issued in March, 1905, and deals with many matters of economic and scientific interest. The results of experiments in oyster culture carried on in County Galway are discussed in detail, and provide important information as to the rate of growth, mortality, and relative market value of seed oysters obtained from the various sources from which the Irish industry is supplied. Note is made of the manurial value, as indicated by analysis, of a kind of seaweed which does not appear to have been hitherto used in agriculture, though common and easily gathered at some parts of the coast. A series of papers

on the fauna of the Irish coasts present very considerable additions to previous knowledge of the environment of the forms which provide the object of practical fisheries. Quarterly tables of sea temperature readings, at different places and depths, are given for the year 1903, and, in less complete form, for the two previous years. A report on artificial propagation of salmon and trout gives, in detail, the output of the several hatcheries, and the new hatchery at Lismore is the subject of a paper in which the construction is explained by plans and schedules.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

The Irish Exhibit at the Louisiana Exposition included a Fisheries Section. In connection with this a handbook was published giving a short account of the different classes of fishing pursued in Ireland, and of the powers and duties of the Department as the Irish Fishery Authority. Large diagrams illustrating the position of the principal fishing ports, fishing grounds and salmon rivers, models of the principal types of fishing boats, a canvas canoe from Kerry, an extensive series of photographs of fishing operations, an illustration of the Department's system of fishery intelligence, photographs of the brands used on their barrels by the principal Irish exporters of mackerel and herrings, and types of mackerel and herring nets, were included in the Exhibit. The steam trawling industry was illustrated by a perfect model of a trawler of the most modern type, kindly lent for exhibition by the Fishmongers' Company of London. Specimens of the devices used in the capture of lobsters and crabs, and in the cultivation of oysters, were shown; as were also a collection of artificial flies used in the various districts, cases of rods and tackle, a case illustrating the Department's salmon-marking operations, specimens of apparatus used in hatcheries, and a model of the largest hatchery in Ireland.

4.—STATISTICS AND INTELLIGENCE.

The work of this Branch falls under four main heads. First, the collection and publication of statistics relating to agriculture and other economic interests in Ireland. Second, the editing of the *Quarterly Journal* of the Department, and the press editing of all publications issued by the Department. Third, the collection of information on subjects bearing on the work of the Department and on inquiries addressed to the Department. Fourth, the distribution and despatch of the several reports, leaflets, and other publications of the Department.

The following Reports and Returns were compiled by this Branch and issued during the year 1904-5 :—

- (1) The Detailed Annual Report on the Agricultural Statistics of Ireland for the calendar year 1904. This Report contains statistics of the acreage and yield of crops, and of the numbers of live stock. Previous to the publication of the detailed Report

there were issued, as in former years, first, an Abstract showing the unrevised figures of the acreage under crops and of the numbers of live stock, and, second, a Return of the Estimated Yield and Produce of Crops in the year 1904.

- (2) The Annual Report for 1904 of the prices of cattle, sheep, swine, and agricultural products. Returns of prices of live stock are received from a large number of fairs selected throughout the country, and the information thus obtained by the Department as to prices at these fairs is communicated immediately to the daily press. The annual report of prices issued by the Department summarises the information received during the year.
- (3) Returns, weekly, monthly, quarterly, and annual, of the exports and imports of animals. The information from which these returns are compiled is obtained from the portal inspectors of live stock.
- (4) A report on the Irish migratory labourers in the year 1904.
- (5) Two half-yearly reports on banking and railway shipping statistics.

The collection of statistics of imports and exports at Irish ports has been continued during the year. Owing, however, to the system of compounding, it has not been found possible to secure returns from all ports, and in many cases the information obtained has presented great difficulties, as the description of goods given in the ship's manifests—at present the only available source of information—is often of a very loose and general character. It has, therefore, been necessary to make a large number of individual inquiries in order to ascertain the character of the goods. Furthermore, in the case of certain ports considerable delays occur in forwarding the required information, as it is necessary that the cross-channel and foreign trade should be distinguished from the purely Irish coasting traffic, i.e., the trade of Irish ports with one another. Until recently in almost all cases the harbour authorities at the several ports, even if they did compile information as to goods entering and leaving the ports, did not make this distinction between cross-channel and coasting trade which is essential in a return of imports and exports. The work, however, of bringing together and sifting the information collected is being steadily proceeded with, and the results will be prepared for publication as soon as possible.

The publication of the *Quarterly Journal* has been continued as heretofore. Several contributions of special practical importance have been re-issued in the form of leaflets, including :—

- Portable Poultry Houses.
- The Leather-Jacket Grub.
- Flax Experiments.

The Construction of a Cow House.

Calf Meal.

The Apple.

Cultivation of the Root Crop.

Fruit Packing.

Sprouting Seed Potatoes.

Seed Testing Station for Ireland.

The Packing of Butter.

The Care of Milk in Creameries.

Plans for Creamery Buildings.

Six leaflets were re-issued in a revised form, viz. :—

Results of Field Experiments in Barley, Meadow
Hay, Potatoes, Mangolds, Oats, Turnips.

The total number of separate leaflets issued during the year amounted to 1,596,000.

A large number of inquiries relating to agricultural and industrial developments were received and dealt with during the course of the year. This side of the work of the branch is steadily growing in importance, and has been considerably facilitated by the greater readiness of public and private authorities both at home and abroad to supply information.

In connection with the inquiries, statistical and other, carried on by this branch, the Department have to acknowledge the great assistance received from the Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary, the Registrar-General, the Managers of the Irish banks, and of the Irish railway companies, the Irish port and harbour authorities, and also from a large number of private correspondents.

5.—VETERINARY.

As the matters with which the Veterinary Branch deals, i.e., those connected with the Department's position as the Central Authority in Ireland under the Diseases of Animals Acts, are reviewed separately and in detail in Reports of Proceedings under these Acts issued annually, it is not necessary for the purposes of this section of the Department's General Report to do more than allude briefly to some points in connection with the working of the Veterinary Branch for the twelve months to June, 1905.

Though this period has not been one of freedom from anxiety in all respects, the record regarding the operation of the precautions taken to guard against the spread of scheduled contagious disease among live stock in Ireland is generally of a satisfactory character.

During the twelve months the outbreaks of scheduled diseases coming under notice among cattle in Ireland have numbered four of a single malady, Anthrax.

Sheep Scab was the only scheduled disease of sheep that had to be dealt with. The outbreaks recorded were little more than half those occurring in the previous twelve months, the figures for the two periods being 343 and 628 outbreaks, respectively.

Swine Fever, the only scheduled disease of swine calling for attention, shows a further decline, the number of places in which its existence was confirmed during the twelve months in question having been 219 as against 301 in the twelve months ended June, 1904.

The disappearance of Rabies from Ireland is also a gratifying point to be noted. Two isolated cases of this disease occurred in the Province of Connaught in the summer of 1903, but none have since been recorded.

On the other hand the returns of outbreaks of scheduled disease among horses show, in respect of the twelve months referred to in these observations, an increase which, it may be hoped, is only a temporary one. 177 outbreaks of Parasitic Mange came under notice in the year ended June last as against 153 in the preceding twelve months. In the case of Glanders the low figure of 8 outbreaks in the year ended June, 1903, is replaced by 18 in the succeeding year; and during the latter period 10 outbreaks of Epizootic Lymphangitis, a disease imported into the United Kingdom from South Africa, occurred among horses belonging to civilians in Ireland. Previous to this there had been various cases of the disease among horses belonging to military units at different army centres. There is, however, good reason for the belief that the action taken by the Military and by the Civil Authorities (both central and local) will prove effectual for the suppression of the disease. Only one outbreak has occurred in Ireland since the early part of September last. In that instance the diseased animal was promptly slaughtered by the Local Authority, as well as four other animals that were in contact with the affected one. The disinfection of the infected place was also duly attended to. The steps taken in connection with this disease will be dealt with in detail in the Report under the Diseases of Animals Acts for the year 1905, which is now in course of preparation.

6. TRANSIT AND MARKETS.

Under this head are grouped such matters as relate to the Department's functions in connection with:

- The transit of animals;
- The aiding and facilitating of the carriage and distribution of produce;
- Railway rates;
- The enforcement of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts as regards such articles of food as butter, margarine, and milk;
- The Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1893;
- The Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Acts, 1887 and 1891; and also
- Action taken by the Department respecting the enforcement of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887.

A staff of Travelling Inspectors, consisting of one Superintending Inspector and three other Inspectors, were entirely occupied in the discharge of the duties arising out of the subjects specified in the first four sub-heads.

TRANSIT OF ANIMALS.

The separate reports published annually by the Department under the Diseases of Animals Acts contain detailed information as to the conditions under which the inland and sea traffic in live stock is conducted each year.

The Travelling Inspection staff of the Veterinary Branch of the Department supervise the arrangements made by the various railway and steamship companies for the conveyance of animals.

During the period covered by this Report several new vessels provided with improved fittings for animals were put on the cross-channel trade. Many new railway trucks were constructed in accordance with the latest requirements, and numerous alterations were made in the older trucks. Various improvements were also effected at the loading banks at several of the railway stations.

TRANSIT OF PRODUCE.

Butter.

The Department's Transit Inspection staff continued during the year to visit railway stations and ports in Ireland for the purpose of ascertaining to what extent improved methods of preparing packages of butter for the market

Inspections in Ireland. were being adopted, and of observing the arrangements made by the carrying companies for the transit of the consignments.

The reports received indicate that consignors are paying increased attention to the preparation of the consignments. The boxes, on the whole, presented a better appearance, the wood of which they were constructed was more seasoned and of greater thickness than was formerly the case, and the parts were more carefully fitted together. Canvas covers were more generally used.

Reports,

In some instances, however, the boxes were not sufficiently substantial, or else were too carelessly made, to ensure the safe transit of the contents. The lids in certain cases projected even as much as an inch over the sides. The lids in other cases were insecurely fastened, and the wood of which they were made was of much less thickness than that used in the other parts of the box. Occasionally pyramid boxes were not filled quite to the top, and when such boxes are fitted with thin lids the risk of damage during conveyance is not inconsiderable. The various defects observed were brought under the notice of the consignors.

Defects in Boxes.

During the period from 1st April, 1904, to the 30th June, 1905, comparatively few cases of carelessness in the treatment of consignments of butter while in the charge of the carrying companies came under the notice of the Transit Inspectors. Some instances of the con-

Handling of consignments at railway stations.

veyance of butter in waggons together with goods likely to injure the butter were observed, and in each case the attention of the company concerned was drawn to the matter.

Few complaints were received during the same period of damage to consignments of butter in transit, and this fact, taken in conjunction with the small number of instances of carelessness observed by the Department's Inspectors in the handling of consignments, may be regarded as evidence that increased care is exercised by the servants of Irish carrying companies in dealing with butter packages.

The principal ports in Great Britain through which Irish butter and other produce are conveyed to the British markets, and also the more important stations at the principal centres of distribution in Great Britain, were visited by two of the Transit Inspectors. Through the courtesy of the carrying companies the Inspectors were afforded opportunities of observing the arrangements for unloading the produce from the steamers, and the manner in which the traffic was dealt with on the railways.

In many instances the smaller packages of butter shipped from Dublin were unloaded from crates on the wharf at the port of discharge. The packages were in the first instance placed in these crates at the North Wall and carried across Channel—an arrangement which prevented damage from the use of slings, and minimised the risk of injury during the processes of loading and unloading. At New Milford, the method employed in the unloading of the butter was not fully satisfactory, and representations were made by the Department in the matter to the company concerned. At Liverpool and Holyhead the carrying companies employed men for the purpose of repairing any damage that occurred to the boxes in transit, but it appeared that only in very rare cases had any repairs to be effected.

Several of the steamers in which butter was conveyed were found to be fitted with refrigerating apparatus. In one case in which refrigerating apparatus was not provided, large tubs filled with block ice were used instead.

The holds of the vessels in all cases were clean. In many instances fresh sawdust was used on the floors for the purpose of absorbing any moisture which might exude from the packages.

Refrigerator vans were largely used by the London and North-Western Railway Company for the conveyance of butter. When a sufficient

number of refrigerator vans was not available insulated meat vans were employed for the traffic. Refrigerator vans were used to some extent by the Great Western Railway Co. in conveying butter from New Milford to London. Butter was, however, sent

from New Milford in waggons which were not considered suitable. Representations were made by the Department to the Company in the matter with satisfactory results.

Improvements were noticeable in the arrangements for carting the butter from the principal stations and wharves, and for protecting it from injury from the weather.

**Arrangements for
carting from stations
and wharves.**

Lists of the names and addresses of persons in Great Britain to whom Irish butter is consigned were obtained by the Department. The names and addresses were grouped according to districts, and the Inspectors were instructed to call on the different merchants and

- (1) to acquaint them with the action taken by the Department with a view to have Irish butter placed on the British markets in a more saleable condition; and
- (2) to obtain from them any suggestions as to what might be done to secure a better position for the produce in the markets.

Seventy-three centres in Great Britain were visited during the year 1904, and at least 400 merchants were interviewed. One Inspector was for the greater portion of the year engaged on this duty. The information obtained was to the effect that the butter reached its destination in a better condition than formerly, and that there was a marked decrease in the number of claims in respect of damage to consignments in transit.

Complaints were, however, made by the merchants that the unseasoned wood still used in the construction of many of the boxes tainted the butter. Special mention was made of the necessity for the use of parchment paper of good quality.

**Unseasoned Wood.
Parchment Paper.**

Twenty-five complaints respecting delays in the conveyance of butter or damage to the consignments were received between the 19th August, 1904, and the 30th June, 1905. Each complaint formed the subject of inquiry. A summary of the results of the inquiries will be found in the Appendices, page 404.

Delays in transit.

In June, 1905, a circular (copy in Appendices, page 402) was issued to the several creamery managers in Ireland on the subject of the transit and marketing of Irish butter. In this circular it was recommended that the butter should be carefully worked, so that it may not present the appearance of containing more water than it actually holds; that more attention be paid to the construction and cleanliness of creameries; that all milk suspected of being unclean should be rejected; that every effort should be made to secure uniformity of quality in the butter; that the butter should be despatched at regular intervals to the markets; that action should be taken with the object of making a supply of butter available during the entire year; and that the prepara-

Department's Circular.

tion of the consignments for transit should be in accordance with the Department's recommendations to butter consignors. Reference was also made to the importance of the extension of Winter Dairying, the absence of a regular supply of Irish butter throughout the year being one of the principal factors that adversely affect the Irish butter industry.

Eggs.

During the year 1904-5 the Transit Inspection staff devoted much attention to the question of the conditions under which the egg traffic is conducted. Numerous visits were paid to ports and railway stations, and much information was obtained as to the class of case used for the conveyance of the eggs and as to the methods of dealing with the consignments in transit.

Inspections.

The reports received show that a gradual improvement is taking place in the manner of preparing the consignments for market, and that the cases are more carefully handled during conveyance. There was a decrease in the number of claims for damages against railway companies.

Reports.

Several instances came under notice in which badly-constructed and loosely-packed cases were despatched to the markets. Communications were sent by the Department to the consignors, drawing attention to these defects.

Defects in cases.

Packing.

Some instances of carelessness in the handling of cases of eggs both on the part of carters and on the part of servants of railway companies, came under notice. The attention of the companies concerned was drawn to these matters.

Handling at stations.

The Department's Transit Inspectors reported that on one of the larger railways in Great Britain flat trucks covered with tarpaulins were much used for the carriage of consignments of Irish eggs, a provision for conveyance which is unsatisfactory, as the air under the tarpaulin becomes, during transit in warm weather, unduly heated. The use of iron waggons for the transit of eggs in warm weather is also objectionable.

Transit in Great Britain.

The Department's Inspectors gave attention in Great Britain to the question of the handling of cases of eggs by the servants of carrying companies, and made enquiries as to the condition in which the produce reaches its destination. It was reported that the manner of dealing with the consignments at the ports was, on the whole, satisfactory.

Inquiries in Great Britain.

Merchants interviewed expressed the opinion that the egg cases were improved, but that there was room for further improvement. It was urged that suitable packing material should

Packing Material.

invariably be used—the straw or hay employed being frequently damp and musty, thereby injuring the flavour of the eggs. The dampness in the straw would appear to be often attributable to the eggs being packed on market days in the open air. The use of thoroughly dry and clean straw was recommended for packing, but wherever such packing material could not be obtained, wood wool should be procured. These matters had been brought under the notice of consignors of eggs in a circular issued by the Department.

The sending of stale eggs to market was also represented as a factor in lowering the price of Irish eggs.

Stale Eggs.

The establishment of collecting stations at suitable places throughout the country, and the organisation of daily collections, would be of much advantage, as then the eggs could be sent to the markets in a fresh condition.

**Establishment of
Collection Stations.**

Cases of foreign eggs coming to the markets in Great Britain were as a rule well packed, and presented a neat appearance, consequently they had a much better chance of finding a ready sale than carelessly packed consignments.

Foreign Eggs.

Though the demand for eggs is, it appears, increasing, yet the sources of supply are increasing more rapidly, with the result that the Irish producer has to encounter keen competition in retaining the markets. Irish eggs can be placed on the British markets in a fresher condition than foreign eggs, and this advantage should secure for properly-packed Irish eggs a ready sale and a good price.

Demand for Eggs.

Fowl.

The subject of the transit of live and dead fowl also received the attention of the Department's Inspectors during the period to which this report relates.

Grates

The merchants in Great Britain who were interviewed by the Inspectors had comparatively few complaints to make in regard to the use of defective crates, or as to want of care in dealing with consignments of live fowl during transit.

As regards dead fowl, the merchants considered that in some instances the birds were sent to market in an unfinished condition or were not allowed to cool sufficiently before being packed. Occasionally, the straw used as packing material in cases which conveyed the dead birds did not appear to be sufficiently fresh.

Dead Fowl.

Fruit.

The principal places in Ireland from which fruit was despatched by rail were visited by the Inspectors during the season, but little or no complaint was made as to the arrangements for the transit of the produce. In the Armagh district,

Inspections.

where strawberries are extensively grown, the railway company continued to provide special facilities for speedily dealing with the fruit at the railway stations and for its conveyance to the markets.

Fish.

Visits were made by the Transit Inspectors during the season to a number of fishing stations and cross-

Transit Facilities.

channel ports, in order to observe the facilities which were afforded by the railway and shipping companies for the conveyance of fresh fish to the markets. Irish railways have at a number of fishing stations to meet the competition of steamships specially employed to carry the fish to the British ports. The railway companies, however, endeavour to meet the demands of the traffic by the despatch, in many instances, of express fish trains, and by making the earliest connection practicable with the steamers which trade regularly between the principal Irish ports and ports in Great Britain.

Bacon and Pork.

When opportunities offered, the Inspectors watched the handling by the employees of the railway and shipping companies of consignments of bacon and pork sent to Great Britain. The traffic was, on the whole, dealt with in a satisfactory manner.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

The County Councils of the thirty-three administrative counties, and the Town Councils of the Boroughs of Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Londonderry, Waterford, Clonmel, Drogheda, Kilkenny, Sligo, and Wexford, are primarily charged with the duty of enforcing in this country the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

Administration of the Acts.

In all the counties members of the Royal Irish Constabulary are employed as Inspectors under these statutes. In two counties local officers act as Inspectors, in addition to members of the Constabulary force.

Food Inspectors in Counties.

During the year ended the 31st December, 1904, 3,497 samples of butter, 50 samples of margarine, 515 samples of cheese, 1 sample of margarine-cheese, and 5,339 samples of milk were

Working of the Acts in the Counties.

taken by the Inspectors in the several counties for analysis; while during the year 1903 the samples of butter, margarine, cheese, margarine-cheese, and milk submitted by the Inspectors for analysis were 3,216, 72, 490, 1, and 4,861, respectively. The following table gives the numbers of samples of butter, margarine, cheese, margarine-cheese, and milk taken in each county during the year 1904, together with the number of prosecutions for offences against the Acts, the number of convictions, and the penalties imposed.

COUNTY.	Butter.				Margarine.			
	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.
				£ s. d.				£ s. d.
Antrim, . . .	33	-	-	-	1	1	1	0 2 6
Armagh, . . .	26	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Carlow, . . .	44	2	2	2 9 6	2	-	-	-
Cavan, . . .	119	4	4	0 5 6	-	-	-	-
Clare, . . .	201	22	16	13 6 0	2	-	-	-
Cork, . . .	247	5	5	3 18 4	14	-	-	-
Donegal, . . .	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Down, . . .	19	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Dublin, . . .	231	6	6	20 2 6	13	2	2	15 0 0
Fermanagh, . . .	27	1	1	0 10 6	1	-	-	-
Galway, . . .	140	13	12	6 2 6	1	-	-	-
Kerry, . . .	308	21	19	10 1 2	-	-	-	-
Kildare, . . .	80	4	4	4 15 0	-	-	-	-
Kilkenny, . . .	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
King's, . . .	92	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Leitrim, . . .	12	1	1	0 10 7	-	-	-	-
Limerick, . . .	206	16	5	2 0 0	-	-	-	-
Londonderry, . . .	106	1	1	0 1 0	1	-	-	-
Longford, . . .	28	1	1	0 2 6	-	-	-	-
Louth, . . .	63	1	1	0 5 0	-	-	-	-
Mayo, . . .	41	3	1	0 2 0	1	-	-	-
Meath, . . .	179	0	8	5 10 0	2	-	-	-
Monaghan, . . .	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Queen's, . . .	97	2	2	0 14 6	-	-	-	-
Roscommon, . . .	77	5	5	2 6 6	-	-	-	-
Sligo, . . .	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tipperary (N.R.), . . .	166	8	3	1 12 1	1	-	-	-
Tipperary (S.R.) . . .	50	4	3	11 6 0	1	1	1	1 2 6
Tyrone, . . .	205	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waterford, . . .	109	2	2	1 7 0	-	-	-	-
Westmeath, . . .	39	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
Wexford, . . .	60	2	2	1 3 6	-	-	-	-
Wicklow, . . .	115	3	3	3 3 6	2	1	1	3 0 0
TOTAL, . . .	3,497	137	107	92 4 8	69	5	5	19 5 0

Cheese.				Margarine-Cheese.				Milk.			
No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.
			<i>£ s. d.</i>				<i>£ s. d.</i>				<i>£ s. d.</i>
21	1	1	0 7 0	-	-	-	-	97	15	11	6 15 6
12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	9	8	7 9 8
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	12	12	40 13 6
33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	6	6	6 17 6
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	152	23	21	25 13 0
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	968	85	51	43 13 7
41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	6	6	1 19 0
65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	119	10	8	7 3 6
28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	779	43	47	131 3 6
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	7	7	11 0 0
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	16	15	10 17 3
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	340	31	27	26 1 11
21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	4	4	4 19 0
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	151	8	7	8 3 0
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	7	5	4 17 0
17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	644	19	15	10 15 3
25	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	9	3	1	0 2 8
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	6	6	1 5 0
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	2	2	0 15 0
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	21	16	11 8 0
38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	1	1	0 1 0
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	5	3	4 10 0
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	2	2	1 13 0
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	135	10	9	15 2 3
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	4	1	1 12 6
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	219	10	9	12 12 3
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	223	15	13	17 5 0
104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	166	13	11	7 9 0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	183	4	3	1 1 0
50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	1	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	5	5	4 6 6
11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106	11	11	28 7 6
515	1	1	0 7 0	1	-	-	-	5,329	419	343	453 3 11

COUNTY.	Butter.				Margarine.			
	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.
				£ s. d.				£ s. d.
Antrim, . . .	65	2	2	5 1 0	-	-	-	-
Armagh, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Carlow, . . .	28	1	1	0 14 0	3	-	-	-
Cavan, . . .	47	1	1	0 3 6	-	-	-	-
Clare, . . .	101	4	4	2 10 0	-	-	-	-
Cork, . . .	183	3	2	1 11 2	8	-	-	-
Donegal, . . .	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Down, . . .	16	-	-	-	1	1	1	0 5 0
Dublin, . . .	114	6	6	7 19 6	7	4	3	5 3 0
Fermanagh, . . .	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Galway, . . .	17	8	7	4 8 6	1	-	-	-
Kerry, . . .	106	7	3	1 5 7	-	-	-	-
Kildare, . . .	61	1	1	0 14 6	2	-	-	-
Kilkenny, . . .	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
King's, . . .	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leikrim, . . .	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limerick, . . .	140	7	3	1 10 8	-	-	-	-
Londonderry, . . .	29	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Longford, . . .	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louth, . . .	27	1	1	0 1 0	-	-	-	-
Mayo, . . .	14	2	2	1 4 8	-	-	-	-
Meath, . . .	78	3	3	2 4 0	2	-	-	-
Monaghan, . . .	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Queen's, . . .	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roscommon, . . .	41	1	1	0 18 0	-	-	-	-
Sligo, . . .	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tipperary (N.B.), . . .	106	6	6	5 6 9	1	-	-	-
Tipperary (S.B.), . . .	27	1	1	0 2 6	3	-	-	-
Tyrone, . . .	111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waterford, . . .	96	1	1	0 5 6	-	-	-	-
Westmeath, . . .	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wexford, . . .	15	2	2	1 1 0	-	-	-	-
Wicklow, . . .	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL, . . .	1,835	57	47	36 16 10	30	5	4	5 8 0

Cheese.				Margarine-Cheese.				Milk.			
No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.
			<i>£ s. d.</i>				<i>£ s. d.</i>				<i>£ s. d.</i>
21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	5	3	1 11 1
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	2	2	1 15 6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	2	1	3 12 6
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	1	1	0 8 6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	8	6	5 0 6
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	496	41	24	26 9 5
26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	6	6	3 7 6
32	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	71	7	5	4 8 0
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	479	25	23	26 3 6
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	2	2	0 16 1
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	116	16	13	8 14 0
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	267	28	19	8 1 3
11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	7	7	11 10 0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	9	6	2 2 0
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	6	5	3 5 6
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	15	10	7 17 2
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	3	1	0 5 0
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	1	1	0 12 0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	14	11	6 2 4
16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	1	1	0 13 6
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	3	2	2 0 0
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	13	13	21 15 0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	6	3	2 18 6
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	122	10	8	10 9 10
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	126	6	5	4 1 3
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	6	4	1 6 0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	17	15	8 2 0
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	5	5	4 2 5
216	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2,968	265	201	151 10 5

Similar particulars for the half year ended the 30th June, 1905, are given in the table on pages 106 and 107. It will be observed that the activity displayed in the year 1904 has been well maintained in the first half year of 1905, 1,865 samples of butter, 30 samples of margarine, 216 samples of cheese, 1 sample of margarine-cheese, and 2,968 samples of milk having been analysed during the period.

In the Boroughs of Dublin, Belfast, Clonmel, Drogheda, Kilkenny, and Londonderry the local authorities employ as Inspectors persons not serving in the police forces. In Cork, Sligo, and Wexford members of the Royal Irish Constabulary act as Inspectors, and in the remaining boroughs (Limerick and Waterford) officers not connected with the police force as well as members of the force are employed.

The returns indicate that much attention is given in the boroughs to the work of protecting the purchaser against sales of adulterated articles of food. In the year 1904, 1,024

YEAR 1904.

BOROUGH.	Butter.				Margarine.			
	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.
Belfast,	317	6	6	£ s. d. 16 0 0	83	8	2	£ s. d. 10 0 0
Clonmel,	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cork,	143	4	4	1 16 0	-	-	-	-
Drogheda,	29	2	2	2 10 0	-	-	-	-
Dublin,	354	10	10	15 10 0	-	-	-	-
Kilkenny,	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limerick,	116	4	2	0 6 0	7	1	1	0 2 6
Londonderry,	24	3	3	20 3 0	2	2	2	2 0 0
Sligo,	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waterford,	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wexford,	12	1	1	10 0 0	-	-	-	-
TOTAL,	1,024	30	23	66 5 0	72	11	6	12 2 6

HALF YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1905.

BOROUGH.	Butter.				Margarine.			
	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.
Belfast,	145	7	7	£ s. d. 9 0 0	27	2	2	£ s. d. 3 0 0
Clonmel,	1	1	1	1 2 6	-	-	-	-
Cork,	57	1	1	0 2 0	-	-	-	-
Drogheda,	19	1	1	1 4 0	1	-	-	-
Dublin,	160	11	10	27 15 0	-	-	-	-
Kilkenny,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limerick,	80	2	2	0 10 0	2	-	-	-
Londonderry,	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sligo,	19	1	1	0 9 1	-	-	-	-
Waterford,	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wexford,	11	1	1	0 10 0	-	-	-	-
TOTAL,	465	25	24	60 3 7	40	2	2	3 0 0

samples of butter, 72 samples of margarine, 31 samples of cheese, and 3,176 samples of milk were submitted by the Inspectors for analysis. The variation in the total numbers of samples taken in the boroughs during the years 1903 and 1904 is not very marked. In Dublin and Belfast large numbers of samples continue to be taken for analysis. Since the year 1902 special attention has been devoted to the sampling of milk offered for sale in the borough of Dublin. In that year 1,072 samples were taken, while in the years 1903 and 1904 the numbers stood at 1,828 and 1,890. The following table gives the numbers of samples of butter, margarine, cheese, margarine-cheese, and milk taken in the boroughs in the year 1904, together with the numbers of prosecutions instituted, convictions obtained, and the amount of penalties imposed:—

A table is also given hereunder containing particulars of a like nature as to samples of butter, margarine, cheese, margarine-cheese, and milk taken in the boroughs during the half year ended the 30th June, 1905.

YEAR 1904.

Cheese.				Margarine-Cheese.				Milk.			
No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.
24	2	1	£ s. d. 0 10 0	-	-	-	£ s. d.	422	72	49	132 17 6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	5	3	3 6 6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	222	39	26	23 11 6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	1	1	1 5 0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,820	93	87	140 10 0
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	2	2	3 2 1
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	261	10	8	2 8 0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	1	2	0 5 0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	2	2	2 12 0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	1	1	0 6 0
31	2	1	0 10 0	-	-	-	-	3,176	240	180	320 2 7

HALF YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1905.

Cheese.				Margarine-Cheese.				Milk.			
No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.
7	-	-	£ s. d.	-	-	-	£ s. d.	220	25	22	29 15 0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	2	2	3 14 6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	168	24	23	10 4 6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	1	1	1 0 0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	661	16	15	33 0 0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	243	8	7	2 3 6
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	11	11	20 4 6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	5	5	1 1 0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	1	1	1 3 0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	2	2	0 6 0
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,527	95	80	125 11 0

The Department continued during the year 1904 to supplement the work of local authorities by

Department's Action. having samples of butter and margarine taken for analysis. One officer was employed for this purpose during the whole of the year 1904, and in the month of July in that year the services of a second officer were made available. During the year 843 samples of butter and 13 samples of margarine were taken and submitted for analysis. The samples were obtained in the 33 administrative counties and in four boroughs. Offences were found to have been committed in connexion with the sale of 50 of the samples (37 samples of butter and 13 samples of margarine), prosecutions were instituted in respect of 34 of the samples, convictions were obtained in 25 cases, and penalties amounting to £29 0s. 8d. were imposed. The proceedings were taken on behalf of the local authorities, to whom the results of the analyses of the samples were communicated by the Department. In some cases the absence of prosecutions was due to circumstances which prevented the institution of proceedings before the expiration of the time limit of 28 days from the dates on which the samples were obtained; in others the adulterations were not considered sufficiently serious to warrant proceedings.

In the previous year the total number of samples taken was 892 (878 samples of butter and 14 samples of margarine). Offences were committed in 32 instances, proceedings were taken in 17 cases, in 13 cases convictions were obtained, and penalties amounting to £18 2s. 10d. imposed.

A statement is given hereunder showing the numbers of samples of butter and margarine taken by the Department's officers in the year 1904, and also the numbers of prosecutions, convictions, and the amount of the penalties.

BOROUGHES AND COUNTIES IN WHICH SAMPLES WERE OBTAINED BY DEPARTMENT'S OFFICERS.	Butter.				Margarine.			
	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.
BOROUGHES.				£ s. d.				£ s. d.
Gloemel, . . .	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Kilkenny, . . .	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sligo, . . .	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waterford, . . .	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COUNTIES.								
Antrim, . . .	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armagh, . . .	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carlow, . . .	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cavan, . . .	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clare, . . .	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cork, . . .	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Donegal, . . .	33	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
Down, . . .	48	1	-	-	1	1	1	0 8 0
Dublin, . . .	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fermanagh, . . .	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Galway, . . .	33	5	4	2 8 6	3	3	2	0 19 0
Kerry, . . .	50	4	4	1 18 9	2	2	2	0 3 1
Kildare, . . .	45	1	1	1 15 0	-	-	-	-
Kilkenny, . . .	4	-	-	-	1	1	1	1 5 0
King's, . . .	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lettim, . . .	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limerick, . . .	19	1	1	0 3 6	-	-	-	-
Londonderry, . . .	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Longford, . . .	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louth, . . .	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mayo, . . .	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meath, . . .	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monaghan, . . .	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Queen's, . . .	30	3	2	0 18 6	-	-	-	-
Roscommon, . . .	25	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sligo, . . .	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tipperary (N.R.), . . .	26	-	-	-	2	1	1	12 0 0
Tipperary (S.R.), . . .	21	4	2	1 12 10	-	-	-	-
Tyrone, . . .	31	1	1	0 3 0	-	-	-	-
Waterford, . . .	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Westmeath, . . .	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wexford, . . .	9	1	1	1 1 0	-	-	-	-
Wicklow, . . .	40	1	1	0 2 0	1	1	1	4 2 6
Total.	863	24	17	10 3 1	13	10	8	18 17 7

During the half year ended the 30th June, 1905, samples of butter and margarine were taken in four boroughs and 31 counties by the Department's officers. Of butter 469 samples and of margarine 6 samples were obtained, and offences were committed in the case of 32 of the samples. The result of the analysis of the samples was in each case conveyed to the local authorities, who caused proceedings to be instituted in 21 cases. Convictions were obtained in 19 instances, and penalties amounting to £22 19s. 3d. were imposed.

The distribution of samples by boroughs and counties, and also the prosecutions and convictions, with the amounts of penalties, are given in the following table:—

BOROUGH AND COUNTIES IN WHICH SAMPLES WERE OBTAINED BY DEPARTMENT'S OFFICERS.	Butter.				Margarine.			
	No. of Sam- ples taken.	No. of Prose- cutions.	No. of Convic- tions.	Penal- ties imposed.	No. of Sam- ples taken.	No. of Prose- cutions.	No. of Convic- tions.	Penal- ties imposed.
BOROUGH.				£ s. d.				£ s. d.
Drogheda, . . .	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kilkenny, . . .	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sligo, . . .	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wexford, . . .	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COUNTIES.								
Antrim, . . .	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armagh, . . .	12	1	1	0 16 0	-	-	-	-
Carlow, . . .	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cavan, . . .	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cinro, . . .	30	4	4	1 18 0	-	-	-	-
Cork, . . .	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Donegal, . . .	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Down, . . .	27	-	-	-	1	1	1	0 13 9
Dublin, . . .	34	3	3	11 0 0	-	-	-	-
Fermanagh, . . .	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Galway, . . .	23	1	1	0 2 0	-	-	-	-
Kerry, . . .	27	3	1	1 2 6	-	-	-	-
Kildare, . . .	19	2	2	1 5 0	1	1	1	0 14 0
Kilkenny, . . .	7	-	-	-	1	1	1	0 13 0
Leitrim, . . .	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limerick, . . .	7	1	1	0 5 0	1	1	1	0 5 0
Londonderry, . . .	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Longford, . . .	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louth, . . .	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mayo, . . .	26	1	1	0 12 6	-	-	-	-
Meath, . . .	23	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Monaghan, . . .	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Queen's, . . .	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sligo, . . .	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tippemary (N.R.), . . .	8	-	-	-	1	1	1	3 12 6
Tipperary (S.R.), . . .	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tyrone, . . .	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waterford, . . .	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Westmeath, . . .	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wexford, . . .	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wicklow, . . .	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, . . .	469	16	14	17 1 0	6	5	5	5 18 3

Under Section 9 of the Margarine Act, 1887, and Sections 5 and 7 (4) of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1899, every manufactory of margarine or margarine-cheese, and any premises in which the business of a wholesale dealer in margarine or margarine-cheese is carried on must be registered with the local authority. Each registration must be notified by the local authority to the Department. On the 1st April, 1904, the date to which the figures given in the Fourth Annual General Report refer, 130 premises were registered with the local authorities of ten boroughs and twelve counties. The number of premises registered as manufacturing margarine was seven, as manufacturing margarine cheese, one, while the number of wholesale dealers' premises registered stood at 122. On the 30th June, 1905, no alteration had taken place in the number of manufactories of margarine and margarine-cheese, but the number of wholesale dealers premises registered had increased to 139. The alterations took place in the boroughs of Belfast, Cork, Dublin, and Londonderry, and in the County of Dublin. In Belfast during the period 1st April, 1904, to 30th June, 1905, thirteen new registrations were effected and seven registrations cancelled; in Cork two registrations were effected and one registration cancelled; in Dublin nine registrations were effected and two registrations cancelled; in Londonderry one registration was effected and in the County of Dublin two registrations were effected. Nine of the cases in which registrations were cancelled were reported by the Department's Inspectors, who are charged with the duty of examining the registers as to transactions in margarine effected at registered premises.

Some few cases in which persons transacting wholesale dealings in margarine had failed to apply to the local authority concerned for certificates of registration under the Acts were reported by the Department's officers during the period under review. Communications were addressed to the local authorities with the result that registrations of the premises in which the transactions were taking place were effected.

(TABLE

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The following table gives the names of the administrative areas in which manufactories and wholesale dealers' premises have been registered; also the number of manufactories and wholesale dealers' premises in each area.

Borough or County in which Registrations have been effected.	No. of Premises Registered for Wholesale Dealings in Margarine or Margarine-Cheese.	No. of Premises Registered for the Manufacture of	
		Margarine.	Margarine-Cheese.
BOROUGH.			
Belfast,	56	-	-
Coommel,	1	1	-
Cork,	12	-	-
Drogheda,	1	-	-
Dublin,	41	1	-
Limerick,	6	2	-
Londonderry,	6	-	-
Sligo,	1	-	-
Waterford,	3	-	-
Wexford,	1	-	-
COUNTY.			
Antrim,	-	-	1
Armagh,	1	-	-
Down,	1	-	-
Dublin,	3	1	-
Fermanagh,	1	-	-
Galway,	1	-	-
Kerry,	1	-	-
Louth,	1	-	-
Tipperary, S.R.,	1	-	-
Waterford,	-	1	-
Westmeath,	1	-	-
Wexford,	-	1	-
Total,	139	7	1

The Department's Inspectors periodically examine the registers which manufacturers of margarine or margarine - cheese, and wholesale dealers in these substances, are required to keep showing the quantities and destinations of the consignments sent out from the manufactories or places of business. Few instances of failure to keep the register properly posted came under the notice of the Inspectors.

A case came under notice in which the wife of a farmer made purchases of margarine at the premises of a firm of wholesale dealers. The local Inspector under the Acts, who gave much attention to the matter, learned that this woman sold butter direct to occupiers of

**Sale of Butter
adulterated with
Margarine.**

private houses, from whom orders for the supply of the butter had previously been obtained. Much difficulty was experienced by the Inspector in obtaining a sample of the butter. Finally, however, a sample was procured, which, on being analysed, was found to have been largely adulterated with margarine. The vendor was prosecuted, a conviction was obtained, and a heavy fine imposed—£10 and costs. Failing to pay the fine, she was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

In October, 1904, the Department were informed that eight casks of "vegetable butter," consigned to a Dairy Company, had arrived at the port of Cork from Rotterdam. A sample was taken by the Customs authorities.

Vegetable Butter.

The Department instructed one of their officers to follow the consignment to its destination, and to obtain a sample of the article. It appeared that the sample taken by the Customs authorities and sent to the Government Laboratory, London, corresponded to a mixture of cocoa-nut, olein and lard in about equal proportions, and that an offence under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1899, had been committed in not marking the packages "Margarine." Proceedings were instituted by the Customs Authorities against the importers under Section 1 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1899. The defendant was convicted and fined £5 and costs. The Department's officer gave evidence at the hearing of the case.

According to the Regulations made by the Department under Sections 4 and 24 of the sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1899, any sample of butter containing more than sixteen per cent. of water shall, until the contrary is proved, be presumed not to be genuine by reason of the excessive amount of water therein. No class of butter is exempt from the operation of these regulations, which do not, however, prevent the sale of butter containing more than sixteen per cent. of water if sufficient disclosure as to the proportion of water is made at the time of sale. In the work of aiding the local authorities in the enforcement of the Acts, an officer of the Department obtained at a butter market in May, 1904, five samples of butter for submission to the public analyst. Two of the samples were found to contain each seventeen per cent. of water; the results of the analysis were in due course communicated to the County Council, but the Council declined to prosecute, being apparently under the impression that salt firkin butter contained generally between sixteen and twenty per cent. of moisture. On this point, however, it may be mentioned that during the period 1st July, 1903, to 31st December, 1904, forty-one samples of salt firkin butter were procured in ten administrative areas (Counties Antrim, Clare, Galway, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, N.R., Tipperary, S.R., Tyrone, Wicklow, and Borough of Kilkenny), on behalf of the Department.

Thirty-seven of the samples contained not more than sixteen per cent. of water, two of the samples contained over sixteen and not more than twenty per cent. of water, and the remaining two over twenty per cent. of water. Returns received from the Constabulary Authorities show that 1,114 samples of salt firkin butter were taken by the Royal Irish Constabulary food inspectors in the following administrative areas:—Counties Clare, Galway, Kerry, Limerick (including City), Tipperary, N.R., and Tipperary, S.R.—between the 15th May, 1902 (the date on which the Sale of Butter (Ireland) Regulations, 1902, came into operation), and the 31st December, 1904. Of these samples 1,017 were found to contain not more than sixteen per cent. of water and 61 to contain over sixteen and not more than twenty per cent. of water. In the remaining 36 samples the proportion of water exceeded twenty per cent.

The following table shows the distribution of the samples by counties:—

County.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Samples containing not more than 16 per cent. of water.	No. of Samples in which the percentage of water exceeded 16 per cent., but did not exceed 20 per cent.	No. of Samples in which the percentage of water exceeded 20 per cent.
Clare,	236	196	25	15
Galway,	176	161	12	3
Kerry,	54	48	2	4
Limerick (and City),	487	468	15	4
Tipperary (N.R.),	126	119	3	4
Tipperary (S.R.),	36	28	4	4
Total,	1,114	1,017	61	30

At the Ennis Petty Sessions in June, 1904, a farmer was convicted and fined for selling at the Butter Market, Ennis, butter containing 17·3 per cent. of water. An appeal to Quarter Sessions was lodged, and the decision of the justices was reversed on the ground that the summons disclosed no offence, as the words "to the prejudice of the purchaser" were omitted therefrom. The case was, at the instance of the Department, brought before the Court of King's Bench. The Court, however decided that "to the prejudice of the purchaser" was a necessary averment, and that its omission from the summons and order of conviction was a vital defect. The decision of the County Court Judge was accordingly upheld.

In prosecutions for the sale of adulterated milk the defence has frequently been raised that the milk was sold in the condition in which it came from the cow. Cases in which vendors of milk relied on this defence have been before the Court of King's Bench, England. In one case—*Smithies v. Bridge*—the vendor, Smithies, was convicted and fined at a court of summary jurisdiction in Essex for the sale of milk not of the nature, substance, and quality of the article demanded by the purchaser. The milk contained 2.09 per cent. of fat, while the proportion of fat in normal milk should be at least 3 per cent. The vendor appealed to the Quarter Sessions, where the conviction was affirmed, but the penalty reduced. The Court of Quarter Sessions stated a case for the opinion of the Court of King's Bench. It appeared that the cows before the milking at which the milk analysed was obtained, had not been milked for nearly sixteen hours, and that the small percentage of fat was accounted for by the long interval between the milkings,—a portion of the fat of the milk having been absorbed by the cows. The majority of the Court held that the appellant was rightly convicted. The Lord Chief Justice, in delivering judgment, expressed the view that the circumstance that the article produced, although it was produced by the cow, was the result of an abnormal condition of things arising either from disease or from unusual treatment of the cow, amounted to evidence on which the magistrates could find that the article was not of the nature, substance, and quality of the article demanded.

In another case—*Wolfenden v. M'Culloch*—the appellant, Wolfenden, was convicted and fined by the justices in the Borough of Bootle for the sale of milk containing 2.81 per cent. of fat. The justices found that there had been no adulteration of or abstraction from the milk,—the deficiency in fat having been caused by the cows not having been milked for a period of at least fourteen hours. The justices considered that they were bound by the decision in the case of *Smithies v. Bridge*. The case came before the Court of King's Bench on appeal by way of special case stated, and the Court allowed the appeal and quashed the conviction. The Court held that the magistrates ought to have decided whether or not the milk was of the nature, substance, and quality of that demanded, and that as the quantity of fat absent was not so large as to point to an unusual condition of things, there was no evidence on which they could convict.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1887.

Under Section 2 of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887, every person who, *inter alia*, falsely applies to goods any trade mark, or any mark so nearly resembling a trade mark as to be calculated to deceive, or applies any false trade description to goods shall, unless he proves that he

Offences under the
Act.

acted without intent to defraud, be guilty of an offence against the Act. For the purposes of the Act, the expression "trade mark" means a trade mark registered in the register of trade marks kept under the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Act, 1883, and includes any trade mark which, either with or without registration, is protected by law in any British possession or foreign state to which the provisions of the one hundred and third section of the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Act, 1883, are, under Order in Council for the time being, applicable. Any description, statement, or other indication, direct or indirect, as to the place or country in which any goods were made or produced comes within the definition of the expression "trade description," and any trade description which is false in a material respect as regards the goods to which it is applied is, under the Act, a "false trade description."

The systematic enforcement of the provisions of the Act should do much to protect Irish producers and manufacturers from any unscrupulous dealers who sell as Irish produce or Irish manufacture articles not produced or manufactured in this country. In certain instances associations of manufacturers have, it appears, successfully instituted prosecutions for offences under the Act in relation to the industries in which they were interested.

A private purchaser may proceed for an offence under the Act, and the police may also institute proceedings. No special powers are vested in the Department as such in regard to the administration of the Act.

Some time since it was represented to the Department that foreign bacon was to no small extent sold as bacon of Irish curing, and it was suggested that measures should be adopted by the Department to prevent such illegal transactions. In view of the injury that such illegal practices would cause to the Irish bacon industry, the Department instructed one of their officers to purchase, for test purposes, samples of bacon sold as Irish. Between the beginning of September, 1904, and the end of April, 1905, fifty-four samples were obtained in several centres. The samples were submitted to experts, but in no instance was evidence forthcoming that the Act had been infringed in connection with the sale of a sample.

RAILWAY RATES.

The Department are empowered under Section 17 (1) (a) of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, to take such steps as they think proper for appearing as complainant on behalf of any persons aggrieved in reference to any matter (other than a matter affecting the Postmaster-General) which the

**Department may appear
before Railway and
Canal Commissioners.**

Railway and Canal Commissioners have jurisdiction to hear and determine. The jurisdiction of the Commissioners embraces, *inter alia*, matters relative to undue preference, facilities for the receiving, forwarding, and delivering of traffic, obligations arising under special Acts, conveyance of traffic at through rates, publication of rates, terminal charges, legality of charges, increased rates, agreements between railway companies and canal companies; but as Section 17 (2) enacts that any expenses incurred under the Section shall be paid out of the money placed at the disposal of the Department by Part 2 of the Act for the purposes of agriculture and other rural industries, it does not appear competent for the Department to intervene in cases which have no direct relation to such purposes.

No occasion arose during the year for the exercise of the power vested in the Department under Section 17 (1) (a) of the Act. Several complaints were, however, received as to charges for the conveyance of such articles as butter, fruit, yeast, woollen goods, potatoes, skim milk, eggs, barley, fruit pulp, poultry, &c. Inquiry was made in regard to each complaint, and representations were made to the carrying companies where the circumstances seemed to justify such a course. A summary of the complaints received between the 1st August, 1904, and the 30th June, 1905, together with a summary of complaints received previous to the 1st August, 1904, but not included in the summary printed in the Appendices to the Department's Fourth Annual General Report, will be found at pages 404-419 of the Appendices to this Report. Fifty complaints are included in both summaries. It will be observed that as the result of correspondence with the companies concerned through rates were fixed in a number of cases, that in some cases rates were reduced, and that in certain cases refunds were made by the companies.

The Department are quite ready to make inquiry into any complaints submitted to them, and to endeavour by means of conferences that might be arranged between consignors and railway companies, or in any other practicable way, to have the causes of complaints removed. Charges which apply to agricultural produce, and of the legality of which there is no question, might through changing conditions of agriculture or the stress of foreign competition become unfair or unreasonable; and it would in the circumstances appear desirable that in cases in which the consignors in any particular district are of opinion that the rates in operation for the conveyance of their produce are excessive, representatives of the consignors and of the railway companies concerned should meet and discuss the points at issue with the view of arriving at a satisfactory settlement. The railway companies are, as stated in a previous report, prepared to convey large quantities of home pro-

Conferences:

between Consignors and
Railway Companies.

ducts at comparatively low rates, and a revision of rates might practically be secured by the consigning of goods in bulk and on specified days.

At the instance of the Department clauses were inserted in the Strabane, Raphoe, and Convoy Railway (Extension to Letterkenny) Bill, 1904, and in the Newry, Keady, and Tynan Light Railway Bill, 1905, to provide—

Railway Bills.

- (1.) For the supply of information to the Department as to rates charged for the conveyance of traffic;
- (2.) For the giving of notice to the Department with regard to any proposed increases in rates; and
- (3.) For the conveyance of agricultural or market garden produce by passenger train at rates not exceeding one-half the maximum rates authorised for the carriage of small parcels.

These Bills became law on the 15th August, 1904, and the 11th August, 1905, respectively.

The provisions contained in the Clauses are similar to those already included through the instrumentality of the Department in Railway Acts passed in the year 1903.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT.

Evidence is not wanting to show that agriculturists are becoming alive to the advantage of ascertaining, by means of analysis under the Act, whether fertilisers and feeding stuffs purchased by them are of the quality represented at the time of sale. This recognition of the protection afforded by the Act may be attributed in no small measure to the action of the itinerant lecturers on agriculture in explaining to farmers the nature of the existing machinery for the obtaining of analysis of manures and feeding stuffs, and the advisability of having purchases of such articles tested.

Utilisation of the Statute.

The smaller farmers, however, have not, so far, availed themselves, to any appreciable extent, of the advantages which the Act confers. The failure on their part to put the Act frequently into operation is ascribed to a variety of causes, such as unwillingness to give notice of intention to sample to the seller (the giving of such notice being regarded as indicating a doubt as to whether the article was of the quality guaranteed), the cost of analysis, and the alleged difficulty of complying with the regulations for the taking of samples. In the case of farmers who purchase only small quantities of manures and feeding stuffs, the ordinary fee for analysis would materially increase the cost of the articles, and it could scarcely be expected that purchasers of such quantities would incur the expense of analysis. It may be mentioned that the Councils of several counties have now made arrangements by which farmers may have samples of fertilisers and feeding stuffs analysed at fees much less than those usually charged, and this action will, it is hoped, result in a substantial in-

crease in the number of samples taken for analysis. As regards the objection respecting the regulations, it should be borne in mind that as prosecutions may follow when samples are found, on analysis, to be under the guarantee, it is essential that every care should be taken to ensure that the samples are fairly representative of the articles sampled.

The returns received by the Department from the district analysts show that 217 samples of fertilisers and 120 samples of feeding stuffs were submitted for analysis from one borough and 22 counties during the year ended the 31st December, 1904. The figures for the year 1903 were 172 samples of fertilisers and 81 of feeding stuffs sent from 1 borough and 18 counties. The following table indicates the distribution of the samples submitted for analysis under the Act in the year 1904 :—

Borough or County.	No. of Samples Analysed in the year 1904.	
	Fertilisers.	Feeding Stuffs
BOROUGH.		
Cork,	1	—
COUNTY.		
Antrim,	1	3
Armagh,	1	—
Carlow,	2	—
Cavan,	5	—
Cork,	58	20
Down,	20	16
Dublin,	1	—
Fermanagh,	7	16
Kildare,	13	17
Kilkenny,	2	—
Limerick,	3	—
Louth,	8	—
Mayo,	9	—
Meath,	15	16
Queen's,	6	10
Roscommon,	6	—
Sligo,	25	—
Tipperary (N.R.),	19	2
Tipperary (S.R.),	9	—
Tyrone,	4	2
Wexford,	24	17
Wicklow,	8	1
Total,	217	120

In the half-year ended June 30th, 1905, 207 samples of fertilisers and 54 samples of feeding stuffs were analysed under the Act by the district analysts. The samples were submitted from 23 counties. It will be noticed that almost as many samples of fertilisers were analysed during this half year as during the previous year. Fertilisers are, however, chiefly sold during the early part of the year, and, as might be expected, the greater number of samples is submitted for analysis during that period. The sampling of feeding stuffs appears to be fairly distributed over the entire year. The distribution of the samples analysed during the half year is given in the subjoined table :—

Borough or County.	No. of Samples Analysed during the half-year ended 30th June, 1905.	
	Fertilisers.	Feeding Stuffs.
BOROUGH.	—	—
COUNTY.		
Antrim,	3	3
Armagh,	3	—
Carlow,	6	—
Cavan,	4	—
Cork,	41	2
Donegal,	25	4
Down,	21	11
Fermanagh,	12	6
Kildare,	3	11
Kilkenny,	2	1
Limerick,	2	—
Londonderry,	—	1
Louth,	6	—
Mayo,	3	3
Meath,	3	1
Queen's,	7	5
Roscommon,	19	—
Sligo,	17	—
Tipperary (N.E.),	2	—
Tipperary (S.E.),	6	—
Tyrone,	4	—
Wexford,	15	5
Wicklow,	3	1
Total,	207	54

Provision for the administration of the Act was made by 26 County Committees in the schemes for the promotion of agriculture for the year 1904-5. In each of 14 of these counties a sum of £27 was allocated for the purpose of the working of the Act. In one county a sum of £100 was made available, while in the remaining counties the sums set aside varied from £9 to £25. The work of obtaining samples for analysis is delegated to the secretary of the Committee.

Action of Local Authorities.

Of the samples analysed in the year 1904, 71 of fertilisers and 42 of feeding stuffs were submitted by the secretaries of 9 County Committees, and of the samples analysed in the half-year ended the 30th June, 1905, 89 fertilisers and 16 feeding stuffs were sent by the secretaries of 11 Committees.

In the month of May, 1904, a farmer in the County Wexford purchased from a Liverpool firm certain manures, which proved, on analysis, to be below the guarantee in certain respects. The County Wexford

**Prosecutions.
Certificates.**

Committee of Agriculture and Technical Instruction applied to the Department for authority to institute proceedings against the vendors of the manures; and a certificate under Section 7 of the Act was issued, giving the necessary authority. The Committee then took proceedings against the firm. The case was heard at Liverpool on the 23rd November, 1904. A conviction was obtained, and a fine of £1, with £5 costs, was imposed. In a case which was brought under the notice of the Department in April, 1905, the manure—dissolved bone compound—was, on analysis, found to be deficient in soluble phosphate and nitrogen. The regulations as to sampling, however, were not in this instance duly observed, and a certificate for a prosecution was not issued.

Two other cases were submitted to the Department with a view to legal proceedings, but sufficient ground did not exist for the issue of certificates authorising prosecutions.

MARKETS AND FAIRS (WEIGHING OF CATTLE) ACTS, 1887 AND 1891.

The accommodation provided for weighing cattle at markets and fairs is inspected by an officer of the Department, and in any case in which it is considered that the accommodation is in any respect defective, the attention of the market authority is drawn to the matter, so that adequate weighing facilities may be made available.

Accommodation for Weighing Cattle.

A new weighing machine was erected at Messrs. Marsh and Sons' auction mart, Cork.

The Department are empowered to exempt a market authority from the provisions of the Acts as regards accommodation for weighing cattle, whenever the sale of cattle at the market or fair is, or is likely to be so small as to render it inexpedient to enforce the provision and maintenance of a place for weighing cattle, and of a weighing machine. Exemption orders were issued, between the 1st April, 1904, and the 30th June, 1905, as follows:—

Fair.	County.
Abbeyfeale,	Limerick
Ardnaglass,	Sligo.
Ballinacorney,	Sligo.
Bawnboy,	Cavan.
Ballybrood,	Limerick.
Ballyconnell,	Cavan.
Ballykett,	Clare.
Ballymagauran,	Cavan.
Cappataggle,	Galway.
Carney,	Sligo.
Castleplunket,	Roscommon.
Cloone,	Leitrim.
Dowra,	Cavan.
Enniscreone,	Sligo.
Garrison,	Fermanagh.
Graulahammore,	Roscommon.
Inverkelly,	Galway.
Keslogass,	Mayo.
Killeshandra,	Cavan.
Kilmaine,	Mayo.
Kilmurry M'Mahon,	Clare.
Lahashenda,	Clare.
Locken,	Mayo.
Limerick (Fitt's Mart),	Limerick.
Liscarroll,	Cork.
Lough Mask,	Mayo.
Mount Talbo,	Roscommon.
Moycullen,	Galway.
Quin,	Clare.
Saggart,	Dublin.
Skyrne,	Meath.
Spencill Hill,	Clare.
Stonehall,	Limerick.
Turlough,	Mayo.
Tyrellspass,	Westmeath.

I have the honour to be,
Your Excellency's faithful servant,
HORACE PLUNKETT,
Vice-President.

T. P. GILL,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
UPPER MERRION STREET,
DUBLIN, 26th March, 1906.

APPENDICES.

CONTENTS OF APPENDICES.

ACCOUNTS :

	Page
The Parliamentary Grant,	130
The Suspense Accounts,	131
The General Cattle Diseases Fund, including the Cattle Pleuro-Pneumonia Account for Ireland,	132-133
The Endowment Fund,	134-135
Details of Miscellaneous Expenses,	136
Summary of Loan Accounts,	136

COUNCIL AND BOARDS :

The Council of Agriculture,	138
The Agricultural Board,	146
The Board of Technical Instruction,	146
The Consultative Committee of Education,	147

ADMINISTRATION :

Regulations for the Appointment of Members of the Council of Agriculture, the Agricultural Board, and the Board of Technical Instruction,	150
Return showing the Allocation of the Grant of £9,500 towards decreasing the actual Cost to Purchasers of Seed Potatoes (Seed Supply, 1905),	153

AGRICULTURE :

Table showing the Agricultural Schemes adopted by the several County Committees, and the Amount Allocated for each Scheme, &c.,	156-157
Live Stock Schemes, 1905,	158
Prefatory Note,	158
Scheme for Encouraging Improvement in the Breeds of Horses	158
Registration of Stallions,	159
Nominations of Mares,	161
Scheme for Encouraging Improvement in the Breeds of Cattle,	164
Scheme for Encouraging Improvement in the Breeds of Swine,	168
Loans for the Purchase of Stallions, 1905,	170
Loans for the Purchase of Bulls, 1905,	171

AGRICULTURE—continued.

	Page
Subsidies to Agricultural Shows, 1905,	173
Flax Scheme, 1904-5,	174
Schemes of Subsidies to Irish Draught, Hunter, and Half-Bred Sires, 1905,	178
Scheme of Instruction in Agriculture,	180
Scheme for Encouraging Improvement in the Poultry Keeping Industry,	181
Scheme of Instruction in Horticulture,	185
„ „ „ Bee-keeping,	187
Instruction in Butter-making,	188
Improvement in the Management of Creameries, Creamery Manager's Certificate, Surprise Butter Competition, and Registration of Creameries,	190
Syllabus of Course for Examination for Creamery Manager's Certificate,	191
Surprise Butter Competitions, 1904,	206
Prospectus of Albert Agricultural College, Glasnevin,	208
„ The Munster Institution, Cork,	210
Scholarships at Royal College of Science, Dublin, for Students in Agriculture,	211
Avondale Poultry Fattening Station,	212
Instruction in Fruit Growing and General Gardening,	213
Fruit Show, and Conference of Fruit Growers, 1904,	214

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION :

Circulars and Forms Relating to the Training of Teachers, to Summer Courses of Instruction to Teachers, and to Scholarships, and Teacherships in Training,	224
Circulars and Forms Relating to Local Examinations,	242
Programmes of the Institutions under the direct control of the Department,	256
Results of the Examinations for Scholarships and Teacherships in Training,	271
Examples of Schemes of Technical Instruction in Non-Agricultural Subjects,	273
Table showing by Counties the amounts allocated from the Department's Endowment and from Local Rates for the purposes of Technical Instruction in Non-Agricultural Subjects,	297
List of Science and Art Classes, showing Grants made by the Department during the Academic Year, 1904-5,	301
List of Schools to which Grants for Apparatus, etc., were made during the Financial Year, 1904-5,	305
List of Schools in receipt of "Equivalent Grant" showing amount of Grant paid during 1904-5,	310
List of Primary Schools, showing Grants paid in respect of instruction in Drawing and Manual Work during 1904-5,	311

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION—continued:

	Page
List of Day Secondary Schools, showing Grants paid in respect of Instruction in the Subjects of the Department's Programme during 1904-5,	316
List of Home Industries Classes in receipt of Aid with the amounts of the Grant paid during 1904-5,	336
Statement showing the Occupations of Students attending Schools, and Classes conducted under the conditions of Schemes of Technical Instruction in Non-Agricultural Subjects,	338
Local Science and Art Examinations—List of Centres,	348
" " Summaries of Results,	356
Prizes and Medals gained by Irish Students,	364
List of Day Secondary Schools which have adopted the Department's Regulations,	365
List of Science, Art, and Technical Schools and Classes working in connection with the Department or under Local Schemes,	374
List of Primary Schools, not being National Schools, in which Instruction is recognised for Grant by the Department,	396

TRANSIT AND MARKETS:

Circular to Creamery Managers on the Transit and Marketing of Irish Butter,	402
Summary of Inquiries in regard to Complaints respecting delays in Conveyance of Butter,	404
Summary of Results in connection with Complaints as to Rates Charged by Carrying Companies,	410
List of Analysts,	420

REPORTS ON THE INSTITUTIONS OF SCIENCE AND ART:

The Report of the Director,	423
Head Master, Metropolitan School of Art,	491
Board of Visitors of the Institutions,	450
Trustees of the National Library of Ire- land,	460
Librarian of the National Library of Ireland,	475

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE IN IRELAND:

The Report of the Dean and Council,	,	477
The Report of the Registrar,	,	488

THE METROPOLITAN SCHOOL OF ART :

The Report of the Head Master, 491

ACCOUNTS.

PARLIAMENTARY GRANT.

[Moneys voted by Parliament to defray the Administrative Expenses of the Department, and Expenses connected with the maintenance of the Science and Art Museum, National Library of Ireland, Metropolitan School of Art, Royal Botanic Gardens, and Royal College of Science; and to provide for the payment of Grants to Schools of Science and Art, and Grants in Aid under the Diseases of Animals Act, and under Sec. 15 (*d & f*) of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, and to the Congested Districts Board for Ireland.]

ACCOUNT OF PARLIAMENTARY GRANT in the Year ended 31st March, 1905, as furnished to the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.	PAYMENTS.	AMOUNT.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Parliamentary Grant,	190,000 0 0	Salaries and Wages,	60,888 10 10
Appropriations in Aid,	1,615 19 5	Travelling,	6,888 14 11
		Special Services and incidental Expenses,	267 13 7
		Collection of Agricultural Statistics,	2,794 27 3
		Grant in Aid, under Sec. 15 of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899,	15,000 0 0
		Diseases of Animals—Grants in Aid,	16,200 0 0
		INSTITUTIONS OF SCIENCE AND ART.	
		Salaries and Wages,	25,425 0 2
		Purchase of Specimens for Museum—(Grant in Aid),	2,300 0 0
		Purchase of Books for National Library—(Grant in Aid),	1,300 0 0
		Furniture, Materials, &c., and Putting up of Objects,	1,798 10 30
		Royal College of Science—Purchase of Specimens, Books, Apparatus for Laboratories, &c., (Grant in Aid),	2,000 0 0
		Royal College of Science—Prizes, Scholarships and Examinations,	2,913 16 0
		School of Art—Accessories and Models, Materials, &c.,	300 0 0
		School of Art—Prizes, &c.,	651 5 2
		Botanic Gardens—Purchase of Seeds, Plants, Books, and Garden Sundries,	779 13 2
		Travelling,	535 14 1
		Incidental Expenses,	623 11 2
		SCHOOLS OF SCIENCE AND ART.	
		Annual Grants—Science,	2,023 13 1
		Annual Grants—Art,	1,850 15 30
		Grants for Examples, School Accessories, Models, Books, and Materials for Examinations,	4,299 11 9
		Grants in Aid of Technical Instruction for Ireland (32 & 33 Vict., c. 76),	8,032 2 6
		Grants for Drawing and Manual Instruction in Miscellaneous Schools,	1,365 7 8
		Grants for Day Secondary Schools,	16,137 9 2
		Congested Districts Board—Grant in Aid,	25,000 0 0
		Balance on 31st March, 1905,	10,249 14 1
Total,	£ 191,615 19 5	Total,	£ 191,615 19 5

SUSPENSE ACCOUNTS.

	Balance on 1st April, 1904	Receipts in 1904-1905.	Payments in 1904-1905.	Balance on 31st March, 1905.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Purchase of Specimens for Museum (Grant in Aid Fund),	115 1 9	2,300 0 0	2,138 1 0	277 0 9
Purchase of Books for National Library (Grant in Aid Fund),	10 17 5	1,300 0 0	1,288 18 5	26 19 0
Royal College of Science—Purchase of Specimens, Books, Apparatus for La- boratories, &c. (Grant in Aid Fund), . .	490 5 1	2,000 0 0	1,485 10 9	1,004 14 4
His Majesty's Stationery Office,	6 11 9	40 2 5	—	65 14 2
Local Science and Art Scholarships and Exhibitions,	30 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	—
Examination Fees—South Kensington, . .	82 8 6	89 2 6	107 10 0	14 1 0
Students' Deposits—Royal College of Science,	50 17 8	39 0 0	50 15 2	39 2 6
National Competition Awards,	—	17 10 0	17 10 0	—
Total,	736 2 2	5,845 14 11	5,225 5 4	1,906 11 9

GENERAL CATTLE DISEASES FUND (IRELAND), INCLUDING

Account of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS in respect of the GENERAL PNEUMONIA ACCOUNT (IRELAND), for the Year ended 31st March,

RECEIPTS.	AMOUNTS.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance on 1st April, 1904—		
General Cattle Diseases Fund (Ireland),	7,519 19 6	
Cattle Pleuro-Pneumonia Account for Ireland,	—	7,519 19 6
GENERAL CATTLE DISEASES FUND (IRELAND) (57 and 58 Vict., cap. 57, sec. 71 (1))—		
Assessments on Local Authorities,	14,838 3 9	
Proportion of Fines,	220 1 10	15,058 5 7
CATTLE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA ACCOUNT FOR IRELAND OF THE GENERAL CATTLE DISEASES FUND—		
Parliamentary Grant-in-Aid of the Account: under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894 (57 and 58 Vict., c. 57), for General Expenses, including Special Expenditure for the Protection of Imported Cattle,	100 0 0	
Parliamentary Grant-in-Aid of the Account: for the Cost of the Execution of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894 (57 and 58 Vict., c. 57), as respects Swine Fever,	16,000 0 0	
Parliamentary Grant-in-Aid of the Account: in respect of Expenses in connection with the Suppression of Rabies,	100 0 0	16,200 0 0
Salvage,		1,197 11 7
Transferred from the General Cattle Diseases Fund (57 and 58 Vict., c. 57, section 73 (3)),		2,354 15 6
Total,	£	42,660 12 0

THE CATTLE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA ACCOUNT FOR IRELAND.

CATTLE DISEASES FUND (IRELAND), including the CATTLE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, as furnished to the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

PAYMENTS.	AMOUNTS.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
GENERAL CATTLE DISEASES FUND (IRELAND)—		
Recompenses to Local Authorities (57 and 58 Vict., c. 57, secs. 71 and 72),	7,716 15 4	
Fees,	14 12 6	
Travelling Expenses,	5 19 8	
Miscellaneous Expenses,	0 10 9	
Transferred to Cattle Pleuro-Pneumonia Account for Ireland (57 and 58 Vict., c. 57, sec. 73 (3)),	2,354 15 5	
		10,002 19 8
CATTLE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA ACCOUNT FOR IRELAND OF THE GENERAL CATTLE DISEASES FUND—		
General Expenses—		
Salaries (including the Pay of the Staff employed in Cleansing, Disinfection, Branding, &c.),	5,895 19 10	
Fees,	393 4 6	
Travelling Expenses,	4,987 0 6	
Compensation to Owners of Slaughtered Swine,	7,082 6 5	
Miscellaneous (including the Cost of Requisites for Cleansing and Disinfection, and Casual Labour in Killing, Burying, Branding and Removal of Animals, and other Petty Expenses),	1,287 4 4	
Total General Expenses,		19,709 14 7
Babes Expenses—		
Salaries and Fees,	30 9 0	
Travelling,	1 17 6	
Miscellaneous Expenses,	10 5 11	
Total Babes Expenses,		42 12 5
Balance 31st March, 1905—		
General Cattle Diseases Fund (Ireland),		12,315 5 4
Cattle Pleuro-Pneumonia Account for Ireland,		—
Total,	£	42,050 12 0

ENDOWMENT

[Fund administered by the Department, in concurrence with the regards certain special sums mentioned in Section 16 of the Act Industries, and Technical Instruction; Agriculture and Technical

Account of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS by the Department in respect furnished to the Comptroller

RECEIPTS.	AMOUNTS.
	£ s. d.
Balance on 1st April, 1904,	16,541 7 3
Parliamentary Grants—	
Sum payable as an equivalent for the Salaries attached to Judgeships abolished, &c., in pursuance of the Supreme Court of Judicature (Ireland) (No. 2) Act, 1887, 60 and 61 Vic., c. 66,	12,000 0 0
Sum representing the Amount of Expenses formerly paid out of Parliamentary Grants in connexion with Instruction given in Ireland in Agriculture, exclusive of such Instruction given in Elementary National Schools,	6,000 0 0
	18,000 0 0
Local Taxation (Ireland) Account—	
Sum formerly payable to the Commissioners of National Education under the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, 1890, 53 and 54 Vic., c. 60, sec. 3,	78,000 0 0
Sum payable under the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) (No 2 Act), 1902, 2 Edw. VII., c. 33,	5,000 0 0
	83,000 0 0
Irish Church Temporalities Fund—Annual Sum payable,	70,000 0 0
Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund—Sum reserved under the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1881, 54 and 55 Vic., c. 63, s. 35 (5), [Receipts],	4,002 18 9
Interest on Securities and on Moneys deposited,	13,783 2 6
Proceeds of sale of Securities,	23,985 17 9
Steamer Reserve Fund—Interest on £5,000 invested,	146 16 6
Contribution from Ireland Development Grant (Grant in Aid), 3 Edw. VII., c. 23,	3,500 0 0
Contribution payable by Congested Districts Board in respect of Agricultural Schemes transferred to Department,	2,000 0 0
Insurance of Live Stock,	398 12 11
Loans for Bulls, Stallions, Pasteurising Plant, &c., and to Agricultural Banks (Repayments),	9,285 3 10
Securities held on 31st March, 1905—	
Local Loans Stocks, £350,000	} £419,837 15s. 11d.
Exchequer Bonds, 1905, £70,000	
Guaranteed Land Stock, £70,837 15s. 11d.	
Consols, £30,000,	
Total,	£223,073 10 6

FUND.

Agricultural Board and the Board of Technical Instruction (except as *a, b, d, e, f*), for the purposes of Agriculture, Fisheries and other Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, 62 and 63 Vict., ch. 50]

of the ENDOWMENT FUND for the Year ended 31st March, 1905, as and Auditor-General.

PAYMENTS.	AMOUNTS.
Buildings, Fittings, and Appliances, Royal Veterinary College of Ireland, Sec. 16 (1) (c).	£ s. d. 100 12 2
Purchasing and Stocking additional Land, and providing suitable Buildings, Fittings, and appliances for the Munster Institution, Sec. 16 (1) (d).	530 11 0
Grants sanctioned with the concurrence of the Board of Technical Instruction—	
County Boroughs, sec. 16 (1), c. i.	19,320 15 6
Elsewhere than County Boroughs and making inquiries and collecting, &c., information for the purposes of Technical Instruction, sec. 16 (1), c. ii.	44,910 15 2
Sea Fisheries, Sec. 16, d (including £2,512 2s. 10d. expended on Marine Works).	10,144 15 3
Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund, 54 and 55 Vic., c. 43 [Advances].	2,456 9 3
Superannuation of Officers transferred from National Education Office.	244 13 0
Travelling and Subsistence of Members of the Council and Board.	532 5 2
Invested in Securities.	20,900 0 0
Grants sanctioned with the concurrence of the Agricultural Board—	
Agriculture and other Rural Industries (including Expenses incurred under Section 17)—	
Albert Institution and Farm.	6,182 3 2
Munster Institution and Farm.	3,118 10 2
Rural and other Industries.	2,539 5 3
Sea and Inland Fisheries.	1,782 4 1
Agricultural Instruction (including purchase price of Athenry and Avondale Agricultural Stations).	70,783 12 10
Horse-Breeding and other Live Stock Schemes.	20,074 17 8
Grants to County Councils—Agricultural Schemes.	14,248 15 1
Loans for Bulls, Stations, Pasteurising Plant, &c., and to Agricultural Banks [Advances].	8,923 17 0
Miscellaneous Expenses (details overleaf).	40,604 4 10
Grants to Agricultural Societies.	2,750 0 0
Grants for Local Horse and Cattle Shows.	3,326 1 1
Travelling and Subsistence of Members of Special Committees &c.	146 3 2
	290,996 17 9
BALANCE ON 31ST MARCH, 1905.	27,607 1 0
Total.	£228,403 18 9

DETAILS OF MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES (ENDOWMENT FUND) for the Year ended 31st March, 1905.

PAYMENTS.	AMOUNTS.		
	£	s.	d.
Calf-feeding Experiments,	375	0	9
Cheese-making Experiments,	503	7	11
Cost of Inspection under Food and Drugs, &c., Acts,	612	18	6
Tobacco Experiments,	1,322	1	9
Seed Testing,	128	14	5
Temporary Clerical Assistance,	168	15	9
Organising Agricultural Banks,	772	13	5
Railway, &c., Rates Inquiries,	950	14	6
Village Libraries,	21	4	8
Fruit and Vegetable Drying, &c. (including Machinery),	11,666	11	7
Expenses of Journal,	113	10	9
Seed Supply Act, 1905 (Grant and Cost of Inspection),	9,561	15	4
St. Louis Exhibition,	10,125	17	0
Pest Experiments,	1,733	17	4
Experiments for the disposal of Creamery Sewage,	267	19	6
Agricultural Inspection,	568	15	0
Circulating School Exhibits,	509	3	8
Motor Service,	947	3	0
Transit of Produce,	252	3	6
Extra Office Accommodation,	45	5	6
Investigation of Diseases in Farm Animals,	15	17	2
Sundry Expenses (Analysis, Stamps on Bonds, &c., &c.),	870	4	0
Total,	40,994	4	10

SUMMARY of LOAN ACCOUNTS on 31st March, 1905.

Nature of Loans.	Loans outstanding on 31st March, 1904.		Loans issued in 1904-5.		Principal repaid in 1904-5.	Interest received in 1904-5.	Loans outstanding on 31st March, 1905.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.			No.	Amount.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
For the purchase of Bulls,	110	1,083 9 6	127	2,805 18 0	702 0 1	38 19 7	177	2,287 7 5
For the purchase of Stallions,	30	3,512 7 0	13	1,800 0 0	1,319 6 8	81 14 8	42	4,103 0 5
To Agricultural Banks,	117	8,105 0 0	25	1,370 0 0	240 0 0	249 9 0	140	8,235 0 0
For erection of Pasteurising Plant in Creameries,	25	3,200 0 0	1	200 0 0	878 0 0	90 12 11	25	2,522 0 0
For Hand Separators,	38	515 0 0	—	—	105 1 8	6 17 9	38	209 18 9
For Industrial Development,	3	4,400 0 0	1	500 0 0	2,000 0 0	44 4 7	2	2,900 0 0
For erection of Village Halls,	—	—	2	200 0 0	—	—	2	200 0 0
Total,	323	20,716 16 6	169	7,185 18 0	6,544 8 0	509 18 4	428	21,637 6 6

COUNCIL AND BOARDS,
1905.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.*Council and Boards, 1905.*

I.—COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE,

Arranged in Alphabetical Order according to Provinces.

II.—COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE,

Arranged according to Counties, &c.

III.—AGRICULTURAL BOARD,

IV.—BOARD OF TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

V.—CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

I.—COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE, 1905.

[104 Members, including the President and Vice-President.]

Arranged in Alphabetical Order according to Provinces.

LEINSTER (36 Members.)

Name.	Address.
Anderson, Robert A.,	22, Lincoln-place, Dublin.
Brenan, Gerald J., J.P.,	Eden Hall, Ballyragget, Co. Kilkenny.
Briscoe, Algernon T. F., J.P.,	Curriestown House, Killucan, Co. Westmeath.
Brown, Stephen J., J.P.,	Ard Cahan, Naas, Co. Kildare.
Bryan, Captain Loftus A., J.P., D.L.,	Boermount Manor, Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford.
Byrne, Thomas J., J.P.,	Roosnakea, Dundalk, Co. Louth.
Carew, Thomas M.,	Kildangan, Kinneagad, Co. Westmeath.
Cogan, Denis J., M.P.,	115, Thomas-street, Dublin.
Connellan, Major J. H., D.L.,	Coolmore House, Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny.
Corbet, William M.,	Killeigh, Tullamore, King's County.
DeLany, William, M.P.,	Roalteen, Killeigh, Tullamore, King's County.
Donohoe, James, J.P.,	Abbey House, Enniscorthy.
Downes, Robert, J.P.,	Russellstown, Mullingar, Co. Westmeath.
Everard, Colonel Nugent T., D.L.,	Randfestown, Navan, Co. Meath.
Field, William, M.P.,	Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
Fislay, Rev. T. A., M.A., F.R.U.I.	University College, Dublin.
Garvey, Toler R., J.P.,	Thornvale, Moneygall, King's County.
Goodbody, Marcus, J.P.,	Talbot Lodge, Grove-avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
Hanlon, Patrick,	Grangeferth, Carlow.
Heydon, Stephen,	Brownstown, Athy, Co. Kildare.

COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE.

LEINSTER—continued.

Name.	Address.
Kavanagh, Walter M.M., J.P., D.L., .	Borris House, Borris, Co. Carlow.
Kennedy, Patrick J., J.P., M.P., .	Rathcore House, Enfield, Co. Meath.
King, Nicholas B., .	Knockdillon, Knockbridge, Dundalk, Co. Louth.
LaTouche, R. Percy, J.P., .	Newberry, Kilsullen, Co. Kildare.
M'Carthy, James, .	Newfoundwell, Drogheda, Co. Louth.
MacMahon, James, J.P., .	Ballyroan, Abbeyfeix, Queen's County.
Mayo, The Right Hon. the Earl of, K.P., D.L., .	Palmerstown House, Straffan, Co. Kildare.
Meehan, Patrick A., J.P., .	Maryborough, Queen's County.
Molloy, John J., J.P., .	55, Harcourt-street, Dublin.
Murphy, George F., J.P., .	The Grange, Dunsany, Co. Meath.
O'Neill, Patrick J., J.P., .	Kinsely House, Malahide, Co. Dublin.
Peacocke, Charles H., J.P., .	Belmont, Wexford.
Reynolds, Henry, .	Ballinalee, Edgeworthstown, Co. Longford.
Ronaldson, William R., .	Barn Hall, Leixlip, Co. Kildare.
Thompson, R. Norman, M.B., J.P., .	Kindlostown, Delgany, Co. Wicklow.
Wilson, James Mackay, J.P., .	Carrygrane, Edgeworthstown, Co. Longford.

ULSTER (27 Members).

Name.	Address.
Andrews, The Right Hon. Thomas, D.L., .	Ardara, Comber, Co. Down.
Archdale, Edward, J.P., D.L., .	Castle Archdale, Irvinestown, Co. Fermanagh.
Barbour, Frank, .	The Woods, Snitterfield, Stratford-on-Avon.
Barton, H. D. M., F.S.I., .	The Bush, Antrim.
Best, William Edmund, .	The Cairn, Aghalee, Co. Antrim.
Campbell, Rev. E. F., M.A., .	Killyman Rectory, Moy, Co. Tyrone.
Clark, Alexander L., J.P., .	Moyola Lodge, Castledawson, Co. Londonderry.
Falcon, Thomas, J.P., .	Beech Lee, Lurgan, Co. Armagh.
Gilliland, George Knox, J.P., D.L., .	Brook Hall, Londonderry.
Jordan, Jeremiah, M.P., .	Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh.

COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE.

ULSTER—continued.

Name.	Address.
Keenan, John, J.P., . . .	Leitrim, Castledawson, Co. Londonderry.
Law, Hugh A., J.P., M.P., . . .	Marble Hill, Ballymore, Letterkenny, Co. Donegal.
Lough, Arthur S., J.P., . . .	Drom Mullac, Killeshandra, Co. Cavan.
Lynch, Francis J., . . .	Ballyjamesduff, Co. Cavan.
M'Glynn, Rt. Rev. Monsignor, P.P., V.G.	Stranorlar, Co. Donegal.
M'Kenna, T. P., . . .	Mullagh, Co. Cavan.
Montgomery, H. de F., D.L., . . .	Blessington, Fivemiletown, Co. Tyrone.
Moore, James Stewart, J.P., D.L., . . .	Ballydivity, Dervock, Co. Antrim.
Murnaghan, George, M.P., . . .	Lissnelly House, Omagh, Co. Tyrone.
O'Kieran, Rev. Laurence, C.C., . . .	Drumquassat, Carrickmacross, Co. Monaghan.
Reade, Robert H. S., J.P., D.L., . . .	Willmont, Dunmurry, Co. Antrim.
Saunderson, The Right Hon. Colonel E. J., D.L., M.P.	Castle Saunderson, Belturbet, Co. Cavan.
Sherman-Crawford, Colonel R. G., J.P., D.L.	Crawfordshurn, Co. Down.
Simpson, William, J.P., . . .	Killeen House, Armagh.
Smyth, William, J.P., . . .	Brookfield, Banbridge, Co. Down.
Stoney, Captain T. Butler, J.P., D.L., . . .	Oakfield, Raphoe, Co. Donegal.
Toal, Thomas, J.P., . . .	Smithboro', Monaghan.

MUNSTER (24 Members).

Name.	Address.
Barter, Richard, J.P., . . .	St. Ann's Hill, Cork.
Byrne, James, J.P., . . .	Wallstown Castle, Castletownroche, Co. Cork.
Coghlan, Captain William C., J.P., . . .	Dromina, Passage East, Co. Waterford.
Connery, Maurice, M.D., J.P., . . .	Kilfinane, Co. Limerick.
Coreccan, Thomas, J.P., . . .	Honeyamount, Roscrea, Co. Tipperary.
Duggan, Thomas, . . .	Two-Mile-Borris, Thurles, Co. Tipperary.
Hogan, Patrick J., J.P., . . .	Coolreagh, Bodyke, Co. Clare.
Howard, Jeremiah J., J.P., . . .	Lebanagh, Cork.
Kelly, Most Rev. Denis, D.D., Lord Bishop of Ross.	Bishop's House, Skibbereen, Co. Cork.

COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE.

MUNSTER—continued.

Name.	Address.
Linchon, Thomas, J.P., . . .	Ballinavarrig, Whitechurch, Co. Cork.
M'Donald, William, . . .	Laharan, Minnane Bridge, Co. Cork.
Manning, Patrick S., . . .	Mayladstown, Carrick-on-Suir, Co. Tipperary.
Meece, Michael, J.P., . . .	Dromeliny, Cooraclare, Co. Clare.
Monteagle, The Right Hon. Lord, K.P., D.L.	Mount Trenchard, Foyens, Co. Limerick
Mullally, Patrick F., J.P., . . .	Glenwood Cottage, Mullinshane, Co. Tipperary.
Nugent, Edmund, J.P., . . .	Ballymacarbery, Clonmel, Co. Tipperary.
O'Callaghan, Cornelius, . . .	Altamont House, Millstreet, Co. Cork.
O'Driscoll, Alexander, J.P., . . .	Coombe Bank, Valencia Island, Co. Kerry.
O'Gorman, George, . . .	Kilknecdan, Farranfere, Co. Kerry
Power, Thomas, . . .	Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.
Rynn, Hugh P., . . .	Roskeen, Thurles.
Ryan, John, J.P., . . .	Killinure, Brittas, Co. Limerick.
Shaw, A. W., J.P., . . .	Roxborough, Limerick.
Trench, George F., J.P., . . .	Abheylands, Ardfer, Co. Kerry

CONNAUGHT (15 Members).

Name.	Address.
Clonbrock, The Right Hon. Lord, H.M.L.	Clonbrock, Ahascragh, Co. Galway
Connolly, Rev. T. C., C.C., . . .	Manorhamilton, Co. Leitrim.
Costello, P. J., . . .	Cloghanmore House, Cloghans Hill, Tuam, Co. Galway.
Flynn, Patrick, . . .	Carrick-on-Shannon, Co. Leitrim.
Galvin, John, . . .	Mount Talbot, Roscommon.
Gore-Booth, Sir Jocelyn, Bart., . . .	Lissadell, Sligo.
Griffin, Thomas G., . . .	Gurteen, Ballinalree, Co. Galway
MacGuire, James P., . . .	Roskey, Dromod, Co. Leitrim.
M'Hugh, P. A., M.P., . . .	Sligo.
M'Loughlin, Rev. P., P.P., . . .	Manorhamilton, Co. Leitrim.
Morrin, Daniel, . . .	Foxford, Co. Mayo.
Nolan, Colonel John P., J.P., M.P., . . .	Ballinderry, Tuam, Co. Galway
O'Dowd, John, M.P., . . .	Bunnasadden, Co. Sligo.
O'Flanagan, Edward P., . . .	Tuam, Co. Galway.
Shaw-Taylor, Frank M., J.P., . . .	Castle Taylor, Ardahan, Co. Galway.

II.—COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE, 1905.

[104 Members, including the President and Vice-President].

Arranged according to Counties, &c.

LEINSTER (36 Members).

County.	Name.	Address.
Members appointed by County Councils.		
Carlow,	Kavanagh, Walter M.M., J.P., D.L. Hanlon, Patrick, .	Borris House, Borris, Co. Carlow. Grangeforth, Carlow.
Dublin,	O'Neill, Patrick J., J.P., . Molloy, John J., J.P., .	Kinsealy House, Malahide, Co. Dublin. 85, Harcourt-street, Dublin.
Kildare,	Ronaldson, William R., . Heydon, Stephen, .	Barn Hall, Leixlip, Co. Kildare. Brownstown, Athy, Co. Kildare.
Kilkenny,	Connellan, Major J. H., D.L. Brenan, Gerald J., J.P., .	Coolmore House, Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny. Eden Hall, Ballyragget, Co. Kilkenny.
King's Co.,	Delany, William, M.P., . Corbet, William M., .	Reekeen, Killeigh, Tullamore, King's County. Killeigh, Tullamore, King's County.
Longford,	Reynolds, Henry, . Wilson, James Mackay, J.P.,	Ballinalee, Edgeworthstown, Co. Longford. Currygrane, Edgeworthstown, Co. Longford.
Louth,	King, Nicholas B., . McCarthy, James, .	Knockdillon, Knockridge, Dundalk, Co. Louth. Newfoundwell, Drogheda, Co. Louth.
Meath,	Everard, Colonel Nugent T., D.L. Kennedy, Patrick J., J.P., M.P.	Randiestown, Navan, Co. Meath. Rathcore House, Enfield, Co. Meath.
Queen's Co.,	Meehan, Patrick A., J.P., MacMahon, James, J.P., .	Maryborough, Queen's County. Ballyroan, Abbeyleix, Queen's Co.
Westmeath,	Downes, Robert, J.P., . Briscoe, Algernon T. F., J.P.,	Russeltown, Mullingar, Co. Westmeath. Carristown House, Killinean, Co. Westmeath.
Wexford,	Donohoe, James, J.P., . Penocke, Charles H., J.P.,	Abbey House, Ennisceorthy. Belmont, Wexford.
Wicklow,	Thompson, R. Norman, M.B., J.P. Cogan, Denis J., M.P., .	Kindlostown, Dalgany, Co. Wicklow. 115, Thomas-street, Dublin.

COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE.

LEINSTER—continued.

	Name.	Address.
Members appointed by the Department.		
	Anderson, Robert A., .	22, Lincoln-place, Dublin.
	Brown, Stephen J., J.P., .	Ard Caisin, Nans, Co. Kildare.
	Bryan, Captain Loftus A., J.P., D.L.	Boormount Manor, Ennisecorthy, Co. Wexford.
	Byrne, Thomas J., J.P., .	Rossmakea, Dundalk, Co. Louth.
	Carew, Thomas M., .	Kildangan, Kinnegad, Co. West- meath.
	Field, William, M.P., .	Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
	Finlay, Rev. T. A., M.A., F.R.U.I.	University College, Dublin.
	Garvey, Toler R., J.P., .	Thornvale, Moneygall, King's Co.
	Goodbody, Marcus, J.P., .	Talbot Lodge, Grove-avenue, Black- rock, Co. Dublin.
	LeTouche, R. Percy, J.P., .	Newberry, Kilcullen, Co. Kildare.
	Mayo, The Right Hon. the Earl of, K.P., D.L.	Palmerstown House, Straffan, Co. Kildare.
	Murphy, George F., J.P., .	The Grange, Dunsany, Co. Meath.

ULSTER (27 Members).

County.	Name.	Address.
Members appointed by County Councils.		
Antrim,	Moore, James Stewart, J.P., D.L.	Ballydivity, Dervock, Co. Antrim.
	Best, William Edmund, .	The Cairn, Aghalee, Co. Antrim.
Armagh,	Falcon, Thomas, J.P., .	Broch Lee, Lurgan, Co. Armagh.
	Simpson, William, J.P., .	Kilteen House, Armagh.
Cavan,	M'Kennas, T. P., .	Mullagh, Co. Cavan.
	Lynch, Francis J., .	Ballyjamesduff, Co. Cavan.
Donegal,	Stoney, Capt. T. Butler, J.P., D.L.	Oakfield, Raphoe, Co. Donegal.
	M'Glynn, Rt. Rev. Monsig- nor, P.P., V.G.	Stranoclar, Co. Donegal.
Down,	Andrews, Rt. Hon. Thomas, D.L.	Ardara, Comber, Co. Down.
	Smyth, William, J.P., .	Brookfield, Banbridge, Co. Down.
Fermanagh,	Archdale, Edward, J.P., D.L.	Castle Archdale, Lismrick, Co. Fermanagh.
	Jordan, Jeremiah, M.P., .	Eaniskillen, Co. Fermanagh.
Londonderry,	Clark, Alexander L., J.P., .	Moyola Lodge, Castledawson, Co. Londonderry.
	Keenan, John, J.P., .	Leftrim, Castledawson, Co. London- derry.
Monaghan,	O'Kieran, Rev. Laurence, G.C.	Drumquasat, Carrickmacross, Co. Monaghan.
	Toal, Thomas, J.P., .	Smithboro', Monaghan.
Tyrone,	Montgomery, H. de F., D.L.	Blessingbourne, Fivemiletown, Co. Tyrone.
	Murnaghan, George, M.P.,	Lissanolly House, Omagh, Co. Tyrone.

COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE.

ULSTER—continued.

	Name.	Address.
Members appointed by the Department.		
	Barbour, Frank, .	The Wolds, Snitterfield, Stratford-on-Avon.
	Barton, Henry D. M., F.S.I.,	The Bush, Antrim.
	Campbell, Rev. E. F., M.A.,	Killyman Rectory, Moy, Co. Tyrone.
	Gilliland, George Knox, J.P., D.L.	Brook Hall, Londonderry.
	Law, Hugh A., J.P., M.P.,	Marble Hill, Ballymore, Letterkenny, Co. Donegal.
	Lough, Arthur S., J.P., .	Drom Mullac, Killeshandra, Co. Cavan.
	Reade, Robert H.S., J.P., D.L.	Wilmont, Dunmurry, Co. Antrim.
	Saunderson, The Rt. Hon. Col. E. J., D.L., M.P.,	Castle Saunderson, Balturset, Co. Cavan.
	Shannon-Crawford, Colonel R. G., J.P., D.L.	Crawfordshurn, Co. Down.

MUNSTER (24 Members).

County.	Name.	Address.
Members appointed by County Councils.		
<i>Clare,</i>	Hogan, Patrick J., J.P., .	Coolreagh, Bodyke, Co. Clare.
	Mescal, Michael, J.P., .	Dromedhy, Coorclare, Co. Clare.
<i>Cork,</i>	Howard, Jeremiah J., J.P.,	Lehenagh, Cork.
	O'Callaghan, Cornelius, .	Altamont House, Millstreet, Co. Cork.
	Linehan, Thomas, J.P., .	Ballinverrig, Whitechurch, Co. Cork.
	M'Donald, William, .	Laheran, Minane Bridge, Co. Cork.
<i>Kerry,</i>	O'Gorman, George, .	Kilkneddan, Farranfere, Co. Kerry.
	O'Driscoll, Alexander, J.P.,	Coombe Bank, Valentia Island, Co. Kerry.
<i>Limerick,</i>	Connery, Maurice, M.D., J.P.	Kilfinane, Co. Limerick.
	Byan, John, J.P., .	Killinure, Brittas, Co. Limerick.
<i>Tipperary, N.E.,</i>	Conoran, Thomas, J.P., .	Honey Mount, Roscrea, Co. Tipperary.
	Duggan, Thomas, .	Two-Mile-Borris, Thurles, Co. Tipperary.
<i>Tipperary, S.E.,</i>	Manning, Patrick S., .	Mayladstown, Carrick-on-Suir, Co. Tipperary.
	Mullally, Patrick F., J.P.,	Glenwood Cottage, Mullinshone, Co. Tipperary.
<i>Waterford,</i>	Power, Thomas, .	Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.
	Nugent, Edmund, J.P., .	Ballymacarbery, Clonmel, Co. Tipperary.

COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE.

MUNSTER—continued.

	Name.	Address.
Members appointed by the Department.		
	Barter, Richard, J.P., .	St. Ann's Hill, Cork.
	Byrne, James, J.P., .	Wallstown Castle, Castletownroche, Co. Cork.
	Coghlan, Captain Wm. C., J.P.	Dromina, Passage East, Co. Waterford.
	Kelly, Most Rev. Denis, D.D., Lord Bishop of Ross.	Bishop's House, Shillbreen, Co. Cork.
	Montespie, The Right Hon. Lord, K.P., D.L.	Mount Trenchard, Foynes, Co. Limerick.
	Ryan, Hugh P., .	Roskeen, Thurles.
	Staw, A. W., J.P., .	Roxborough, Limerick.
	Trench, George F., J.P., .	Abbeylands, Ardfer, Co. Kerry.

CONNAUGHT (15 Members).

County.	Name.	Address.
Members appointed by County Councils.		
Galway,	O'Flanagan, Edward P., .	Tuam, Co. Galway.
	Griffin, Thomas G., .	Gurteen, Ballinasloe, Co. Galway
Leitrim,	M'Loughlin, Rev. P., R.P.,	Manorhamilton, Co. Leitrim.
	Flynn, Patrick, .	Corrick-on-Shannon, Co. Leitrim.
Mayo,	Costello, P. J., .	Cloghansmore House, Cloghans Hill, Tuam, Co. Galway.
	Morrin, Daniel, .	Foxford, Co. Mayo.
Roscommon,	Galvin, John, .	Mount Talbot, Roscommon.
	MacGuire, James P., .	Rosakey, Drogheda, Co. Leitrim
Sligo,	O'Dowd, John, M.P., .	Bunnasadden, Co. Sligo.
	M'Hugh, P. A., M.P., .	Sligo.
Members appointed by the Department.		
	Clonbrock, The Right Hon. Lord, H.M.L.	Clonbrock, Ahascragh, Co. Galway.
	Connolly, Rev. T. C., C.C.,	Manorhamilton, Co. Leitrim.
	Gore-Booth, Sir Joselyn, Bart.	Lisadell, Sligo.
	Nolan, Colonel John P., J.P., M.P.	Ballinacorney, Tuam, Co. Galway.
	Shaw-Taylor, Frank M., J.P.	Castle Taylor, Ardara, Co. Galway.

III.—AGRICULTURAL BOARD.

(14 Members.*)

Name.	Address.	By whom appointed.
Clark, Alexander L., J.P.,	Moyola Lodge, Castle- dunaw, Co. Londonderry.	The Department.
Downes, Robert, J.P.,	Russellstown, Mullingar,	Leinster Provincial Com- mittee.
Everard, Col. Nugent T., D.L.	Randlestown, Navan, Co. Meath.	The Department.
Ghre-Booth, Sir Josslyn, Bart.	Lissadell, Sligo,	The Department.
Healy, His Grace The Most Rev. John, D.D., Lord Archbishop of Tuam	St. Jarlath's, Tuam, Co. Galway.	Connaught Provincial Com- mittee.
Hogan, Patrick J., J.P.,	Coolreagh, Bolyke, Co. Clare.	Munster Provincial Com- mittee.
Kelly, Most Rev. Denis, D.D., Lord Bishop of Ross.	Bishop's House, Skibbereen, Co. Cork.	Munster Provincial Com- mittee.
Lough, Arthur S., J.P.,	Drom Mullac, Killeshandra, Co. Cavan.	Ulster Provincial Com- mittee.
Monteagle, The Right Hon. Lord, K.P., D.L.	Mount Trenchard, Foynes, Co. Limerick.	The Department.
Montgomery, H. de F., D.L.	Blessington, Fivemille- town, Co. Tyrone.	Ulster Provincial Com- mittee.
Nolan, Col. John P., J.P., M.P.	Ballinderry, Tuam, Co. Galway.	Connaught Provincial Com- mittee.
O'Neill, Patrick J., J.P.,	Kinsale House, Malahide, Co. Dublin.	Leinster Provincial Com- mittee.

IV.—BOARD OF TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

(23 Members.*)

Name.	Address.	By whom appointed.
Barbour, Frank,	The Welds, Snitterfield, Stratford-on-Avon.	Ulster Provincial Com- mittee.
Clancy, Most Rev. John, D.D., Lord Bishop of Elphin.	St. Mary's, Sligo,	Connaught Provincial Com- mittee.
Dempsey, James,	York-road, Belfast,	Belfast County Borough Council.
Dowd, Patrick,	32, South City Markets, Dublin.	Dublin County Borough Council.
Dunn, Christopher J., J.P., Finlay, Rev. T. A., M.A., F.R.U.I.	Watercourse, Cork, University College, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.	The Department. Leinster Provincial Com- mittee.
FitzGerald, Sir Edward, Bart.	Gerardine-place, Cork,	Cork County Borough Council.
Goff, Sir William G. Davis, Bart., J.P.	Clonville, Waterford,	Waterford County Bo- rough Council.

* By section 24 (2) of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, the President and Vice-President of the Department are ex-officio Members of the Board.

BOARD OF TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

Name.	Address.	By whom appointed.
Harrington, Timothy G., M.P.	70, Harcourt-street, Dublin.	Dublin County Borough Council.
Henderson, Sir James, A.M., D.L.	Oakley House, Windsor- park, Belfast.	The Department.
Jaffé, Sir Otto, J.P.,	Kin Edar, Strandtown, Belfast.	Belfast County Borough Council.
Joyce, Alderman Michael, M.P., Mayor of Limerick.	Limerick,	Limerick County Borough Council.
Lally, Very Rev. P. J., P.P.,	St. Joseph's, Galway,	The Department.
McLern, Sir William, J.P.,	Carrikmore House, Lon- donderry.	Londonderry County Bo- rough Council.
Martin, Rev. William Todd, D.D., D.Litt.	College House, College- green, Belfast.	Intermediate Education Board.
Molloy, William R. J., J.P., M.R.L.A.	78, Kenilworth-square, Rathgar, Co. Dublin.	Commissioners of Na- tional Education.
Power, Thomas,	Dungarvan, Co. Water- ford.	Munster Provincial Com- mittee.
Smith, William, J.P.,	Montree, Athlone,	The Department.
Taylor, Alexander,	99, Donegall-street, Bel- fast.	Belfast County Borough Council.
Teegan, Thomas H.	10, Claremont-road, Sandymount, Dublin.	Joint Committee of Coun- cils of the County Dublin Urban Districts.
Woodhams, William J.,	16, Royal-terrace, Fair- view, Dublin.	Dublin County Borough Council.

V.—CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.
(5 Members.)

Name.	Address.	By whom appointed.
The Right Hon. Sir Horace Plunkett, P.C., F.R.S., K.C.V.O., Vice-President of the Department.	Department of Agricul- ture and Technical In- struction, Dublin.	Ex-officio.
William J. M. Starkie, M.A., Litt.D.	Tyrone House, Marlbo- rough-street, Dublin.	Commissioners of National Education.
Rev. T. A. Finlay, M.A., F.R.U.I.	University College, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.	Intermediate Education Board.
William R. J. Molloy, J.P., M.R.L.A.	78, Kenilworth-square, Rathgar, Co. Dublin.	Board of Technical In- struction.
T. P. Gill.	Department of Agricul- ture and Technical In- struction, Dublin.	Agricultural Board.

ADMINISTRATION.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

Regulations under section twenty-four of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899.

REGULATIONS FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE, THE AGRICULTURAL BOARD, AND THE BOARD OF TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

WHEREAS it is enacted by section twenty-four of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, that the Department may make general regulations for regulating the proceedings for the appointment of the members of the Council and of each Board established by the Act, and that the appointing body shall act in accordance with those regulations:

And whereas by section two of the Rules Publication Act, 1893, it is provided that where a rule-making authority certifies that on account of urgency or any special reason any rule should come into immediate operation it should be lawful for such authority to make any such rules to come into operation forthwith as provisional rules, but such provisional rules should only continue in force until rules should have been made in accordance with the foregoing provisions of the said Act of 1893:

Now we, the said Department, by virtue of the powers vested in us for that purpose as aforesaid, and of all other powers enabling us in that behalf, do hereby make the following regulations:—

1.—(1.) The Interpretation Act, 1889, applies for the purpose of the interpretation of those regulations as it applies for the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

(2.) In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires, the expression "the Act" means the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899; and other expressions have the same meaning as in the Act, and the expression "the secretary" means in the case of the council of an urban district "the clerk."

2.—The council of a county (other than a county borough) shall, at any meeting held between the first of January and the first of April in any year in which the tenure of office of the Council of Agriculture expires, appoint persons to be members of the Council of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of section eight of the Act.

3.—The first meeting of the new Council of Agriculture shall be held at such time and place as may be appointed by the Department, and immediately after the transaction of such business as may be brought before the Council by the Department the several provincial committees shall sit separately and shall appoint persons to be members of the Agricultural Board and the Board of Technical Instruction, in accordance with the provisions of sections nine and ten of the Act.

4.—(1.) The council of each county borough shall at any meeting held between the first of January and the first of April in any year in which the tenure of office of the Board of Technical Instruction expires, appoint persons to be members of the Board of Technical Instruction, in accordance with the provisions of section ten of the Act.

(2.) Each of the councils of the urban county districts in the county of Dublin shall at any meeting held between the first of January and the first of April in any year in which the tenure of office of the Board of Technical Instruction expires, choose out of their body one person to be a member of the joint committee for appointing a member of the Board of Technical Instruction.

(3.) The said joint committee shall meet on such a day, at such an hour and at such a place as the Department may direct, and shall appoint one person to be a member of the Board of Technical Instruction.

(4.) The Commissioners of National Education shall at any meeting held between the first of January and the first of April in any year in which the tenure of office of the Board of Technical Instruction expires, appoint one person to be a member of the Board of Technical Instruction and one person to be a member of the Consultative Committee of Education established by section twenty-three of the Act.

(5.) The Intermediate Education Board shall at any meeting held between the first of January and the first of April in any year in which the tenure of office of the Board of Technical Instruction expires, appoint one person to be a member of the Board of Technical Instruction and one person to be a member of the Consultative Committee of Education.

5.—If any person is appointed a member of the Council, or of either Board established by the Act, by more than one appointing body, he shall forthwith deliver or transmit by post to the secretary of the Department, a notice specifying the body which he elects to represent on such Council or Board, and any appointing body which he does not elect to so represent shall, as soon as may be, make a new appointment.

6.—Every person appointed a member of the Council or of either Board established by the Act who is willing to accept the office shall within one week after the date of his appointment deliver or transmit by post to the secretary of the Department a statement to that effect signed by him, and if any such person fails to comply with this requirement a casual vacancy shall be deemed to have occurred in the office to which he was appointed: Provided that the said period of one week may in special cases be extended by the Department.

7.—If a casual vacancy occurs in the office of member of the Council or of either Board established by the Act, the body by whom the person whose office is vacant was appointed, shall, as soon as may be, fill the vacancy.

8.—The secretary, or in the case of a committee the chairman, of each appointing body mentioned in sections eight, nine, and ten of the Act shall as soon as may be deliver or transmit by post to the Department the names and addresses of the persons appointed by the body of which he is secretary or chairman.

9.—(1.) The first business at any meeting of a provincial committee or of the joint committee of the urban county districts shall be to elect a chairman who shall hold office for that meeting.

(2.) The appointment of members of the Agricultural Board or the Board of Technical Instruction by any such committee shall be decided by a majority of votes of the members present and voting on the question.

If more than two persons are proposed and seconded for a vacancy, the method of election to be followed shall be that of successive polls, the person polling the fewest votes on each occasion dropping out until one candidate has a clear majority of the votes of the members present and voting.

(3.) In case of an equal division of votes the chairman of the committee shall have a second or casting vote.

(4.) The quorum of every such committee shall be one-half of the whole number of the committee, except in the case of the provincial committees of Ulster and Connaught where the quorums shall be thirteen and seven respectively. Where, however, a meeting of the committee is held for the purpose of filling a casual vacancy the quorum shall be one-third of the whole number of the committee.

(5.) The proceedings of any such committee shall not be invalidated by any vacancy among their numbers or by the presence of any member whose appointment may be subsequently declared by the Department to be invalid.

(6.) If a casual vacancy occurs in any such committee the Department shall notify the secretary of the proper appointing body, and the vacancy shall be filled as soon as may be after such notification.

(7.) If a casual vacancy requiring to be filled by any such committee occurs in the office of member of either Board established by the Act, the Department shall call a meeting thereof to be held at such time and place as may be appointed by the Department.

10.—Any question which may arise as to the validity of any appointment made in pursuance of these regulations shall be referred to the Department, whose decision shall be final.

11.—The secretary of each appointing body mentioned in sections eight, nine, and ten of the Act shall forthwith upon the receipt by him from the Department of copies of these regulations deliver or transmit by post a copy thereof to each member of the body of which he is secretary.

We do hereby certify that on account of urgency the above regulations shall on the date hereof come into immediate operation, and do make the said regulations to come into operation on the said date as provisional regulations, and to continue in force until regulations have been made in accordance with the provisions in that behalf in the Rules Publication Act, 1893.

Sealed with our Seal this second day of December, in the year
of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five.

(Signed), WALTER H. LONG,
HORACE PLUNKETT.

[SEAL]

T. P. GILL,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SEED SUPPLY, 1905.

RETURN showing the allocation of the Grant of £9,500 made by the Department, with the concurrence of the Agricultural Board, for the purpose of decreasing the actual cost to purchasers of Seed Potatoes obtained under the Scheme issued by the Local Government Board.*

Name of Union.	Amount Allocated.	Name of Union.	Amount Allocated.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Athlone, ...	120 16 6	Brought forward, ...	5,081 11 3
Ballina, ...	150 14 4	Glennamaddy, ...	176 7 10
Ballinasloe, ...	63 1 10	Gort, ...	201 12 6
Ballinrobe, ...	209 7 2	Kenmare, ...	77 6 10
Ballymahon, ...	114 10 2	Killadysert, ...	75 6 0
Ballyvaughan, ...	305 5 10	Killalea, ...	36 15 6
Bantry, ...	82 18 2	Killarney, ...	156 14 4
Bawnboy, ...	47 11 4	Kilrush, ...	210 2 8
Belmullet, ...	64 4 6	Lismore, ...	50 9 6
Boyle, ...	312 7 8	Listowel, ...	330 5 10
Cahersiveen, ...	175 0 8	Loughrea, ...	303 11 5
Carriack-on-Shannon, ...	168 13 6	Manorbamilton, ...	224 19 5
Castlebar, ...	196 6 1	Mehill, ...	116 12 9
Castleroe, ...	316 15 0	Mount Bellew, ...	140 15 7
Castletown, ...	713 0 2	Oughterard, ...	323 7 5
Claremorris, ...	72 3 4	Portlanna, ...	71 10 0
Clifden, ...	440 6 2	Roscommon, ...	162 16 4
Corrofin, ...	542 14 6	Scariff, ...	94 1 8
Dingle, ...	36 0 8	Sligo, ...	211 17 2
Dromore West, ...	98 0 8	Strokestown, ...	112 17 7
Dungarvan, ...	28 6 10	Swineford, ...	430 15 2
Dunmanway, ...	60 14 4	Tobercurry, ...	33 9 2
Ennis, ...	52 4 10	Tralee, ...	219 4 2
Enniskillen, ...	40 14 2	Tuam, ...	352 15 6
Ennistymon, ...	89 11 0	Westport, ...	304 14 5
Galway, ...	31 4 2		
	544 17 8	Total, ...	9,500 0 0
Carried forward, ..	5,081 11 3		

* See page 14.

AGRICULTURE.

TABLE showing the Agricultural Schemes adopted by the several County allocated from the joint fund for the purpose of each scheme, contributions and to the

COUNTY.	Live Stock.	Agri- cultural Instruction.	Winter Schools and Agri- cultural Classes.	Poultry.	Butter- making.	Horti- culture and Bee- keeping.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, ... (c)	1,155 0 0	400 0 0	210 0 0	508 0 0	—	81 0 0
Armagh, ...	625 0 0	350 0 0	—	230 0 0	—	—
Carlow, ...	360 0 0	225 0 0	208 0 0	108 0 0	81 0 0	—
Cavan, ...	765 0 0	350 0 0	—	810 0 0	—	257 0 0
Clare, ...	700 0 0	350 0 0	—	210 0 0	80 0 0	100 0 0
Cork, ...	1,940 0 0	751 0 0	—	626 0 0	360 0 0	267 10 11
Donegal, ...	868 0 0	350 0 0	—	420 0 0	264 0 0	165 0 0
Down, ...	1,400 0 0	450 0 0	400 0 0	206 0 0	122 0 0	174 0 0
Dublin, ...	748 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
Fermanagh, ...	690 0 0	—	—	181 0 0	—	220 0 0
Galway, ...	1,000 0 0	300 0 0	—	506 0 0	161 0 0	210 0 0
Kerry, ...	1,085 0 0	(f) 400 0 0	—	335 0 0	100 0 0	—
Kildare, ...	630 0 0	317 0 0	222 0 0	256 0 0	102 0 0	288 0 0
Kilkenny, ...	775 0 0	353 0 0	—	352 0 0	—	260 0 0
King's, ...	631 0 0	353 0 0	—	243 0 0	205 0 0	90 0 0
Leitrim, ...	500 0 0	350 0 0	—	274 0 0	110 0 0	30 0 0
Limerick, ...	1,230 0 0	—	—	300 0 0	—	184 0 0
Londonderry, ...	650 0 0	320 0 0	—	256 0 0	—	—
Longford, ...	425 0 0	—	—	202 0 0	90 0 0	—
Louth, ...	350 0 0	503 0 0	—	254 0 0	102 0 0	45 0 0
Mayo, ...	810 0 0	550 0 0	—	435 0 0	205 0 0	165 0 0
Meath, ...	900 0 0	353 0 0	—	322 0 0	100 0 0	264 0 0
Monaghan, ...	627 0 0	350 0 0	551 0 0	327 0 0	128 0 0	222 0 0
Queen's, ...	600 0 0	355 0 0	—	204 0 0	81 0 0	180 0 0
Roscommon, ...	600 0 0	350 0 0	—	200 0 0	90 0 0	110 0 0
Sligo, ...	650 0 0	350 0 0	—	200 0 0	100 0 0	—
Tipperary, N.B., ...	625 0 0	350 0 0	—	384 0 0	78 0 0	180 0 0
Tipperary, S.B., ...	230 0 0	350 0 0	—	310 0 0	—	180 0 0
Tyrone, ...	1,120 0 0	300 0 0	216 0 0	371 0 0	—	176 0 0
Waterford, ...	700 0 0	350 0 0	—	331 0 0	122 0 0	180 0 0
Westmeath, ...	810 0 0	353 0 0	—	279 0 0	126 0 0	232 0 0
Wexford, ...	850 0 0	380 0 0	333 0 0	426 0 0	290 0 0	250 0 0
Wicklow, ...	660 0 0	353 0 0	—	225 0 0	162 0 0	189 0 0

(a) Includes £100 for Cusheadall Pony Scheme.

(b) Includes £27 for Ploughing Matches and implement Competitions.

(c) Grant to the Governors of the Munster Dairy and Agricultural Institute, in aid of a Cottage Prize Scheme.

(d) Includes £250 from the Governors of the Henry Trust Fund.

(e) Includes £20 for Dairy Class Prizes.

Committees for the Year ended 30th September, 1905; the amount and the proportions of the total allocation chargeable to local Department's Grant respectively.

Place	Cottage and Farm Prizes.	Subsidies to Shows.	Administrative Expenses.	Grant for Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act.	Total Allocation.	Amount chargeable to local contributions.	Amount chargeable to Department's Grant.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
300 0 0	—	225 0 0	325 0 0	27 0 0	3,293 0 0	1,339 6 9	1,556 13 3
—	85 0 0	300 0 0	230 0 0	—	1,710 0 0	671 2 5	1,038 17 7
—	34 10 0	100 0 0	144 0 0	27 0 0	1,388 10 0	426 0 0	952 10 0
—	(b) 313 0 0	200 0 0	240 0 0	27 0 0	2,302 0 0	960 17 8	1,641 2 4
—	252 0 0	130 0 0	190 0 0	10 0 0	2,112 0 0	764 0 0	1,348 0 0
—	(c) 272 0 0	900 0 0	576 0 0	160 0 0	5,512 10 11	2,418 18 2	3,423 12 9
150 0 0	350 0 0	300 0 0	386 0 0	20 0 0	2,314 0 0	1,220 12 0	1,593 8 0
310 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	480 0 0	27 0 0	4,588 0 0	1,336 4 9	(d) 2,752 15 3
—	83 0 0	10 0 0	152 0 0	—	1,003 0 0	445 8 11	557 11 1
25 0 0	100 0 0	150 0 0	160 0 0	9 0 0	1,555 0 0	692 10 2	862 9 10
—	300 0 0	(e) 270 0 0	280 0 0	25 0 0	2,672 0 0	1,148 16 0	1,923 4 0
—	—	115 0 0	205 0 0	—	2,360 0 0	804 0 0	1,496 0 0
—	225 0 0	240 0 0	267 0 0	27 0 0	2,584 0 0	1,090 0 0	1,531 0 0
—	112 0 0	261 0 0	226 0 0	27 0 0	2,355 0 0	962 0 0	1,603 0 0
—	175 0 0	300 0 0	249 0 0	27 0 0	2,073 0 0	832 0 0	1,311 0 0
—	120 0 0	(f) 115 0 0	190 0 0	10 0 0	1,699 0 0	699 12 0	1,099 8 0
—	—	200 0 0	144 0 0	—	2,908 0 0	981 11 0	1,226 9 0
300 0 0	—	72 0 0	220 0 0	—	1,768 0 0	713 11 1	1,054 8 11
—	70 0 0	144 0 0	144 0 0	—	1,073 0 0	476 0 0	597 0 0
—	60 0 0	100 0 0	267 0 0	27 0 0	1,407 0 0	577 0 0	920 0 0
10 0 0	210 0 0	180 0 0	210 0 0	10 0 0	2,285 0 0	904 0 0	1,631 0 0
—	462 0 0	230 0 0	220 0 0	27 0 0	2,578 0 0	1,180 6 8	1,687 13 4
60 0 0	160 0 0	300 0 0	222 0 0	9 0 0	2,826 0 0	1,170 8 11	1,655 11 1
—	121 0 0	150 0 0	108 0 0	18 0 0	1,914 0 0	763 0 0	1,151 0 0
—	—	100 0 0	200 0 0	10 0 0	1,830 0 0	644 0 0	1,196 0 0
—	235 0 0	200 0 0	210 0 0	10 0 0	1,945 0 0	695 8 0	1,289 12 0
—	120 0 0	163 0 0	186 0 0	—	2,099 0 0	815 0 2	1,283 19 10
—	147 0 0	180 0 0	250 0 0	27 0 0	2,274 0 0	966 4 7	1,407 15 5
200 0 0	(A) 25 0 0	250 0 0	330 0 0	9 0 0	3,157 0 0	1,314 4 9	1,842 15 3
—	84 0 0	180 0 0	220 0 0	27 0 0	2,304 0 0	890 13 7	1,313 6 5
—	448 0 0	(f) 325 0 0	189 0 0	27 0 0	2,869 0 0	1,161 0 0	1,648 0 0
—	(f) 272 0 0	300 0 0	245 0 0	27 0 0	3,903 0 0	1,379 2 2	1,923 17 10
—	125 0 0	100 0 0	243 0 0	27 0 0	2,084 0 0	837 0 0	1,247 0 0

(f) Includes £99 for prizes for essays in Irish on Agricultural subjects.

(g) Includes £15 for Dairy Class Prizes.

(h) Prizes for Ploughing Matches.

(i) Includes £200 for Poultry, Dairy, and Farm Produce Shows.

(j) Includes £45 for Ploughing Matches and Implement Competitions.

N

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

LIVE STOCK SCHEMES, 1905.

PREFATORY NOTE.

THE schemes for improvement of live stock for 1905 have been prepared by the Department, with the assistance of their Special Advisory Committees. Some modifications have been made in the schemes at the suggestion of several County Committees of Agriculture and Technical Instruction. The principal modifications are the following:—

In the Cattle Scheme, four-year-old bulls, calved between the 1st September, 1900, and the 31st August, 1901, are now eligible to compete for premiums. The value of a premium is fixed at £15 for all bulls, whether one, two, three or four-year-old. In the awarding of premiums in 1905, preference will be given, subject to certain conditions, as in last year, to animals which were awarded premiums in 1904. Premiums remaining unallocated in each county may then be competed for by bulls from one to four years old, inclusive, at the principal spring shows.

The attention of County Committees is called to Clause 29, and it is hoped that every effort will be made to secure compliance therewith.

The Swine Scheme has been re-modelled at the desire of many County Committees. Boars which were awarded 25 premiums in 1904 may compete for a further premium of £3 in 1905.

In view of the difficulty which has been experienced by individual applicants in endeavouring to procure boars, a clause has been inserted in the scheme for 1905, under which the Department will, as far as practicable, assist intending purchasers to secure suitable animals.

A 31

04.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.SCHEME FOR ENCOURAGING IMPROVEMENT IN THE
BREEDS OF HORSES.

1905.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

Objects of
Scheme.

1. The main objects of this scheme are to encourage the improvement of Horse Breeding in Ireland by inducing stallion owners to keep suitable and sound sires of a high degree of excellence, and by inducing farmers to retain their best young mares for breeding purposes. When arranging the details of this scheme to suit local requirements each County Committee of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, hereinafter referred to as the County Committee, is requested to secure to small farmers as large a share of the resulting benefits as is practicable.

Provision of
funds.

2. The sum to be provided by the Department under this scheme for encouraging improvement in the breeds of horses in a county will depend on—(1) the amount provided in aid of the scheme by local authorities, (2) the special needs of the locality, and (3) the proportion which the amount of the local contribution bears to the genuine capacity of the locality to contribute.

In accordance with Section 16 (6) of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, the Department will not, in the absence of special considerations, apply or approve of the application of money under this scheme in a locality out of which aid is not given either by local authorities or from local sources.

3. The joint fund available under this and other live stock schemes, comprising the grant from the Department and the money provided locally, will, subject to the approval of the Department, be administered in a county in accordance with the provisions of Clauses 6 and 7. Administration of funds.

4. The Secretary of the County Committee, hereinafter referred to as the Secretary, whose appointment for the year and whose duties must first be approved by the Department, shall act as Secretary to the sub-committee for live stock. Appointment of Secretary.

5. It will be the duty of the Secretary to submit, for the approval of the Department, all details of schemes proposed for his county. Details of schemes to be approved by Department.
No action shall be taken by any local authority towards putting this scheme into operation until the sanction of the Department has been obtained in writing.

6. The County Council should by resolution delegate to the County Committee full powers for the purposes of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, and that Committee should appoint from among their own members an executive sub-committee for live stock. Sub-committee for live stock to be appointed.

No payments, however, in connection with this scheme shall be authorised except by the County Committee.

7. The duties of the sub-committee for live stock will be to frame the details of the live stock schemes for the county in accordance with the conditions of the Department's general scheme, and to act as the executive committee for the administration of such county schemes when they have been approved by the County Committee and by the Department, but the executive sub-committee shall not have the power of altering or amending such approved schemes, or of authorising any payment in connexion with these schemes. Duties of sub-committee for live stock.

8. The joint fund available under this scheme shall, after the expenses of administration are provided for, be applied solely for nominations of mares. Allocation of funds.

9. In the event of there not being a sufficient number of registered stallions in any county for the purposes of this scheme, the Department may provide for such county, under certain conditions to be prescribed by the Department, in either of the following ways, viz. :— Special provision for certain districts.

(1.) By assisting approved applicants, whether individuals or associations, to buy suitable stallions under the Department's scheme of loans for the purchase of stallions.

(2.) By giving premiums, upon terms to be prescribed, for approved stallions in the hands of private owners, who are prepared to send such stallions to districts to be approved by the Department.

REGISTRATION OF STALLIONS.

10. Thoroughbred stallions may be registered for any county in Ireland. Breeds of stallions to be registered.

All Clydesdale and Shire stallions registered in 1904 may again be offered for registration under this scheme for the particular districts in which they were registered during that year, but no other stallions of these breeds will be accepted for registration in 1905 except for the Province of Ulster, the counties of Dublin and Louth, and the district comprised within a radius of ten miles of the city of Cork.

11. The Department will publish a Register of Stallions for service under this scheme, and owners of suitable stallions are invited to apply to have their horses placed on this Register, subject to the provisions of this scheme. The Department make it a condition that a stallion, to be entitled to a subsidy in the form of nominations, or a premium, shall be registered or accepted for registration in the Department's Register of Stallions for the year 1905. Register.

Copies of the Register, when published, may be had free of charge on application to the Department.

Conditions of
registration.

12. (1) Owners offering their stallions for registration under this scheme must, if required, submit them to inspection and veterinary examination by the Department. Notice of the arrangements as to place and method of inspection will be given.

(2) Thoroughbred stallions, to qualify for registration, must be entered in Weatherby's Stud Book, or, if Clydesdale or Shire, be entered in the stud book of the respective breed. If required the stallion owner or (if the stallion is being purchased with a view to registration in Ireland) the vendor must produce a certificate from the keeper of the stud book to the effect that the stallion offered for registration is entered in the stud book or will duly appear in the next volume.

(3) No application will be considered in which every particular required in the form of application is not supplied.

(4) No application for the registration of a two-year-old stallion will be considered.

(5) No application for the registration of a stallion will be considered unless the owner agrees to accept for service by that stallion not less than twenty, and not more than fifty, nominated mares, which are entitled to his services. This regulation is subject, however, to the conditions stated in Clauses 22 (9 and 10) and 30.

(6) Stallions accepted for registration will be registered for particular districts only, and shall not, without the written consent of the Department, be removed to other districts. If a stallion is removed without such consent to a district for which he was not registered, the registration of such stallion shall be cancelled.

Application for
registration.

13. Forms of application for the registration of stallions may be had from the Department.

One of these forms, accurately filled up in every particular and signed by the owner or his agent, must be lodged in or sent by post so as to reach the Offices of the Department not later than the 30th day of September, 1904.

Applications received subsequent to that date, and before the 1st day of November, 1904, must be accompanied by a fee of £1. Thereafter a fee of £5 must accompany each application.

Registration of
imported
stallions, and
of stallions not
previously at
stud.

14. (1.) Applications for the registration of stallions imported into Ireland after the 30th day of September, 1904, or for stallions in Ireland, which have not previously been used for stud purposes, will be considered without fee if received on any date up to the 31st of March, 1905. Their entry in the published Register for 1905 cannot, however, be guaranteed, but the owners of such stallions will be accorded all the privileges enjoyed by the owners of stallions appearing in the printed Register.

(2.) Persons in Ireland intending to import stallions, or to buy stallions already located in Ireland, are advised not to complete the purchase until the stallions have been accepted for registration. [See Clause 18.]

(3.) The Department will, as far as practicable, supply the services of their Inspectors free of charge to persons in Ireland intending to purchase and import suitable stallions for districts in which there is not a sufficient number of registered stallions for the purposes of this scheme; but at least ten days' notice must be given, and the stallion must have been seen and provisionally approved by the intending purchaser.

(4.) The vendor must, if required, submit a certificate from the Secretary of the stud book to the effect that the animal is entered in the stud book, or will duly appear in the next volume.

Inspection of
stallions for
general merit.

15. Stallions offered for registration may be inspected for their general merit and fitness for the purposes of the scheme. Such inspection shall be carried out by one or more Inspectors appointed by the Department. If the stallion has been to stud, evidence of his fruitfulness, and, where practicable, of the character of his stock, must be produced, if required. Inspection for general fitness, when deemed necessary, shall, as far as possible, precede veterinary examination.

16. (1) The veterinary examination shall be carried out by one or more qualified Veterinary Surgeons, appointed by the Department. Veterinary examination.

(2) No stallion shall be rejected as unsound unless suffering from one of the following diseases:—Cataract, Roaring, Whistling, Ringbone, Sidebone, Unsound Feet, Spavin, Curb.

17. The inspection for general merit and fitness and the veterinary examination of stallions offered for registration may be dispensed with in cases where evidence of suitability and soundness have been sufficiently established to satisfy the Department. Registration without inspection or veterinary examination.

18. The Department cannot undertake to disclose their reasons for the non-acceptance for registration of any animal, but, with the exceptions hereinafter mentioned, the owner of any stallion in Ireland not accepted for registration may have his case reconsidered by one or more referees appointed by the Department. Every notice of appeal must be accompanied by a fee of £5, which will be returned in the event of the appeal being upheld. Notice of appeal must be given in writing within ten days from the date of the letter of rejection. Reconsideration of rejected stallions.

This privilege shall not extend to cases in which stallions have been rejected on appeal in a previous year, or to cases in which stallions are offered for registration under Clause 14 (1) and (2).

19. The Department reserve to themselves the right, without assigning any reason, or without inspection or veterinary examination, to decline to register any stallion for the purpose of this scheme. Reservation of powers to Department.

No right of appeal shall lie in the case of stallions rejected under this clause.

20. Owners of stallions making, or promising to make, any gift to the owner of a nominated mare of a portion of the service fee, allowing a nominated mare to be served by a stallion other than that originally selected by the owner of the mare, or detected in any other fraudulent practices in connection with this scheme shall have their horses struck off the Register of the Department, and shall be debarred from obtaining any future benefit under the Department's schemes. They shall also forfeit any claim in respect of monies due to them under this scheme. Penalty for fraudulent practices by owners of stallions.

NOMINATIONS OF MARES.

21. (1) Upon consecutive dates and at places to be first approved of by the Department, and duly advertised by the County Committee for at least three weeks before the date of the exhibitions by posters or in the local newspapers, one or more exhibitions of farmers' mares shall be held in each county for the purpose of issuing nominations. Exhibition mares.

(2) Wherever practicable, and in order to avoid unnecessary expense, two exhibitions should be held on one day at two centres, i.e., one in the morning and one in the afternoon.

(3) The Secretary must send to the Department two copies of each poster and each advertisement immediately after they are issued.

(4) The Secretary shall receive entries for each exhibition on forms to be obtained from him. Each form must be signed by the owner of the mare, who, if required, must sign a statutory declaration to the effect that all the particulars given in the entry form are correct.

22. (1) Mares to receive nominations must be the *bona fide* property of a farmer resident in the county (with the exception of the case provided for in No. 4 of this clause). Regulations as to the award of nominations.

(2) In order to secure the second of the main objects stated in Clause 1 of this scheme, preference will be given to the best young mares under six years of age.

(3) Each mare must be the *bona-fide* property of a farmer, the tenement valuation in aggregate of whose holding or holdings, wherever situated, and for which he is rated, does not exceed the limit fixed by the County Committee.

Subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Department herds' mares will be eligible to compete for nominations.

(4) A farmer whose holding extends into more than one county may apply for a nomination in any one of the counties in which he holds land, provided the aggregate tenement valuation of the holdings, wherever situated, and for which he is rated, does not exceed the limit fixed under (3) for the county in which he proposes to compete.

(5) Subject to the provisions of Clause 10 and to the approval of the Department, nominations may be restricted to any one or two of the breeds of registered stallions.

(6) The mares to receive nominations shall be selected by a judge or judges appointed by the Department, and they must be passed free from any hereditary disease by a Veterinary Surgeon appointed for that purpose by the Department.

(7) No farmer shall receive more than one nomination, unless the number of mares selected and reserved be insufficient for the granting of the full number of nominations allotted to the county, in which case a second nomination may be awarded.

(8) At each local exhibition all eligible mares not selected for nominations shall be placed on a reserved list in strict order of merit.

(9) Owners of registered stallions have a right to require hobbles to be used.

(10) Owners of registered stallions may refuse service to mares suffering from a contagious disease; but the reasons for such refusal must be intimated immediately to the Department and to the County Committee by the stallion owner. Mares can be served only at their owners' risk.

(11) The County Committee may, with the approval of the Department, refuse a nomination for any mare, without assigning any reason therefor.

(12) A farmer who, without sufficient cause, fails to send his nominated mare to the selected registered stallion shall be ineligible to enter mares for nominations in subsequent years.

Definition of
the term
"Farmer."

23. The term "farmer" is to be understood to mean a person who derives his means of living mainly from farming.

Issue of
nomination
tickets.

24. (1) The lists of owners of mares selected for nomination and of mares reserved must be submitted to the Department by the Secretary, within six days after the date of the last exhibition in the county, on the form supplied for the purpose.

(2) The dockets for the selection of stallions and the service tickets will be supplied to the Secretary, when such form, complete, has been received by the Department. The selection dockets and service tickets shall then be filled in by the Secretary, who shall return them to the Department for the necessary check and authorisation for issue.

(3) The Secretary, before issuing the selection docket, shall date it.

(4) The service ticket must not be issued by the Secretary until the owner of the mare has returned to him the selection docket with the name of the selected registered stallion duly entered thereon by the said owner.

(5) Not later than sixteen days from the date of issuing of the service tickets, the Secretary shall forward to the Department, on the form provided for the purpose, particulars regarding the distribution of such tickets.

Selection of
stallion for
service

25. (1) A farmer receiving a nomination must select one of the registered stallions in Ireland of the breed approved for the county by the County Committee, provided the service list of the stallion selected is not already full. See Clause 26 (2.)

(2) Such farmer must make his selection and send the name of the stallion on the selection docket to the Secretary within fourteen days after having received such docket.

26. In any one of the following cases the nomination shall be forfeited and shall lapse:—

Forfeited
nominations.

- (1) If the farmer to whom a nomination is issued should fail to select a stallion within the fourteen day limit.
- (2) If the owner of the mare is also the owner of the registered stallion selected.
- (3) If the farmer to whom a nomination is issued should permit his nominated mare to be served by a stallion other than that originally selected.
- (4) If the nominated mare should die before first service.
- (5) If the nominated mare should be sold before the date of the first service.

The Secretary shall cancel and return to the Department the numbered tickets for all such lapsed nominations, and may issue to the owners of mares, strictly in the order in which they appear on the reserve list, new tickets to be obtained from the Department in lieu of such cancelled tickets.

27. A nomination is not transferable, and is available only for the selected mare.

Nomination
tickets not
transferable.

28. The service season shall be reckoned to begin on the 1st day of March, 1905, and to terminate on the 31st day of July, 1905.

Service season

29. The value of the nomination fee shall be uniform for the county, but may vary with the breed of stallions selected, and shall not be less than £2, or more than £3.

Value of
nomination
fee.

30. (1) When the service fee exceeds the value of the nomination, the excess shall be paid by the owner of the mare to the owner of the stallion at the time of the first service, or at such other time as may be agreed upon between them.

Service fees.

(2) In addition the farmer shall pay a groom's fee of 2s. 6d. for each nominated mare.

31. (1) Not earlier than the 1st August, 1905, and not later than the 1st October, 1905, the owners of registered stallions shall forward to the Secretary the selection dockets and the service tickets for the services effected by their sires, accompanied by a statutory declaration to the effect that the conditions of service have been duly complied with.

Payment of
nomination
fees.

(2) The form of declaration required under this clause may be had on application to the Secretary.

(3) The Secretary shall examine and check all these documents, and when correct shall forward them to the Department.

(4) Payment of nomination fees to owners of stallions shall not be made until the Department have been satisfied as to the fulfilment of the conditions of this scheme, and have signified in writing their approval of each particular payment.

32. No payment shall be made in any of the following cases:—

- (1) Where any erasure or alteration appears on either the selection docket or the service ticket.
- (2) Where both the selection docket and the service ticket bearing corresponding numbers are not produced.
- (3) Where a nomination issued in respect of a particular nominated mare is used for another mare, whether nominated or not.
- (4) Where service has been effected by a stallion other than that originally selected.
- (5) Where an owner who received a nomination failed to send his mare for service.

No fees to be
paid in certain
cases.

- (6) Where the owner of a registered stallion fails to lodge by 1st October, 1905, with the Secretary, in the manner provided in Clause 31, his claim for payment of nomination fees.

Penalty for fraudulent practices by owners of nominated mares

33. Owners of mares accepting, or agreeing to accept from a stallion owner, portion of the service fee, changing nominations, substituting mares, or detected in any other fraudulent practices in connection with these regulations shall be debarred from obtaining any future benefits under the Department's scheme.

Department's decision final

34. In all cases of dispute in matters connected with this scheme the decision of the Department shall be final.

A 32

04.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SCHEME FOR ENCOURAGING IMPROVEMENT IN THE BREEDS OF CATTLE.

1905.

Objects of scheme.

1. The main objects of this scheme are to improve the dairy and store cattle in Ireland by encouraging the breeding or introduction of pure bred bulls of a high degree of excellence, and by inducing associations of farmers or persons of means to purchase high-class bulls for the use of small farmers.

Provision of funds.

2. The sum to be provided by the Department under this scheme for encouraging improvement in the breeds of cattle in a county will depend on—(1) the amount of money provided in aid of the scheme by local authorities, (2) the special needs of the locality, and (3) the proportion which the amount of the local contribution bears to the genuine capacity of the locality to contribute.

In accordance with Section 16 (6) of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, the Department will not, in the absence of special considerations, apply, or approve of the application of money under this scheme in a locality out of which aid is not given either by local authorities or from other local sources.

Administration of funds.

3. The joint fund available under this and other live stock schemes, comprising the grant from the Department and the money provided locally, will, subject to the approval of the Department, be administered in a county by the County Committee of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, hereinafter referred to as the County Committee, in accordance with the provisions of Clauses 5 and 7.

Appointment of Secretary.

4. The Secretary of the County Committee, hereinafter referred to as the Secretary, whose appointment for the year and whose duties must first be approved by the Department, shall act as Secretary to the sub-committee for live stock.

Details of schemes to be approved by Department

5. *It will be the duty of the Secretary to submit, for the approval of the Department, details of all schemes proposed for his county. No action shall be taken by any local authority towards putting this scheme into operation until the sanction of the Department has been obtained in writing.*

Sub-committee for live stock to be appointed.

5. The County Council should by resolution delegate to the County Committee full powers for the purposes of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, and that committee should appoint from among their own members an executive sub-committee for live stock.

No payments, however, in connection with this scheme shall be authorised except by the County Committee.

7. The duties of the sub-committee for live stock will be to frame the details of the live stock schemes for the county in accordance with the conditions of the Department's general scheme and to act as the executive committee for the administration of such county schemes when they have been approved by the County Committee and by the Department; but the executive sub-committee shall not have the power of altering or amending such approved schemes, or of authorising any payment in connection with these schemes.
8. The joint fund available under this scheme shall, after the expenses of administration are provided for, be applied solely in providing premiums for bulls.
9. In exceptional circumstances the Department may, under certain conditions to be prescribed by them, provide for a county either by purchasing bulls on behalf of applicants selected by County Committees under Clause 17, or by granting loans to persons of very small means who desire to purchase bulls through the Department.
- Applications under this clause must be made—by the selected individuals—directly to the Department not later than 1st March, 1905.
10. Subject to the approval of the Department, premiums may be restricted to any one or more breeds of pure bred bulls, except Galloway, Ayrshire, Kerry and Dexter, for which special provision may be made after consultation with the committees of the counties concerned in the breeding of this class of stock.
11. Only bulls entered, or eligible for entry, in the herd books of their respective breeds shall be selected for premiums. The owner of a bull not entered must, if required, produce a certificate from the secretary of the herd book to the effect that the bull is eligible for entry, and will duly appear in the next volume.
12. Bulls of the following ages are eligible for premiums:—
- (1) Yearlings, calved between 1st September, 1903, and 1st May, 1904;
 - (2) Two-year-olds, calved between 1st September, 1902, and 31st August, 1903.
 - (3) Three-year-olds, calved between 1st September, 1901, and 31st August, 1902.
 - (4) Four-year-olds, calved between 1st September, 1900, and 31st August, 1901.
- All bulls must show a high degree of excellence. Two-year-olds, three-year-olds, and four-year-olds which show signs of having been badly cared, or which are not fully developed, will not be eligible.
13. The amount of a premium for a high-class bull shall be £15, payable subject to the regulations of this scheme at the close of the season.
14. The owners of all two-year-old, three-year-old, and four-year-old bulls applying for premiums under this scheme must, if required, produce evidence of the fruitfulness of the bulls in the preceding year.
15. (1) Bulls which were awarded premiums in 1904 will be inspected by the Department prior to the spring shows and sales at local centres only on dates of which the owners will be duly advised by the Department.
- In no case will animals be inspected at the owner's residence.
- (2) Owners of such bulls failing to present their animals for inspection on the dates selected will not have their cases reconsidered.
- (3) Bulls which have been exhibited at local centres and provisionally selected for a premium must stand for service at the same place as in 1904, and unless in exceptional circumstances approved by the Department, owners of selected bulls will not be allowed to change the premium to a yearling bull.

Duties of sub-committee for live stock.

Allocation of funds.

Special provision for certain districts.

Breeds of bulls selected by the County Committee.

Only purebred bulls eligible.

Age of bulls.

Value of premiums.

Evidence of fruitfulness.

Inspection of two-year-old, three-year-old, and four-year-old bulls.

(4.) The Department will furnish the County Committee with a list of bulls which have been passed at such local centres for premiums in 1905.

(5.) The County Committee should then proceed to select applicants for premiums for bulls to be selected at any of the principal shows or sales of bulls.

Bulls to be selected at principal shows and sales.

16. Bulls, of the ages specified in Clause 12, other than those referred to in Clause 15, shall be selected at the principal spring shows and sales. The provisional selection of bulls for premiums at these shows and sales shall be made by the Department alone.

Intending purchasers must make their own selection from the list of animals passed by the Department.

Procedure in allocating premiums.

17 (1.) The County Committee shall, by means of advertisements in the local papers or by posters, invite applications from persons who, if selected, are prepared to keep in districts not provided for in Clause 15 premium bulls, to be chosen at one or other of the principal shows or sales. Such applications must be made on forms to be obtained from the Secretary.

(2.) A list of such applicants, when selected by the County Committee, should be forwarded to the Department by the Secretary, on the form provided for that purpose, not later than five days before the show or sale at which the bulls are to be selected.

(3.) The Department's Inspector or Inspectors will attend at the principal shows and sales. They shall not be empowered to recognise applications from any persons appearing at the shows or sales whose names are not on the list supplied by the Secretary as having been duly selected to keep a premium bull.

(4.) To prevent disappointment, all intending purchasers or competitors at such shows or sales should make early application to the Secretary.

(5.) Applicants selected by a County Committee who exhibit or purchase at one of the principal shows or sales provisionally selected bulls of the breeds approved by the County Committee need not again show these bulls in 1905 for a premium. The granting of a premium to a bull shall not in any way be regarded as affording a right to a premium in a subsequent year.

(6.) As soon as a selected applicant has procured a bull which has been provisionally passed for a premium he should notify the Secretary on a form to be obtained from the latter for the purpose. The Secretary shall thereupon advise the Department on the prescribed form of the particulars as to location, &c., of each bull.

No local exhibitions.

18. *There will be no exhibitions of bulls in 1905, such as were held under the 1902 and 1903 schemes.*

Service season.

19. The service season for a premium bull shall not commence until the owner of the bull has been informed by the Secretary that the Department have approved of the selection of the bull for a premium. It will be the duty of the Secretary to obtain the sanction, in writing, of the Department with the least possible delay.

The service season for premium bulls shall close on 31st December, 1905.

Posters for premium bulls.

20. The Secretary shall supply the owner of each premium bull under this scheme with posters, which such owner must undertake to distribute in the district in which the bull is to serve.

Number of services.

21. Each premium yearling bull shall serve not less than thirty cows, and all other premium bulls not less than forty cows each, other than those that are the property of the owner of the bull. The service fee for the number of cows stated shall in all cases be 1s. each, inclusive of all charges. After the minimum number of cows have been served the owner may fix such fee as he may desire.

Service fee.

22. The County Committee may make such regulations as they think necessary with regard (1) to the number of premium bulls which any one person may keep, provided that no person shall possess two premium bulls of the same breed unless located at least three miles from each other, (2) to the place in which a premium bull shall remain during the season for service, (3) to the penalties to be imposed upon the owner of a premium bull who fails to take proper care of the animal, (4) to the number of cows which any one farmer may send to a premium bull, and (5) to the exclusion of pedigree cows from this scheme.

Special regulations by County Committee.

23. Each cow shall be the property of a farmer resident in the county, the aggregate tenement valuation of whose holding or holdings wherever situated and for which he is rated, does not exceed the limit fixed by the County Committee.

Cows to be property of farmers, herds, &c.

Herds, artisans, and bona fide agricultural labourers may obtain service for their cows on the same terms as a farmer.

24. The term "farmer" is to be understood to mean a person who derives his means of living mainly from farming.

Definition of the term "farmer."

25. The owner of a premium bull shall not, before the stipulated number of cows have been served, reserve the use of the bull for the cows of any individual or of the members of any society. He must, subject to the provision of Clause 31, allow the bull to serve cows in the order in which they are presented.

Order of services.

26. The Department reserve the right to brand or mark premium bulls, and to inspect them from time to time.

Branding of premium bulls.

27. The Department also reserve the right to apply the tuberculin test, at their own expense, to any premium bull.

Tuberculin test.

28. (1) Not earlier than 1st September, 1906, and not later than 15th January, 1906, the owner of a premium bull shall forward to the Secretary a form containing a return of the names, addresses, and valuations of the persons whose cows have been served by the bull at the fee named in Clause 21, together with dates of such services, as well as a statutory declaration signed before a magistrate other than the owner of the bull, certifying that the said cows have been duly served, and that all the regulations of this scheme have been strictly complied with. (2) The Secretary shall examine and check all such forms and when correct shall forward them to the Department. (3) As soon thereafter as the Department are satisfied as to the fulfilment of the conditions of this scheme the Secretary will be notified that payment of the premiums or part of the premiums payable under this scheme may be made to the owners of the bulls. (4) Any premium not applied for on or before 15th January, 1906, shall be considered as having lapsed.

Payment of premium.

Forms for the declaration required by this Clause may be had on application to the Secretary.

29. All owners of premium bulls must satisfy the County Committee that they have provided themselves with a syringe and disinfecting materials for the washing of their animals after each service, in accordance with the instructions given in the Department's leaflet No. 13, on Contagious Abortion in Cattle.

Prevention of disease.

30. In the event of the bull being unable from any cause to complete the prescribed number of services, the Department reserve the right to withhold the premium, or any part of it, or in any other way to deal specially with the case, according as the circumstances may require.

Withholding of premiums in special cases.

31. The owner of a premium bull has the right to refuse the use of his bull in any case where he is satisfied that the service would be prejudicial to the animal. The reasons for such a refusal must, however, be communicated to the County Committee immediately on the refusal of the application.

Refusal of service in certain cases.

32. In all cases of dispute in matters connected with this scheme the decision of the Department shall be final.

Department's decision final.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SCHEME FOR ENCOURAGING IMPROVEMENT IN THE BREEDS OF SWINE.

1905.

Clauses 1 to 7, inclusive, of the Department's Horse and Cattle Schemes, 1905, shall, with the necessary modifications, apply to this scheme.

SWINE.

- Allocation of funds. 8. The system to be adopted in connection with this scheme for encouraging improvement in the breeds of swine shall be the provision of premiums for selected pure-bred boars.
- Only pure-bred boars eligible. 9. Subject to the approval of the Department premiums may be restricted to any one or more pure breeds of swine.
- Selected boars must be registered. 10. Only boars eligible for entry in the Register of Pigs of the Royal Dublin Society shall be selected for premiums. The owner of a boar selected for a premium must have the animal entered in said Register.
- Boars belonging to a Society are eligible. 11. Boars belonging to any Society or to any Association of Farmers shall be eligible, if pure-bred, to compete for premiums; but the premiums shall be paid to the Society or Association, and not to the individuals in whose charge the boars are placed.
- Age of boars. 12. Boars when selected for the first year's premium should be not less than six months or more than twelve months old. The grant of a premium to any boar shall not be regarded as affording any right to a premium in a subsequent year.
- Value of premiums. 13. The value of a premium shall be £5 for the first year, and £3 for the second year.
- Boars selected in 1904 are eligible, if fruitful, for second premium. 14. Only those boars which were awarded premiums in 1904 shall be eligible for the second year's premium in 1905. All such boars must show a high degree of excellence. Two-year-old boars which show signs of having been badly cared for or are not fully developed will not be eligible. The owner of a boar selected for a second premium must produce evidence of the fruitfulness of the boar in the preceding year.
- A boar cannot be selected for two premiums in one year. 15. A boar which may be awarded a premium this year out of funds administered by any other body shall not be eligible for a premium under this scheme.
- Inspection of 1904 premium boars. 16. (1.) Boars which were awarded premiums in 1904 will be inspected by the Department at local centres on dates of which the owners will be duly advised by the Department.
- (2.) Owners of such boars failing to produce their animals for inspection on the date selected will not have their cases reconsidered.
- (3.) Boars which have been exhibited at local centres and provisionally selected for a premium must stand for service at the same place as in 1904, and unless in exceptional circumstances approved by the Department, owners of selected boars will not be allowed to change the premium to a yearling boar.
- (4.) The Department will furnish the County Committee with a list of boars which have been passed at such local centres for premiums in 1905.
- (5.) The County Committee should then proceed to select applicants for premiums for young boars.

17 (1.) The County Committee shall by means of advertisements in the local papers, or by posters invite applications from persons who, if selected, are prepared to keep premium boars in districts not already provided for under Clause 16 of this scheme. Such applications must be made on forms to be obtained from the Secretary.

Procedure in allocating premiums.

(2.) As soon as a selected applicant has procured a boar which has been provisionally passed for a premium he should notify the Secretary on a form to be obtained from the latter. The Secretary shall thereupon advise the Department on the prescribed form of the particulars as to the location, &c. of each premium boar.

18. The provisional selection of boars for premiums shall be made by the Department alone at the principal spring shows and at local centres to be fixed by the Department, but no inspection for the purpose of this scheme shall be made after the 1st July, 1905, save in exceptional circumstances.

Selections to be made by Department.

19. The Department, through the County Committee, will as far as practicable assist intending purchasers to secure suitable boars for the purposes of this scheme.

Department will afford facilities to selected applicants.

20. The service season for a premium boar shall not commence until the owner of the boar has been informed by the Secretary that the Department had approved of the selection of the boar for a premium. It will be the duty of the Secretary to obtain the sanction (in writing) of the Department with the least possible delay. The service season for premium boars shall close finally on the 31st December, 1905.

Service season

21. The Secretary shall supply the owner of each premium boar under this scheme with posters, which the said owner must undertake to distribute in the district in which the boar is to serve.

Posters for premium boars.

22. Each yearling premium boar must serve not less than 30 sows, and each two-year-old boar not less than 40 sows. The service fee, inclusive of all charges for this number of sows, shall not exceed 1s. for each sow. After the minimum number of sows have been served, the owner of the boar may fix such fee as he may desire.

Number of services.

Service fee.

23. The County Committee may make such regulations as they think necessary with regard (1) to the number of premium boars, which any one applicant may possess, (provided no person shall possess two premium boars of the same breed unless located at least three miles from each other), (2) to the place in which a premium boar shall remain during the season for service, (3) to the penalties to be imposed upon the owner of a premium boar who fails to take proper care of the animal, and (4) to the number of sows which any one farmer may send to a premium boar under this scheme.

Special regulations by County Committee.

24. Each sow shall be the property of a farmer resident in the county, the aggregate tenement valuation of whose holding, or holdings, wherever situated, and for which he is rated, does not exceed the limit fixed by the County Committee.

Sows to be the property of farmers, herds, &c.

Herds, artisans, and bona fide agricultural labourers may obtain service for their sows on the same terms as a farmer.

25. The term "farmer" is to be understood to mean a person who derives his means of living mainly from farming.

Definition of the term "farmer."

26. The owner or owners of a premium boar shall not, before the stipulated number of sows have been served, reserve the use of the boar for the sows of any individual, or of the members of any society. Subject to the provisions of Clause 30, sows must be served by a premium boar in the order in which they are presented.

Order of services.

27. The Department reserve the right to brand or mark premium boars, and to inspect them from time to time.

Branding of premium boars.

28. (1.) Not earlier than 1st September, 1905, and not later than 15th January, 1906, the owner of each premium boar shall forward to the Secretary a form containing a return of the names, addresses,

Payment of premiums.

and valuations of the persons whose sows have been served by the premium boar—together with dates of such services—at the fee named in Clause 22, as well as a statutory declaration, signed before a magistrate, other than the owner of the boar, certifying that the said sows have been served, and that all the regulations of this Scheme have been complied with. (2.) The Secretary shall examine and check all such forms, and when correct shall forward them to the Department. (3.) As soon thereafter as the Department are satisfied as to the fulfilment of the conditions of this scheme, the Secretary will be notified that payment may be made to the owner or owners of the boar of the premium, or part of the premium, payable under this scheme. (4.) Any premium not applied for on or before the 15th January, 1906, shall be considered as having lapsed.

Forms for the declaration required by this clause may be had on application to the Secretary.

Withholding
of premium
in special cases

29. In the event of a boar being unable, from any cause, to complete the prescribed number of services, the Department reserve the right to withhold the premium, or any part of it, or in any other way to deal specially with the case, according as the circumstances may require.

Refusal of
service in
certain cases.

30. The owner of a premium boar has the right to refuse the use of his boar in any case where he is satisfied that the service would be prejudicial to the animal. The reason for such refusal must, however, be communicated to the County Committee, immediately on the refusal of the application.

Department's
decision final.

31. In all cases of dispute in matters connected with this scheme the decision of the Department shall be final.

A 34
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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

LOANS FOR THE PURCHASE OF STALLIONS. YEAR 1905.

1. No application for a loan for the purchase of a Stallion will be considered if coming from a locality in which, in the opinion of the Department, there is already a sufficient number of registered Stallions for the purpose of their scheme.

2. The individual or association applying for a loan must be approved of by the Department.

3. No loans will be made save for the purchase of Stallions passed by the Department as eligible for registration in 1905.

4. The purchase price of the Stallion must be approved of by the Department.

5. Before the loan is granted the Stallion must be insured in the name of the Department by the purchaser in an approved Live Stock Insurance Office for the full amount of his purchase price, and the payment to the Department of the annual premiums on this insurance must be secured under conditions similar to those provided for the repayment of principal and interest. (See 7 and 8.)

6. Approved applicants for a loan must lodge with the Department the policy of insurance, together with one-third of the purchase price of the Stallion.

7. As soon thereafter as possible the individual or association to whom the loan is granted, shall enter into a bond to repay the Department the amount which will be advanced by them—viz., two-thirds of the purchase money—in five equal annual instalments, at the end of one, two, three, four, and five years, respectively, from the date of payment of the full purchase price to the vendor by the Department, together with interest at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the outstanding balance.

8. In the case of an individual two or more solvent sureties, approved by the Department, in addition to the purchaser, must guarantee repayment. In the case of an association repayment must be guaranteed by the Committee of the association, or in such other manner as the Department may require.

9. On receipt by the Department of (1) the policy of insurance, (2) one-third of the agreed on purchase money, (3) the bond duly completed, and (4) the necessary stamp duty, the Department will pay to the vendor the full amount of the agreed on purchase price, and intimate to him that possession of the Stallion may be given up to the borrower.

10. If the vendor, before being paid by the Department, gives up possession of the Stallion, the Department will hold themselves free of any liability to the vendor.

11. The individual or association must offer the Stallion each year for registration, must undertake to conform at all times to the regulations of the Department's schemes for encouraging improvement in the breeds of horses, and during the continuance of the loan must allow the Stallion to serve nominated Mares at a fee to be fixed by the Department.

Such fees, however, in no case to exceed £3 per mare.

12. Nominated Mares, the property of the members of an association purchasing a Stallion under this scheme, shall not take priority of service over nominated Mares owned by non-members.

As soon, however, as the number of nominated Mares required by the scheme may have been served, the service of the Stallion may be retained exclusively for the use of the members of such association.

13. The individual or association in whose favour the loan is being granted must, at his or their own expense, provide suitable accommodation for the Stallion, procure all necessary veterinary attendance, and care the animal in a proper manner, to the satisfaction of the Department.

14. The Department shall have the right to inspect the Stallion at any time, and to remove him at any time, if it is found, in the opinion of the Department, that he is not being properly cared, or if an instalment of the principal and interest is in arrear for more than four weeks.

15. The Stallion shall remain the property of the Department until all instalments or arrears of principal and interest are paid off, and shall not be disposed of, without the consent of the Department, for five years.

16. Should the Stallion be awarded a premium, such premium shall not be paid to the individual or association in possession of the Stallion, but shall be credited, after the close of the season, towards the repayment of the loan.

17. The Department reserve the right to refuse any application for a loan without assigning any reason for such refusal.

18. The decision of the Department in all matters relating to these loans shall be final.

Forms of application can be had from the Department.

A 35

04.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

LOANS FOR THE PURCHASE OF BULLS. YEAR 1905.

1. *Applications for loans for the purchase of Bulls must be made by each applicant—on the prescribed form—direct to the Department before 1st March, 1905.*

2. No application for a loan for the purchase of a Bull will be considered except in cases where the Department are satisfied that the applicant is a person of *very small means*.

3. No application for a loan for the purchase of a Bull will be considered if coming from a locality in which, in the opinion of the Department, there is already a sufficient number of pure-bred Bulls for the purpose of their scheme.

4. No loan will be granted save for the purchase of a pure bred yearling Bull, passed by the Department as suitable for a premium. The bull must be of a breed approved by the County Committee.

5. The purchase price of the Bull must be approved of by the Department.

6. A person applying for a loan under this Scheme must purchase through the Department, who cannot undertake to consider applications for loans in respect of animals purchased without their knowledge at shows, sales, or from private individuals.

7. Before taking possession of the Bull the applicant must pay to the Department's representative—(1) one third of the approved purchase price, (2) the stamp duty, and (3) the charge for insurance (see Clause 12). Further, he must sign a form of undertaking to have the necessary form of guarantee for repayment duly signed and completed.

8. As soon thereafter as possible, the approved applicant and two approved solvent sureties shall sign a form of guarantee to repay to the Department the amount which will be advanced by them—viz., two-thirds of the purchase price—in two equal annual instalments, at the end of one and two years respectively, from the date of payment of the full purchase price to the vendor by the Department, together with interest at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the outstanding balance.

9. In the case of an association the person in whose charge the Bull is to be placed must, with two other approved members of the association in their capacity of private individuals, guarantee repayment of the loan.

10. Should the Bull be awarded a county premium (1) the person in whose favour the loan is being granted must conform to the regulations of the Department's scheme for the improvement of the breeds of cattle, or any modifications therein made, with the approval of the Department, by the County Committee; and (2) the amount of such premium shall be paid to the individual in possession of the Bull, after the provisions of the general scheme have been complied with.

11. Each Bull purchased under this scheme must be insured with the Department by the applicant for a loan.

12. The charge for insurance against death shall be 5 per cent. on the full purchase price. This charge must be paid to the Department, who will, subject to all the regulations of this scheme being complied with, insure the Bull as from the date of payment of such charge until the loan has been repaid, but in no case will the insurance cover a period longer than two years from date of payment of this charge.

13. In the event of the death of the Bull within twelve months from the date of payment to the Department of the charge for insurance, a sum equal to three-fourths of the loan will be credited by the Department in reduction of the amount due by the applicant in respect of loan and interest.

14. If the Bull dies in the second year, *provided the first instalment was paid to the Department before the expiration of the period allowed for repayment thereof, under Clause 8*, a sum equal to one half of the original loan will be credited by the Department in reduction of the balance due by the applicant in respect of loan and interest.

The insurance, however, shall be cancelled in the event of the first instalment not being paid within the period prescribed under Clause 8. (See also Clause 16).

15. The individual in whose favour the loan is being granted must observe the following conditions:—

(1.) In the event of the Bull getting ill or lame he must, without delay, give notice in writing or by telegram to the Department. Like notice must also be given (a) in the event of any accident or injury occurring to the Bull, and (b) in case of the death of the Bull.

(2.) He must take all reasonable precautions to prevent the Bull from coming into contact with any animal suffering from disease.

(3.) He must provide proper accommodation for the Bull and care him in a proper manner, to the satisfaction of the Department.

(4.) He must procure at his own expense a syringe and disinfecting materials for the washing of his Bull after each service, in accordance with the instructions given in the Department's leaflet No. 13 on contagious abortion in Cows.

(5.) He must procure at his own expense the services of a Veterinary Surgeon where necessary.

(6.) In the case of the death of the Bull he must forward a certificate from a Veterinary Surgeon as to the cause of death.

16. The non-observance of any one of the conditions of this scheme will render the insurance void, and all monies paid therefor will be forfeited to the Department.

17. The Department shall have the right to inspect the Bull at any time, and to remove him at any time, if it is found, in the opinion of the Department, that he is not being properly cared or in the event of an instalment of principal and interest being in arrear for more than four weeks.

18. The Department reserve the right to brand or mark the Bull, and to inspect it from time to time.

19. The Department also reserve the right to apply the tuberculin test, at their own expense, to any Bull purchased by means of a loan from Department.

20. The Bull shall remain the property of the Department until all instalments of principal and interest are paid off.

21. The Department reserve the right to refuse any application for a loan without assigning any reason for such refusal.

22. The granting of a loan does not imply that a premium will be awarded in respect of the Bull.

23. The Department will, as far as possible, endeavour to procure suitable animals for persons to whom loans are to be granted, but they cannot undertake to supply Bulls at a price fixed by the applicant.

24. The decision of the Department in all matters relating to these loans shall be final.

Forms of application for loans can be had from the Department.

A 36

04.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SUBSIDIES TO AGRICULTURAL SHOWS, 1905.

1. In 1905 County Committees of Agriculture and Technical Instruction may, subject to the approval of the Department, make grants in aid of established Agricultural, Poultry, Horticultural, and Farm Produce Shows, held under the auspices of an Agricultural Society, which has duly furnished, before the 1st February, 1905, to the Department through such County Committees the following particulars in respect of each Show held by the Society in 1904, viz:—

Information to be furnished by Show Societies to the Department.

(1.) An audited balance sheet, setting forth in detail the financial position of the Society after all liabilities have been discharged.

(2.) A list, certified by the Secretary of the Show Society, setting forth the amounts actually collected in local subscriptions from private individuals in 1904.

Any Society which fails to furnish these particulars, or such further information as the Department may require, shall not be eligible to receive a subsidy.

Approval of grants to Show Societies.	2. In approving of the amount to be granted to any particular show, the Department will take into consideration:— (1.) The amounts actually collected in local subscriptions from private individuals in 1903 and 1904. (2.) The total value of prizes awarded in 1904, and the cost of administration. (3.) The regard paid by the Society to the furtherance of the Department's Live Stock, Poultry, and other County Schemes. (4.) The amount set aside for classes confined to small farmers.
Prize schedule.	3. The prize schedule for 1905 must, prior to publication, be submitted through the County Committee to the Department for approval in writing. The Department will not consider any schedule unless it has previously received the approval of the County Committee.
Acknowledgment of Subsidy. Sheep and Poultry.	4. The joint contribution from the County Committee and the Department must be acknowledged in the prize schedule. 5. In the case of Live Stock Shows, other than shows confined to Horses, provision must be made in the schedule of prizes for the inclusion of classes for Poultry, of the breeds being subsidized by the County Committee, and also for Sheep.
Societies' books to be open for inspection.	6. Each Society receiving a subsidy under this Scheme shall, if required, afford all reasonable facilities for the inspection of their books by the Department, and shall admit the Department's Inspectors to the judges' ring during all adjudications on the day of the Show.
New Societies.	7. A portion of the joint fund available under this Scheme may be given to new Societies, provided the Department are satisfied:— (1.) That there is need for such new Societies in the county; (2.) That adequate local support is forthcoming; and (3.) That the rules and financial proposals of the Society are deemed satisfactory.
Local Exhibitions.	8. Only in very exceptional circumstances will the Department be prepared to sanction the holding of local exhibitions for the award of prizes by a County Committee.
Judges to be engaged by Show Societies.	9. The Department cannot undertake to supply the services of a Judge or Demonstrator for any Show or local exhibition as they have done in previous years.
Payment of grant.	10. Immediately after the Show the Secretary of the Society shall furnish to the Department, through the Secretary of the County Committee, a certificate of the amount actually awarded in prizes at the Show, and the Department may then instruct the Secretary of the County Committee to lodge to the credit of the Show Society the amount of the grant already approved.
Department's decision final.	11. In all cases of dispute in matters connected with this Scheme the decision of the Department shall be final. The Department recommend that each Agricultural or other Show Society receiving a subsidy under this Scheme should invite the County Committee to nominate one or more representatives to act on the Show Committee.

A 37
04.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SCHEME FOR ENCOURAGING IMPROVEMENT IN THE FLAX-GROWING INDUSTRY, 1904-5.

The following programme has been adopted by the Department for encouraging improvement in the flax-growing industry during the season 1904-5:—

I.—*Field Experiments.* Field experiments with seeds and manures will be continued. The object of these experiments is to ascertain the influence of certain mixtures of manures on the yield and quantity of

the flax crop. A report on the experiments carried out in 1903 has appeared in No. 4, Vol. 4 of the Department's *Journal*, and will also be published and distributed in leaflet form.

II.—*Rippling Experiments.* With a view to testing the influence on the flax of saving the seed by rippling, experiments will be undertaken again in 1904-5 and a report on the results will be published.

III.—*Artificial Retting.* A grant will be made to the Flax Supply Association for the purpose of carrying out experiments to ascertain whether flax retting on the artificial system can be profitably carried out in Ireland.

IV.—*Drying Flax Straw.* Further trials will be made in drying of unretted straw and storing it for the winter as is done on the Continent.

V.—*Continental System of Retting.* Tests will be made on the Continental system of retting with Irish flax straw. For this purpose a quantity of Irish straw will be sent to Courtrai and treated in the manner usually adopted there.

VI.—*Collection of Statistics.* An attempt will again be made to collect statistics with reference to the flax crop by the distribution amongst scutch mill-owners of sheets to be filled in and returned to the Department.

VII.—*Scutching Tests.* The scutching trials started three years ago at Carthall, near Coleraine, to test the Continental system of scutching will be continued during 1904-5 with such modifications as previous experience may suggest.

VIII.—*Formation of Flax Societies.* The Department, subject to conditions to be prescribed by them, are prepared in a limited number of cases to assist farmers in establishing co-operative flax societies by paying a portion of the salary of an approved manager, and by granting loans for the erection of machinery. Such assistance will be subject to the societies being organised on the basis of all the members entering into a collective guarantee in addition to the share capital, such guarantee to amount collectively to at least 50 per cent. more than the amount of the loan in each case, the amount of the shares and guarantee being, as far as possible, arranged in proportion to the valuation of the members.

Applications for assistance of this nature should be made to the Secretary of the Department. As soon as the Department are satisfied that the conditions are favourable for the formation of a society, an organiser will be sent to the district.

IX.—PRIZES FOR GROWERS AND OWNERS OF AND EMPLOYEES IN SCUTCH MILLS.

The Department have set aside a sum of money to enable the County Committee in each of the counties interested in flax growing—

(A.) To hold a number of flax shows on the same lines as in the past three years.

(B.) To offer prizes to growers for flax on foot.

(C.) To offer prizes to scutch mill-owners, scutchers, and employees in scutch mills.

A County Committee may adopt sections A and B or sections B and C, or any one of these sections.

SECTION A.

For the purpose of this part of this scheme a county may be divided into districts, in each of which a show of scutched flax may be held, at which the following prizes shall be offered:

(a.) Growers—

1st prize,	.	.	3 bags flax seed.
2nd "	.	.	2 " "
3rd "	.	.	1 " "

(b.) *Scutchers*—

Scutchers employed in the mill where the first prize lots were scutched:—

2 bags flax seed.

Scutchers employed in mills where the second prize lots were scutched:—

1 bag flax seed.

(c.) *Other employees*—

For persons employed in the mill where the first prize lots were scutched:—

2 bags flax seed.

Similar employees in mills where the second prize lots were scutched:—

1 bag flax seed.

(d.) *Mill Owners*.—*This class may be omitted if the County Committee so decide.*

Owners of mills in which the first prize lots were scutched—

2 bags flax seed.

Owners of mills in which the second prize lots were scutched—

1 bag flax seed.

SECTION B.

Flax on foot.

For the purpose of this part of this scheme the county may be divided into districts, in each of which prizes for flax on foot shall be offered, e.g.:—

(a.) For growers the valuation of whose holding does not exceed £10, and who grow at least half a statute acre of flax.

(b.) For growers the valuation of whose holding exceeds £10, but does not exceed £25, and who grow at least one statute acre of flax.

(c.) For growers the valuation of whose holding exceeds £25, but does not exceed £50, and who grow at least two statute acres of flax.

(d.) For growers the valuation of whose holding exceeds £50, and who grow at least three statute acres of flax.

N.B.—*The limits of valuation in the foregoing classes are not prescribed; they are merely inserted as an indication to County Committees to encourage the smaller grower.*

When judging growing crops the judge shall take into consideration:—

(a.) Freedom of crop from weeds;

(b.) Uniformity of crop;

(c.) Length and quality of crop.

SECTION C.

Prizes for
scutch mill
owners,
scutchers and
employees.

(a.) It is suggested that prizes be offered in each county under this section as follows:—Three or more prizes to be competed for by the owners of scutch mills.

(b.) A like number of prizes to the scutchers employed in the successful competing mills.

(c.) A like number of prizes to other employees engaged in the successful mills.

When inspecting scutch mills the judge shall take into consideration:—

(a.) The general arrangements (buildings, machinery, storage).

(b.) The quality of scutching (handling of flax).

(c.) Care and disposal of tow.

(d.) General management.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

Appointment
of sub-com-
mittee for flax

1. A County Committee adopting this scheme shall appoint a special sub-committee for flax, which must be restricted to six members, each of whom should be an experienced grower or scutcher of flax; and this sub-committee shall be given full authority to administer the county scheme when sanctioned in writing by the Department.

2. The sub-committee shall be responsible for organising shows under section A, and for making all arrangements in connection with sections A, B, and C; but no payments under this scheme shall be authorised, except by the County Committee.

Responsibility
of sub-
committee.

3. The County Committee shall, by means of advertisements in the local papers and by posters, invite applications on special forms from persons in the county desirous of competing for the prizes offered under this scheme.

Advertising,
etc.

4. All prizes under this scheme, whether in connection with section A, B, or C, shall be paid in flax seed only, which will be procured by the Department and sold to the County Committee at cost price.

Prizes in seed
only.

5. Not later than the 26th September, 1904, and not less than six weeks before the date of the first show, the County Committee must submit, for the approval of the Department, on the form provided for the purpose, a complete statement showing:—

Details of
scheme to be
submitted.

In regard to section A—(1) the classes to be provided at each show; (2) the quantity of flax to be exhibited by one person in each class, which should not be less than 24 stones; (3) the number and value of the prizes to be offered; (4) the place, suggested date, and hour of each show—(N.B.—Two or more alternative dates, being flax market days, should be suggested for each show); (5) the instructions to exhibitors, together with such conditions of award, in addition to the compulsory provisions in the following clauses as the Committee may consider desirable.

In regard to section B—(1) the number of districts into which it is proposed to divide the county; (2) the limits of valuation in each class; (3) the number and value of prizes in each class.

In regard to section C—particulars as to the prizes to be offered to millowners, scutchers, and other employees respectively. (N.B.—A list of the names and addresses of the competing scutch mill-owners, the number of scutchers and other employees engaged in each such mill, must be submitted to the Department on the form provided for the purpose within six days after the close of the period for receiving entries.)

6. All growers of flax shall be eligible to compete for prizes in sections A and B, subject to the regulations of this scheme.

Persons
eligible to
compete.

7. Under section A no grower shall be paid more than one prize during the season, and under this same section no individual can receive a prize both as a grower and as a mill-owner.

No competitor
can receive
two prizes.

8. If, in the opinion of the judge, the flax exhibited under section A, the crop inspected under section B, or the work inspected in scutch mills under section C, does not show sufficient merit, the prizes must be withheld.

Withholding
of prizes in
certain cases.

9. If it be discovered that any fraud, deception, or dishonest practice has been committed, either in connection with the preparation or ownership of the scutched flax or growing flax, or in any representation regarding exhibits of growing crop or scutch mills which may have affected, or have been intended to affect, the decision of the judge or judges, the offending person shall be disqualified, and shall be debarred from obtaining any future benefits under the Department's scheme. He shall also forfeit any claim in respect of prizes awarded under this scheme. The Department reserve to themselves the right to publish the names of such persons if deemed expedient.

Fraudulent
practices.

10. No action shall be taken by any local authority towards putting any portion of this scheme into operation until the sanction of the Department to the Committee's proposals has been obtained in writing. The scheme, when sanctioned by the Department, must be considered as final for the year.

Details of
scheme to be
approved by
Department.

11. The County Committee shall, subject to the approval of the Department, appoint a competent judge or judges under this scheme. The person appointed must not be a resident of the county in which he is to act.

Appointment
of judge.

12. (1.) Not later than six days after the holding of each show the Secretary of the County Committee shall submit to the Department for approval, on the form provided for the purpose, a statement showing the name and address of each of the prize-winners under section A, and the

Payment of
prizes.

quantity of flax seed to which each winner is entitled. (2) Similar returns in respect of competitions in section B and section C should be furnished to the Department within one week after the work of judging has terminated. (3) The awards will not be final until the sanction of the Department has been conveyed in writing to the Secretary.

Secretary to
keep separate
accounts of
expenditure.
Department's
contribution.

13. The Secretary of the County Committee shall keep a separate account of expenditure in connection with each section of this scheme, and shall furnish same to the Department when required.

14. Subject to the foregoing regulations being complied with, the Department will be prepared to refund County Committees 50 per cent. of all authorised expenditure under this scheme.

Department's
decision final.

15. The decision of the Department in all matters of dispute in connection with the scheme shall be final.

A 38

04.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SCHEMES OF SUBSIDIES TO IRISH DRAUGHT, HUNTER, AND HALF-BRED SIREES. 1905.

Type of horse
eligible for
subsidy.

1. The Department are prepared to subsidise for any part of Ireland, subject to the regulations of this scheme, a number of approved sires of the Hunter or Irish Draught type, as well as ponies suitable for the poorer districts.

Conditions of
acceptance.

2. The Department will publish a list of the approved Stallions accepted for the purpose of this scheme in 1905.

Copies when issued may be had free on application.

Owners of suitable Stallions, which have not previously been inspected, are invited to apply to have their horses placed on this list subject to the provisions of this scheme.

Forms of
application.

3. Forms of application for the purpose of this scheme may be had from the Department.

One of these forms, accurately filled up in every particular, and signed by the owner or his agent, must be lodged in, or sent by post so as to reach the office of the Department not later than the 31st October, 1904.

4. (1.) Owners offering their stallions for service under this scheme must, if required, submit them to inspection and veterinary examination by the Department. Notice of the centres to which the horses are to be brought for inspection will be given.

(2.) No application for the subsidising of a stallion under this scheme will be considered unless the owner agrees to accept for service by that stallion at least fifty mares the property of farmers whose tenement valuation does not exceed £30, at a fee not exceeding £1 per service, and 2s. 6d. groom's fee. In consideration of the service of fifty such mares the Department will be prepared to grant the owner of an approved sire a premium not exceeding £50 for the season.

(3.) No application will be considered in which every particular required in the form of application is not supplied.

(4.) Stallions approved under this scheme will be accepted for particular districts only, and shall not, without the written consent of the Department, be removed to another district. If a stallion is removed without such consent to a district for which he was not accepted the owner of such stallion shall forfeit all claim to the benefits of this scheme.

(5.) All sires which have received the Department's certificate under the Scheme for the examination of Half-bred Stallions in 1904, will be accepted without further inspection, but an application in respect of a sire which has, on inspection, been previously rejected as unsuitable, shall not be considered under this scheme.

Stallions offered under this scheme may be inspected for their general merit and fitness for the purposes of the scheme. Such inspection shall be carried out by one or more Inspectors appointed by the Department. If the stallion has been to stud, evidence of his fruitfulness and, where practicable, of the character of his stock, must be produced if required. Inspection for general fitness, when deemed necessary, shall, as far as possible, precede veterinary examination.

Inspection
for general
merit.

6. (1.) The Veterinary examination shall be carried out by one or more qualified Veterinary Surgeons appointed by the Department.

Veterinary
examination.

(2.) No stallion shall be rejected as unsound unless suffering from one of the following diseases:—Cataract, roaring, whistling, ringbone, sidebone, unsound feet, spavin, curb.

7. The inspection for general merit and fitness and the veterinary examination of stallions offered under this scheme may be dispensed with in cases where evidence of suitability and soundness have been sufficiently established to satisfy the Department.

Inspection and
veterinary
examination
may be dis-
pensed with.

8. The Department cannot undertake to disclose their reasons for the non-acceptance of any animal, and they reserve to themselves the right without assigning any reason therefor or without inspection or veterinary examination to decline to accept any stallion for the purposes of this scheme. No right of appeal shall lie in the case of any stallion rejected under this scheme.

Reservation of
powers to
Department.

9. The owner shall advertise the sire to the satisfaction of the Department.

Advertise-
ments.

10. (1.) Mares to be served under the provisions of this scheme must be the bona fide property of farmers or herds.

Farmers'
and herds'
mares eligible.

2. No one farmer shall be entitled to have more than one mare served under this scheme. Before service the owner of each mare, if a farmer, must furnish the stallion owner with a certified statement of his valuation.

Certificate of
valuation.

11. The owner of a stallion accepted under this scheme shall not, before the stipulated number of mares have been served, reserve the use of his stallion for the mares of any individual or for the members of any society; but must, subject to the provisions of Clause 15, allow his stallion to serve mares in the order in which they are presented.

Order of
services.

12. The service fee fixed under Clause 4 shall be paid by the owner of the mare to the owner of the stallion at the time of first service, or at such other time as may be agreed upon between them.

Service fee.

13. Not earlier than the first August, 1905, and not later than 1st September, 1905, the owner of the stallion shall forward to the Department a form containing a return of the names, addresses, and original certificates of valuation of the persons whose mares have been served, together with the dates of such service, as well as a statutory declaration, signed before a magistrate other than the owner of the stallion, certifying that the said mares have been duly served, and that all the regulations of this scheme have been strictly complied with. As soon thereafter as the Department are satisfied as to the fulfilment of the conditions of this scheme, payment of the premium—or part of the premium—will be made to him by the Department. Forms for the declarations required by this clause may be had on application to the Department.

Payment of
subsidy.

14. In the event of the stallion being unable from any cause to complete the prescribed number of services, the Department reserve the right to withhold the premium, or any part of it, or in any other way to deal specially with the case, according as the circumstances may require.

Withholding
of premium
in special case.

15. The stallion owner has the right to refuse the service of his stallion under this scheme in the following circumstances, viz.:—

Refusal of
service in
certain cases.

(1.) Where the valuation of the owner of the mare exceeds £30.

(2.) Where the owner of the mare refuses to pay the fee at time of first service, and

Clause 12.

(3.) Where the mare is believed to be suffering from a contagious disease.

16. In all cases of dispute in matters connected with this scheme, the decision of the Department shall be final.

Department's
decision final.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SCHEME OF INSTRUCTION IN AGRICULTURE, 1904-5.

- Appointment of Instructor.** 1. The Department are prepared, provided a suitable Instructor in Agriculture can be obtained, to approve of the appointment of at least one such person for each County in Ireland. In the case of new appointments no person shall be eligible for an Instructorship in the county of which he is a native, or in which he resides permanently.
2. The Department will, as far as possible, assist the County Committee in obtaining an Instructor, by supplying the names of persons qualified for the post.
- Remuneration of Instructor.** 3. The remuneration of the Instructor shall not, except in special cases, exceed £200 per annum, inclusive of maintenance and hotel expenses, in addition to expenses of locomotion, which include second or third-class railway fare as decided by the County Committee, car hire when necessary, or a bicycle allowance of 2d. per mile in lieu thereof.
- Termination of appointment.** 4. The appointment of the Instructor shall be determinable at any time by three months' notice in writing on either side.
- Duties of Instructor.** 5. It will be the duty of the Instructor to deliver courses of lectures on agricultural subjects, such as soils, manures, seeds, pastures, crops and their cultivation, breeding, feeding, and management of live stock; to visit farms; to conduct such experiments and demonstrations in spring and summer as may be approved by the Department; to select suitable land for this purpose; to supervise the sowing of the seeds and manures and the keeping of the plots free from weeds; to weigh the produce, tabulate the figures, and prepare a report on the results; to reply to letters from farmers seeking information; to advise farmers how they may avail themselves of the Department's Live Stock Schemes and of the Department's Seed-Testing Station; to make known the provisions of the Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act; to advise farmers how they can best avail themselves of all schemes which may be adopted by the County Committee and by the Department, and how they may take advantage of agricultural organisation; to report to the Department and to the County Committee regarding the progress of his work, either weekly or otherwise, as may be required; and generally to give his whole time to the work and do all in his power to further the interests of agriculture in the county.
- The Instructor may also be required to act as judge in connection with the Scheme of prizes for cottages and small farms in a county other than that in which he acts as Instructor.
- Circuits and Centres.** 6. For the purposes of this scheme the county should be divided into circuits, each comprising not less than five centres. The Instructor, unless in exceptional cases, should work for three or four weeks in each circuit, and deliver one lecture per week at each centre during that time. The Instructor will, when invited to do so, visit either on the day of the lecture or on the following day, any of the farms in the neighbourhood, and give such information on practical subjects as the circumstances of the case may suggest.
- The County Committee are alone responsible for the selection of centres and arrangement of lectures. No work of this nature should be undertaken by the Instructor though it is desirable that he should be consulted.
- Duties of County Committee.** 7. It will be the duty of the County Committee to select centres at which the lectures will be given, and to appoint a local committee with an honorary secretary at each centre who should select the school or other building and arrange for the hiring, lighting, and warming of the room in which the lectures will be delivered.
- It will also be the duty of the County Committee to undertake the responsibility of seeing that the Instructor's time is fully and usefully employed.

The County Committee shall keep a separate account of all expenditure under this Scheme and shall furnish detailed statements of such expenditure as may from time to time be required by the Department.

8. Lectures should be arranged to be given in school-rooms or other suitable public rooms in the evenings, and should be held in rural centres. Towns and the larger villages should be avoided, as experience has shown that the greatest success attends those lectures which are given in the rural parts of a county, especially when the lectures are delivered in a district where the greatest number of farmers is to be found. The local committee at each centre should be responsible for appointing a representative chairman for each lecture as well as for the distribution of the short syllabus of the lectures which will be prepared by the lecturer as soon as he is appointed. The local committee should undertake to have posters, which will be supplied by the Secretary of the County Committee, effectively displayed throughout their district. Each lecture should be followed by a discussion during which farmers will be invited to ask questions relative to their business.

9. The lectures should commence early in autumn, and be continued until the end of February.

10. No action shall be taken by the County Committee towards putting this scheme, or any part thereof, into operation until the sanction of the Department has been obtained in writing.

Arrangements for lectures.

Duration of lectures.

Scheme to be approved by Department.

A 40

04.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SCHEME FOR ENCOURAGING IMPROVEMENT IN THE POULTRY-KEEPING INDUSTRY, 1904-5.

1. The Department are prepared, provided a suitable Instructor in poultry-keeping can be obtained, to approve of the appointment of at least one such person for each County in Ireland. In the case of new appointments no person shall be eligible for the position of Instructor in the county of which he or she is a native or in which he or she permanently resides.

Appointment of Instructor.

2. The Department will, as far as possible, assist County Committees in obtaining an Instructor, by supplying the names of persons qualified for the post.

3. Unless in exceptional circumstances the remuneration of the Instructor shall not exceed £2 per week, in addition to expenses of locomotion, which include second or third-class railway fare, as decided by the County Committee, car hire when necessary, or a bicycle allowance of 2d. per mile in lieu thereof.

Remuneration of Instructor.

4. The appointment of the Instructor shall be determinable at any time by four weeks' notice in writing on either side.

Termination of appointment.

5. It will be the duty of the Instructor to deliver courses of lectures on poultry-keeping, including the selection of breeds, the hatching and rearing of chickens, the feeding and housing of poultry, and the marketing of the produce; to give demonstrations and lessons on cramming fowls and on the plucking, trussing, and preparation of poultry for market; to visit poultry runs, and give such practical advice as may be desired by poultry-keepers, to inspect the egg distribution and turkey stations referred to in Clauses 11 and 13, to report to the Department and to the County Committee regarding the progress of his or her work either weekly or otherwise as may be required, and generally to give his or her whole time towards promoting improvement in poultry-keeping in the county.

Duties of Instructor.

Circuits and Centres.

6. For this purpose the county should be divided into circuits, each comprising not less than five centres. The Instructor, except in special cases, should work at least four weeks in each circuit, and deliver one lecture per week at each centre during that time. The Instructor will, when invited to do so, visit either on the day of the lecture or on the following day, any of the poultry runs in the neighbourhood, and give such information on poultry-keeping as the circumstances of the case may suggest.

Visits to poultry runs.

The County Committee are alone responsible for the selection of centres and the arrangement of lectures. No work of this nature should be undertaken by the Instructor, though it is desirable that he or she should be consulted.

Details of County Committees

7. It will be the duty of the County Committee to select centres at which the lectures will be given and to appoint a local committee, with an honorary secretary, at each centre, who should select the school and arrange for the hiring, lighting, and warming of the room in which the lectures will be delivered.

It will also be the duty of the County Committee to undertake the responsibility of seeing that the Instructor's time is fully and usefully employed.

The County Committee shall keep a separate account of all expenditure under this scheme, and shall furnish detailed statements of such expenditure as may from time to time be required by the Department.

Arrangements for lectures.

8. Lectures should be arranged, wherever possible, to be given in schoolrooms or other suitable public rooms in the evenings, and should be held in rural centres only. Towns, and the larger villages should be avoided, as experience has shown that the greatest success attends those lectures which are given in the rural parts of a county, especially when the lectures are delivered in districts where the greatest number of those interested in poultry-keeping is to be found. The local committee at each centre should be responsible for appointing a representative chairman for each lecture, as well as for the distribution of the short syllabus which will be prepared by the lecturer as soon as appointed. The local committee should undertake to have posters, which will be supplied by the Secretary of the County Committee, effectively displayed throughout the circuit. Each lecture should be followed by a discussion, during which farmers and others interested in poultry-keeping will be invited to ask questions relative to their business.

Lecture season

9. The lectures should commence early in autumn and be continued until the end of the hatching season. If employed during the summer months, the Instructor should, during that season, visit poultry runs and inspect egg distribution stations, and give lessons and demonstrations in cranning, trussing, &c.

Inspection of egg stations.

10. The Instructor, after the completion of each course of lectures, or at least once during every five weeks, will be required to visit all the egg distribution stations in the county and submit reports to the County Committee and to the Department.

DISTRIBUTION OF SETTINGS OF EGGS OF PURE BREEDS.

Hens and Ducks.

Premiums for distributing eggs.

11. In counties where instruction in poultry-keeping has been provided, the Department are prepared to sanction a limited number of premiums of £5 each being awarded to selected applicants who distribute during the season at least 70 settings of eggs; those who distribute less will be paid in proportion to the number distributed. No maximum number of settings to be distributed is fixed, but owners of stations must continue selling eggs at the fixed price until May 31st. When

the demand for settings is not pressing, the owner may set eggs for his own use, but such settings will not count towards a premium. Applicants must agree to comply with the following conditions:—

(1.) To keep one pure breed of hens only. In exceptional cases the Department may approve of more than one pure breed being kept, provided they are satisfied that the selected person, houses, runs, birds, &c., are suitable.

(2.) To sell or destroy any existing fowl on the farm of which the Instructor or the Department may disapprove, and not to bring on the farm during the period for the distribution of eggs fowl of any description without the sanction of the Instructor or of the Department.

(3.) To keep no male birds on the farm other than those used for stock purposes of the breed or breeds of fowl approved of.

(4.) When a premium is claimed for hens alone, to keep not less than thirty or more than sixty of the selected breed. If the premium is claimed in respect of hens and ducks, not less than five ducks and twenty-five hens must be kept, or ten ducks and twenty hens, but the total number of birds to be kept at any one station should not exceed sixty. At least one cock or cocker must be kept for every ten hens or pullets, and one drake for every five or six ducks.

(5.) To provide proper housing where such does not already exist, and in the case of two breeds being kept to provide a separate run for each to the satisfaction of the Instructor or the Department. The size of run for any flock of birds will require to be at least twenty square yards per bird.

(6.) To feed and care for the birds in such a manner and in such a way as the Instructor and the Department may require.

(7.) To supply, during the whole of the season, settings of eggs from these birds to any person in the county at 1s. per dozen (the purchaser to bear the cost of package and carriage), and to replace infertile eggs that are returned within one month from the date on which they were sent out.

In special cases the Department may sanction an increase in the price of eggs, provided the County Committee show sufficient reasons for so doing.

(8.) To stamp all eggs given out with a stamp provided for the purpose by the County Committee.

(9.) To keep in a special book provided by the County Committee an accurate record of all eggs laid and distributed. This book must be sent to the Secretary of the County Committee or to the Department when asked for by either of these bodies. The books must be returned to the Secretary of the County Committee at the end of the distributing season, which will commence on the 1st January and terminate on the 31st May. (See Clause 17.)

(10.) To permit the Instructor or the Department to inspect the birds at any time.

Any infringement of the above rules may entail the cancellation of the premium.

12. An additional grant of 50 per cent. of the actual cost, but in no case exceeding £2, may be made to the selected persons who provide themselves for the purpose of this scheme with portable wooden fowl-houses approved by the Department. *This will apply only to persons who are taking up the scheme in 1904-5 for the first time. No grant will be made in respect of improvements in an existing house, and if a new house is obtained it must be portable.*

Grant for erection of houses in special cases.

Turkeys.

13. Premiums of £2 each may be offered to persons who are prepared to comply with the following conditions:—

(1.) To keep one or more pure bred American Bronze stock turkey cocks for the service of turkey hens, the property of any persons residing in the county, at a fee of 6d. per service. Each cock must serve twenty hens exclusive of the owner's. If a smaller number are served, the premium will be proportionately reduced. The owner may refuse to allow the bird to serve more than twenty hens. Turkey cocks will require to be at least twelve months old, and not less than the following weights:—One-year-old birds, 22 lbs.; adult birds, 28 lbs. Birds older than three years are not eligible for premiums.

(2.) To provide proper housing accommodation, and to feed and care for the bird or birds in such a manner as the Instructor or the Department may require.

(3.) To keep in a special book, provided by the County Committee, an accurate record of services. This book must be sent to the Secretary of the County Committee or to the Department when required, and in any case must be returned to the Secretary of the County Committee not later than the 7th June.

(4.) To permit the Instructor or the Department to inspect the birds at any time.

Any infringement of the above rules may entail the cancellation of the premium.

A premium may be granted to a turkey cock selected in 1904, provided the bird is suitable in every respect, and is located at a different centre either in the same or another county.

Number of
premiums
one person
may hold.

14. An applicant will be eligible for only one premium either for hens or for hens and ducks combined, but he will, in addition, be eligible to hold a premium for turkeys. No premium, however, will be given for ducks alone.

One of the following breeds of hens and ducks must be selected:—

*Hens.**Laying Breeds.*

Minorcas. White Leghorns. Brown Leghorns.

General Purpose Breeds.

Houdans. Plymouth Rocks. Orpingtons. Faverolles. White Wyandottes.

Ducks.

Aylesbury. Pekin. Indian Runner.

Procedure as
to selecting
holders of
premiums.

15. As soon as the Instructor has been appointed and the number of premiums proposed to be awarded has been approved of by the Department, the County Committee shall invite applications from persons in the county who already possess, or are willing to purchase, pens of the approved pure breeds of fowl or ducks, or to keep one or more pure-bred turkey cocks, as above, and who are prepared to comply with the above conditions. When these applications have been received the County Instructor in Poultry-Keeping will, as soon as possible, inspect and report to the County Committee as to the number of suitable applicants. The names of the selected applicants, with full particulars as to the breeds, number of birds, and housing, should then be submitted for

the approval of the Department, who may thereupon further inspect the selected farms, and submit a list of those of which they approve to the County Committee for their final selection.

16. The Department will not consider applications from a county in respect of premiums under this scheme later than 1st December, 1904.

Application to be made by 1st December.

On account of the difficulty of procuring stock birds of pure breeds late in the season, it is recommended that County Committees who intend to adopt this scheme should, if possible, have all arrangements completed prior to the 1st January, 1905.

17. (1.) Not later than 7th June, the selected applicants for premiums must forward to the Secretary of the County Committee the record books referred to in Clauses 11 (9), and 13 (3), accompanied by a statutory declaration certifying that the entries in these books are correct, and that all the conditions of this scheme have been complied with.

Payment to be claimed by 7th June.

(2.) As soon as the Department are satisfied as to the fulfilment of the conditions of this scheme, the Secretary of the County Committee will be notified that payment may be made by the Committee of the premiums or portions thereof payable under this scheme.

(3.) Any premium not applied for by the 7th June shall be considered as having lapsed.

Forms for the declaration required by this clause may be had on application to the Secretary of the County Committee.

18. No action shall be taken by the County Committee towards putting this scheme, or any part thereof, into operation until the sanction of the Department has been obtained in writing.

Scheme to be approved by Department.

A 41

04.

Special attention is directed to Clause II.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SCHEME OF INSTRUCTION IN HORTICULTURE, 1904-5.

1. The Department are prepared, provided a suitable Instructor in Horticulture can be obtained, to approve of the appointment of at least one such person for each County in Ireland. In the case of new appointments no person shall be eligible for the position of Instructor in the county of which he is a resident, or in which he permanently resides.

Appointment of Instructor.

2. The Department will, as far as possible, assist the County Committee in obtaining an Instructor, by supplying the names of persons qualified for the post. In making appointments under this scheme preference will be given to candidates who are qualified to give instruction in Bee-keeping also.

3. The remuneration of the Instructor shall not, unless in exceptional circumstances, exceed £2 per week, in addition to expenses of locomotion, which include second or third-class railway fare, as decided by the County Committee, car hire when necessary or a bicycle allowance of 2d. per mile in lieu thereof.

Remuneration.

4. The appointment of the Instructor shall be determinable at any time by four weeks' notice in writing on either side.

Termination of appointment.

5. It will be the duty of the Instructor to give demonstrations and to deliver lectures on horticultural subjects such as soils, manures, vegetable, fruit, and flower cultivation, plant diseases, and insect pests; to visit gardens and orchards, and give practical demonstrations on spraying, planting, pruning, and grafting of fruit trees; to conduct such experiments and other demonstrations in the spring and summer as may be approved by the Department; to select suitable land

Duties of Instructor.

for this purpose; to supervise the sowing of the seeds and manures, and the keeping of the plots free from weeds; to weigh the produce, tabulate the figures, and prepare a report on the results; to reply to letters from those seeking his advice on horticultural subjects; to report to the Department and to the County Committee on the progress of his work, either weekly or otherwise, as may be required; and generally to give his whole time to the work and to do all in his power to further the interests of horticulture in the county.

Circuits and Centres.

6. For the purposes of this scheme the county should be divided into circuits. The Instructor should work for three or four weeks in each circuit, and give lectures and demonstrations during that time. The Instructor will visit gardens or orchards in the district, and give such information on practical subjects as the circumstances of the case may suggest.

The County Committee are alone responsible for the selection of centres for lectures and demonstrations. No work of this nature should be undertaken by the Instructor, though it is desirable that he should be consulted.

Duties of Committee.

7. It will be the duty of the County Committee to select centres at which the lectures and demonstrations will be given, and to appoint at each centre a local committee, with an honorary secretary, who should select the school and arrange for the hiring, lighting, and warming of the room in which the lectures will be delivered.

It will also be the duty of the County Committee to undertake the responsibility of seeing that the Instructor's time is fully and usefully employed.

The County Committee shall keep a separate account of all expenditure under this scheme, and shall furnish detailed statements of such expenditure as may from time to time be required by the Department.

Arrangement for lectures.

8. Lectures should be arranged to be given in schoolrooms or other suitable public rooms in the evenings, and should be held in rural centres. Towns and the larger villages should be avoided, as experience has shown that the greatest success attends those lectures which are given in the rural parts of a county. The local committee at each centre should be responsible for appointing a representative chairman for each lecture as well as for the distribution of the short syllabus of the lectures which will be prepared by the lecturer as soon as he is appointed. The local committee should undertake to have posters, which will be supplied by the Secretary of the County Committee, effectively displayed throughout their district. Each lecture should be followed by a discussion, during which persons interested in horticulture will be invited to ask questions.

Season.

9. Demonstrations should commence early in autumn and be continued throughout the whole year.

Demonstration plots.

10. In each circuit one demonstration plot may be selected for the purpose of growing vegetables, flowers, and fruit, and showing improved methods of cultivation. The seeds, manures, and fruit trees, and, if necessary, fencing will be, subject to approval of Department, paid for out of the sum set aside for demonstration plots; the labour to be given gratuitously by the person or persons providing the plots, and the produce to be the property of the same persons.

Distribution of fruit trees.

11. The County Committee may purchase fruit trees, shrubs, or plants, in bulk, and resell them at cost price, including carriage, to farmers and cottagers in the county. As, however, it has come to the knowledge of the Department that trees and plants infested with disease have been imported into Ireland, it will be necessary for County Committees who intend to put this clause into operation to invite tenders from nurserymen and before acceptance to submit them to the Department for examination. The Department may, if they think necessary, inspect the trees, &c., that are offered for sale, and satisfy themselves that they are suitable and free from disease.

Scheme to be approved by Department.

12. No action shall be taken by the County Committee towards putting this scheme, or any part thereof, into operation until the sanction of the Department has been obtained in writing.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SCHEME OF INSTRUCTION IN BEE-KEEPING.

1904-5.

1. The Department are prepared, provided a suitable Instructor in Bee-Keeping can be obtained, to approve of the appointment of at least one such person for each County in Ireland. Appointment of Instructor.
2. The Department will, as far as possible, assist the County Committee in obtaining an Instructor, by supplying the names of persons qualified for the post.
3. The remuneration of the Instructor shall not exceed 10s. per day when employed by the day or £2 per week when employed by the week, in addition to third-class expenses of locomotion. Remuneration of Instructor.
4. The appointment of the Instructor shall be determinable at any time by a week's notice in writing on either side. Termination of Appointment.
5. It will be the duty of the Instructor to give instruction in the principles and practice of modern Bee-keeping, mainly by means of demonstrations at centres from which application is made through the Secretary of the County Committee for his services, to deal with diseases of bees, to reply to letters from those seeking his advice, to report to the Department and to the County Committee on the progress of his work, either weekly or otherwise, as may be required, and generally to assist in the promotion of bee-keeping in such a manner as the County Committee, with the approval of the Department, may direct. The Instructor will, when invited to do so, visit, either on the day of the demonstration, or on the following day, any apiaries in the neighbourhood, and give such practical information as the circumstances of the case may suggest. Duties of Instructor.
6. The Instructor shall report to the County Committee on all cases of foul brood which may come under his notice. He may, subject to the consent of the owner of the bees being previously obtained by him, destroy infected stocks by burning them, and shall take all due precautions against the spread of the disease. He must advise in writing the County Committee of each case in which stocks are so destroyed, and the County Committee may, if they think fit, pay to the owners of such stocks a sum not exceeding 5s. for each stock destroyed, provided that the amount set aside in the County Scheme for compensation under this clause shall not be exceeded. Inspection of apiaries.
7. It will be the duty of the County Committee to select centres at which the lectures and demonstrations will be given, and to appoint at each centre a local committee, with an honorary secretary, who should select the school or other building, and arrange for the hiring, lighting and warming of the room in which the lectures will be delivered. It will also be the duty of the County Committee to undertake the responsibility of seeing that the Instructor's time is fully and usefully employed. Compensation for destruction of stocks.
8. The County Committee shall keep separate accounts of all expenditure under this scheme, and shall furnish detailed statements of such expenditure as may from time to time be required by the Department. Duties of County Committee.
9. Lectures should be arranged to be given in school-rooms or other suitable public rooms, in the evenings, and should be held in rural centres. Towns and the larger villages should be avoided, as experience has shown that the greatest success attends those lectures which are given in the rural parts of a county. Arrangements for lectures.

The local committee at each centre should be responsible for appointing a representative chairman for each lecture. The local committee should undertake to have posters, which will be supplied by the Secretary of the County Committee, effectively displayed throughout their district. Each lecture should be followed by a discussion, during which persons interested in bee-keeping will be invited to ask questions relative to their business. The County Committee are alone responsible for the selection of centres and arrangement of lectures. No work of this nature should be undertaken by the Instructor, though it is desirable that he should be consulted.

Scheme to be approved by Department.

9. No action shall be taken by the County Committee towards putting this scheme, or any part thereof, into operation until the sanction of the Department has been obtained in writing.

A 43

04.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

INSTRUCTION IN BUTTER-MAKING.

1904-5.

Appointment of Instructor.

1. The Department are prepared, provided qualified Instructors can be obtained, to approve of the appointment of an Instructor in Butter-making in each county. In the case of new appointments no person shall be eligible for the position of Instructor in the county of which she is a native or in which she permanently resides.

Remuneration of Instructor.

2. The Department will, as far as possible, assist the County Committee in obtaining an Instructor, by supplying the names of persons qualified for the post.

Termination of appointment.

3. The remuneration of the Instructor shall not exceed £2 per week, in addition to expenses of locomotion, which include second or third-class railway fare as decided by the County Committee, car-hire when necessary, or a bicycle allowance of 2d. per mile in lieu thereof.

Form of Instruction.

4. The appointment of the Instructor shall be determinable at any time by four weeks' notice in writing on either side.

Duties of Instructor.

5. The instruction will take the form of daily lessons on dairying, accompanied by practical instruction in butter-making. Each course should extend for a period of not less than two and not more than four weeks. Not more than twelve pupils should be admitted to each class. Pupils must undertake to attend regularly.

6. On the first day of visiting each centre the Instructor should give a public lecture and demonstration, and during the remainder of the course at that centre should conduct a class daily in which pupils only will take part, but which shall be open to the public.

It will also be the duty of the Instructor to visit home dairies in the county and to give advice as required; to reply to letters from persons seeking advice on butter-making; to report to the Department and to the County Committee on the progress of her work either weekly or otherwise as may be required; and generally to give her whole time to the work of the Committee.

Duties of County Committee.

7. It will be the duty of the County Committee to select suitable centres at which classes will be held, and to appoint at each centre a local committee, with an honorary secretary, who will be responsible for the local arrangements necessary for the proper carrying out of the work, and who will be required to comply with the annexed conditions.

It will also be the duty of the County Committee to undertake the responsibility of seeing that the Instructor's time is fully and usefully employed.

The County Committee shall keep a separate account of all expenditure under this Scheme, and shall furnish detailed statements of such expenditure as may from time to time be required by the Department.

8. To avoid expense and to ensure success these classes should be held, as far as possible, in schoolrooms or other suitable buildings in rural centres. Unless in exceptional circumstances no class should be held in a large village or town, or near a creamery.

The County Committee are alone responsible for the selection of centres and arrangement of lectures. No work of this nature should be undertaken by the Instructor, though it is desirable that she should be consulted.

9. No action shall be taken by the County Committee towards putting this scheme into operation until the sanction of the Department has been obtained in writing. Scheme to be approved by Department

CONDITIONS REQUIRED OF LOCAL COMMITTEES.

I. To secure premises suitable for a working dairy, if possible not less than 25 feet by 18 feet, or other dimensions affording similar floor space. Either a public room, schoolroom, or barn, with good floor, would be suitable for the purpose.

II. To secure a sufficient supply of water.

III. To provide on the premises means of heating at least fifteen gallons of water at one time, for use in cleaning utensils, &c.

IV. To provide sufficient milk or cream for use in the school, the Committee taking responsibility of sale of butter.

After the opening day at each centre about three gallons of milk and six gallons of cream will be required for each day's work. Arrangements should be made to have the milk and the cream delivered in the morning.

V. To guarantee not less than six and not more than twelve pupils to attend on each of the days over which the course of instruction extends.

VI. To arrange for the carriage of utensils from one centre to another. The weight of the utensils is usually from 25 to 30 cwt., and they are somewhat bulky.

The Department recommend the following list of utensils for a travelling dairy school attended by twelve pupils:—

	Approximate Cost.		
	£	s.	d.
6 End-over-End Churns, at £3,		18	0 0
6 Butter Workers, at 3/6s. 6d.		11	5 0
6 Butter Boards, at 2s.,		0	12 0
4 Large Butter Boards, at 3s. 6d.,		0	14 0
6 Scoops, at 1s.,		0	6 0
6 Sieves, at 2s. 6d.,		0	15 0
6 Pairs Scotch Hands, at 2s. 6d.,		0	15 0
6 Squeezers, at 1s.,		0	6 0
6 Scrubbing Brushes, at 1s.,		0	6 0
6 Thermometers, at 1s. 6d.,		0	9 0
6 White Enamelled Buckets, at 5s. 6d.,		1	13 0
6 Iron Buckets, at 4s. 6d.,		1	7 0
4 Shallow Tins (Cream), at 4s.,		0	16 0
1 Pair Scales,		0	19 0
1 Set Iron Weights (7, 4, 2, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ & $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.),		0	4 6
1 Set Brass Weights (2, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ & $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.),		0	5 6
1 Set Creamometers,		0	6 6
1 Lactometer,		0	1 6
1 Gerber Butter Fat Tester (2 Bottles), about		2	10 0
1 2-Quart Measure,		0	2 6
4 Quart Measures, at 1s. 9d.,		0	7 0
4 Pint Measures, at 1s. 3d.,		0	5 0
2 Skimmers, at 8d.,		0	1 4
1 Hand Separator (17 gallons per hour),		7	10 0
1 Portable Boiler (15 gallons),		2	14 0
		52	10 10

The above equipment allows one churn and butter worker, and one set of the smaller utensils for two students.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE MANAGEMENT OF CREAMERIES.*

I.—REGULATIONS—1905—6.

1. <i>Registration of Creameries and Auxiliaries,</i>	186
2. <i>Winter Courses of Dairy Technology,</i>	187
3. <i>Creamery Managers' Certificates,</i>	187
4. <i>Surprise Butter Competitions,</i>	192

II.—REGISTER OF CREAMERIES—1904—5, 195

With a view to encourage and assist improvement in the very important work of the management of creameries, the Department have decided:—

- (1.) To publish annually a register of suitably equipped and well-managed creameries and auxiliaries.
- (2.) To make provision during the winter for courses of instruction in dairy technology, with special reference to creamery management.
- (3.) To award certificates of competency to creamery managers under prescribed conditions.
- (4.) To hold annually a series of surprise butter competitions.

I.—REGULATIONS, 1905—6.

1.—REGISTRATION OF CREAMERIES AND AUXILIARIES.

The Department are prepared to consider applications for the registration of creameries and auxiliaries from managers and proprietors who desire to have their management recognised by the Department as efficient, and who may be in a position to train one or more pupils.

Applications from apprentices or pupils in creameries for admission to the examination for the Department's Creamery Managers' Certificates will be considered only in the case of those who have been trained in registered creameries under approved managers. (See page 187.)

The conditions under which registration will be granted in the case of creameries* are:—

- (1.) That the manager is capable.
- (2.) That strict cleanliness and order are manifest around the creamery, in the creamery, and in the persons of manager, employes and pupils.
- (3.) That a proper system of bookkeeping and business methods is in operation.
- (4.) That the buildings and equipment are suitable.
- (5.) That the premises and methods are at all times open to inspection by the Department.
- (6.) That defects indicated by the Department's Inspector are remedied with the least possible delay.
- (7.) That the butter packages in general use are satisfactory.
- (8.) That apprentices and pupils (if any) receive efficient training and instruction.
- (9.) That the creamery is entered for the Department's surprise butter competitions.

Registration of auxiliaries will be granted in the cases which fulfil the foregoing conditions (1) to (6) inclusive.

* Throughout these regulations the term "creamery" does not include auxiliaries where milk is separated and the cream sent elsewhere to be made into butter.

In considering applications for registration the Department will attach much more importance to cleanliness and order than to elaborate and expensive equipment. At the same time, due consideration will be given to the provision of an efficient equipment.

All creameries and auxiliaries, whether co-operative, joint-stock, or proprietary, may apply for registration.

Inspection of the creameries and auxiliaries will take place as speedily as possible.

The register will be subject to annual revision, and will be published annually, and will contain the names of each creamery and auxiliary accepted for registration on the result of the previous year's inspections, as well as the names of the manager, and of the president, chairman, proprietor, or general manager of the creamery or auxiliary.

The Department may, without assigning any reason, refuse to inspect or to register any creamery or auxiliary, and in all cases of dispute the Department's decision shall be final.

Applications for the registration of creameries and auxiliaries must be made on Form A 136, to be obtained from the Department, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin. The Forms, accurately filled in, should be forwarded so as to reach the offices of the Department on or before the last day of March, 1906. Applications after this date may be considered from managers who, having duly applied for the registration of their creameries, subsequently remove to creameries which have not applied for registration.

2.—WINTER COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

During winter, courses of instruction in the subjects of examination for the Creamery Managers' Certificates will be provided. Particulars will be published at a later date.

3.—CREAMERY MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES.

It is proposed to hold annually in March an examination for these certificates. The subjects of the examination are set forth on pages 188 to 192. Due notice of time and place will be given to applicants.

To these examinations will be admitted—

- (a.) Persons who for the whole season* immediately preceding the examination have managed a registered creamery† to the satisfaction of the Department.
- (b.) Assistant-managers, apprentices, and pupils who for the whole season immediately preceding the examination have worked in a registered creamery‡ under an approved manager,§ and who furnish a satisfactory certificate from him.
- (c.) Persons who for the whole season immediately preceding the examination have managed a registered auxiliary to the satisfaction of the Department.
- (d.) Students who have attended a full winter course of instruction approved by the Department.

[The following courses will be approved for the examination to be held in 1906:—

- (1.) The winter courses for creamery managers provided at the Albert Agricultural College, Glasnevin, since 1902-3, inclusive.
- (2.) Any course of instruction during the winter 1905-6, which the Department may notify, at a later date, as approved.]

* The Season shall be considered to begin on 1st April and to terminate on 31st October.

† See footnote, page 188.

‡ An approved Manager is one who possesses the qualifications set forth in clause (a) above.

The Creamery Managers' Certificate will be granted to candidates of class (a) who are successful at the examination. A provisional certificate, which will be exchanged for the Creamery Managers' Certificate after the holder has, to the satisfaction of the Department, managed a registered creamery for at least one whole season, will be granted to the successful candidates of classes (b), (c), and (d).

The Managers' Certificate is renewable each year and may be withheld if, in the opinion of the Department, the holder, at any period, fails in any respect to maintain a satisfactory standard of excellence in the management of a creamery under his care.

Candidates must be at least twenty years of age on the first day of October previous to the examination.

Applications for admission to the examination should be made not later than 31st January, 1906, on Form A 137, to be obtained from the Department, and must be accompanied by a deposit of £1, which will be returned if the candidate presents himself for examination, or if his application is not accepted.

Copies of the Forms of Certificate issued to successful candidates in 1904 are printed on pages 194 and 195.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION FOR CREAMERY MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES.

i.—Dairy Farming.

SOILS.

Suitability for dairy farming.

CROPS.

Pasture, hay, green crops, forage crops, grain crops.

FERTILITY OF SOIL.

Sources of gain and loss to soil.
Farmyard manure.
Artificial manure.

STOCK.

Pure-bred and half-bred cattle: suitability for dairying purposes.
Selection of bull, of milk cows, of heifers.
Calf rearing.
Pigs: breeding and management.

HOUSING OF STOCK.

Cow-houses, best types.
Improvement of existing cow-houses.
Calf-houses.
Pig-houses.
Shelter sheds.

FOODS AND FEEDING.

Home-grown and purchased foods: composition and uses.
Manurial value of feeding stuffs.
Separated milk and butter-milk as feeding stuffs.

MILK PRODUCTION.

Circumstances affecting quantity and quality of milk.
Summer and winter dairying.

DISEASES OF STOCK.

The common ailments affecting dairy stock.

ii.—Physical Science.

PHYSICS.

Weighing and measuring.
 The balance.
 Graduated vessels.
 Solids, liquids, gases.
 Density, hydrometers.
 The spring balance as a force-meter.
 Friction, lubricants.
 Centrifugal force.
 Work and power—their measurement.
 Fluid pressure; pumps, siphons, wells.
 Effect of heat on the properties of matter.
 Temperature and thermometers.
 Evaporation and condensation.
 Transfer of heat—conduction, convection, and radiation.
 Heat a measurable quantity.
 Units of heat, specific heat, latent heat.
 Relation between pressure and boiling point.
 Refrigeration—principles involved.
 Heat and work.
 Heat a form of energy.

CHEMISTRY.

Fundamental principles.
 Indestructibility of matter.
 Simple and compound substances.
 Chemical change.
 Solution; precipitation; filtration; oxidation; reduction.
 The atomic theory.
 Chemical nomenclature.
 The Atmosphere.—Its composition; part it plays in combustion, and in vital changes.
 Water.—Composition, physical and chemical properties; natural waters.
 Bases, acids, and salts: acidity and alkalinity—quantitative determination.
 General knowledge of the Elementary Chemistry of the following substances and their compounds as met with in dairying:—
 Potash, soda, lime, magnesia, ammonia, sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid, borax, and boracic acid.
 Lactic, butyric, and salicylic acids, formalin, amyl alcohol, albumen, casein, fats, milk-sugar.

iii.—Dairy Bacteriology.

Microscopical study of milk.
 Experimental proof that souring of milk is due to bacterial activity.
 Sources of bacterial contamination.
 Care of milk; influence of temperature upon the keeping qualities of milk.
 Biology of the commoner forms of bacteria, yeasts, and mould fungi.
 Cultivation of bacteria and moulds; preparation of pure cultures.
 Disinfection and application of disinfectants.
 Bacterial examination of air, water, and dust.
 Injurious bacteria of milk; milk in relation to disease.
 Defects in milk due to improper feeding of cows.
 Methods of preserving milk; pasteurisation, sterilisation, filtration, refrigeration.
 Objections to the use of chemical preservatives.
 Cream-ripening; use of "starters."
 Importance of extreme cleanliness in dairies.
 Comparison of the bacterial contents of good and bad keeping butters.
 Bacterial faults in butter.

Cosagulation of milk.

The part played by unorganised ferments and by bacteria, yeasts and moulds in cheese-ripening.

Comparison of the ripening changes that take place in hard and in soft cheeses.

Faults in cheese due to bacterial agency.

Bacterial treatment of creamery sewage.

iv.—*Dairy Technology.*

Composition and properties of milk and its products, and of their constituents.

Causes of variation in milk.

Changes produced in milk and its products by heat and bacteria.

Physical characteristics of good milk, cream, and butter.

Sampling at farm and creamery; testing and analysis of milk, cream, butter and cheese.

Acidity and its estimation.

Factory tests for quality of milk.

Physical and chemical changes involved in the manufacture of cream, butter, and cheese.

Preservation, conveyance, and marketing of milk.

Cream raising and separation; the cream trade.

Ripening of cream.

Churning: conditions influencing yield and quality of butter.

Washing, salting, and working of butter; packing for market.

Conditions affecting quality of butter.

Chilling, and cold storage.

Separated milk and butter-milk: uses and value.

Standards of quality for milk, cream, butter, butter-milk.

Hard and soft cheese making: principles of manufacture; ripening and storage.

v.—*Dairy Engineering.*

BUILDINGS FOR CREAMERIES.

Selection of site; general arrangement of a creamery to facilitate work; space required.

Plans of creameries.

Building materials.

Ventilation; lighting; drainage.

Approximate cost.

WATER SUPPLY.

Sources; selection of a site for wells; sinking and lining of wells; artesian wells; suitability of water for dairy purposes; means of purification; storage.

SEWAGE.

Methods of disposing of creamery sewage.

MACHINERY.

Elementary fitting; packing of glands; adjustment of bearings; shafting and brackets; lining up of machines; tools required in a creamery.

BOILERS.

Types of boilers; advantages and disadvantages of each.

Size of boiler needed for central and auxiliary creameries; evaporative power.

Insulation and setting of boilers.

Fittings attached to boilers; their use and care.

Usual defects in boilers.

Firing and care of boiler; cleaning.

Use of water-purifier.

Various methods of economising steam.

Feed-water heaters.

COAL.

Evaporative power of various qualities.
How to judge coal.
Consumption of fuel.
Economical stocking.

CHIMNEYS.

Steel and brick; approximate cost; advantages and disadvantages of each.

STEAM ENGINE.

Construction and management of ordinary non-condensing engine.
Power required; steam consumption.

LUBRICATION.

Oils, greases, &c.
Oil holders and filters.

MACHINES.

Various types of weighing machines, heaters, regenerative heaters, coolers, separators, tanks, vats, churns, pumps, butter-workers, refrigerating plants.
Their capacity, construction, and approximate cost.

ARRANGEMENT OF MACHINERY.

Transmission of power.
Care of belts; belt fasteners.
Pulleys and gearing.
Speed of various machines, and description of methods for increasing and reducing speed in machinery.

ARRANGEMENT OF WORK IN A CREAMERY.

Hands required.

vi.—*Business Methods.*

Office equipment.
General business terms and abbreviations.
Correspondence, care of; telegrams.
Postal regulations.
Business forms.
Banking: cheques, loans, overdrafts.
Railway rates, regulations, and forms.
Purchase of materials—
Milk, valuation of.
Quotations for various goods required in a creamery.
Marketing of produce—
Market charges and regulations.
Trade routes.
Special requirements of various markets.
Insurance—fire, boiler, and employer's liability.
Advertising: quotations and circulars.
Calculations—
Yield.
Cost at each stage of manufacture.
Monthly estimates.
Comparison of returns from milk, cream, butter, and cheese trades.
Labour and wages.

Book-keeping—

- Use and balancing various books used in creameries.
- Preparation of returns.
- Depreciation allowances.
- Balance sheet.
- Allocation of profits.

The Sale of Food and Drugs Act, the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, and amending Acts, the Employers' Liability Act, the Workmen's Compensation Act, the Factory and Workshops Act, the Pollution of Rivers Act, and so much of the Public Health (Ireland) Acts, and the Friendly Societies Acts as may be applicable to creameries.

4.—SURPRISE BUTTER COMPETITIONS.

A number of surprise butter competitions will be held each year.

The object of these competitions is to induce creamery managers and others engaged in butter-making to give increased attention to every detail in the making and packing of butter, and particularly to cleanliness in every stage of the work. The reputation of Irish butter must depend on the degree in which these two essentials, viz., cleanliness and attention to details, are possessed by Irish buttermakers. But unless interest in the work can be increased and sustained, and unless those engaged in the industry bring into the work a certain amount of enthusiasm, accompanied by a desire and a determination to excel, the qualities which mark the successful buttermaker will not be perpetuated, and the possibilities of Ireland as a butter producer cannot be realised to the full. Fortunately, butter-making is an occupation which becomes engrossingly interesting to those who have studied the numerous scientific problems which it presents to the thinking mind. The course of instruction for creamery managers has been instrumental in arousing interest in the scientific side of dairying, and it is hoped that these competitions may serve the further useful purpose of stimulating many creamery managers to greater sustained practical efficiency. They certainly should set up a standard of comparison by means of which butter makers will be able to measure their progress towards perfection.

The following is the procedure which the Department intend to adopt.

On not more than eight and not less than five occasions each year the Department will forward to each person who enters for the competition a telegram requesting the recipient to send to an address in Dublin a box, keg, or kiel of butter made on the day the telegram is despatched. The butter at each competition may be judged one or more times by one or more competent and independent persons appointed by the Department.

Provided that the judges consider the exhibits show sufficient merit, the following prizes will be given in each competition on the basis of the highest total number of points, viz.:—

Prizes for first class,	£2 each.
Prizes for second class,	£1 „

Until further notice the following scale of points will be adopted as the basis in judging:—

Flavour,	60 points.
Texture,	25 „
Colour,	5 „
Packing and finish,*	10 „
Total,	100 „

* See Conditions 3, page 198.

The following special prizes are offered in the case of exhibitors who comply with all the conditions of the competitions, and whose exhibits obtain not less than 90 per cent. of the maximum number of points obtainable during the year:—

To the manager of the creamery obtaining the highest number of points,	£10
To the manager of the creamery obtaining the second highest number of points,	£5
To the manager of the creamery obtaining the third highest number of points,	£4
To the dairymaid or actual maker of the butter sent for competition during the year from the creamery obtaining the highest number of points,	£3
To the dairymaid or actual maker of the butter sent for competition during the year from the creamery obtaining the second highest number of points,	£2
To the dairymaid or actual maker of the butter sent for competition during the year from the creamery obtaining the third highest number of points,	£1

In the event of two or more creameries obtaining the same total number of points during the year, or in any other circumstances which may arise, the Department reserve the right to allocate this sum of £26 in such manner as they may think fit.

All prizes will be paid at the end of the year.

CONDITIONS OF COMPETITION.

1. These competitions are open to butter made in any creamery in Ireland, whether co-operative, joint stock, or private, as well as to butter made in private dairies.

2. *Applications must be made on Form A 136, which may be had from the Department, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin. The Forms, accurately filled in by intending competitors, who are required at the same time to enter their creameries for registration, should be forwarded so as to reach the offices of the Department on or before the last day of March, 1906, accompanied by a fee of £1, which will admit to all the competitions in one year.*

Creameries which have been placed on the Department's register for 1904-5 are exempt from the payment of any fee for the competitions held in 1906.

3. The quantity of butter in each exhibit must be either 56 lbs., or 112 lbs., packed in a box, keg, or kiel, similar to those in regular use by the competitor.

Competitors using boxes or other packages other than those in general use at their creameries will be disqualified from participating in any future competitions, and will forfeit any prizes that may have been awarded to their exhibits. They will also be debarred from entering their creameries for registration.

4. The butter must be made on the day on which the telegram is despatched by the Department, and must be forwarded by passenger train, carriage paid, on that day.

5. The carrying Company's receipt must be transmitted to the Department by post on the day the exhibit is forwarded.

6. The butter sent in for competition will be paid for by the Department at the end of the season. The price given will be based on the current market rate prevailing for the various classes of butter at the date on which the telegrams are despatched, and shall be determined by the judges.

Any butter which reaches the Department in an unsatisfactory condition will not be paid for, but will be returned to the competitor at his own risk.

7. Butter containing more than 16 per cent. of water, or more than 3 per cent. of salt, will be ineligible for a prize.

8. Excepting the direction label supplied by the Department, there must be no mark or label in or on the package of butter, which might indicate its origin.

9. Creameries entered for the competitions must at all times be open to the inspection of the Department's officers.

10. Any departure from these rules will disqualify the competitor.

11. The Department may, without assigning any reason, refuse to accept for competition butter from any creamery or private dairy, and in all cases of dispute the Department's decision shall be final.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

CREAMERY MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES, 1904.

COPIES OF FORMS OF CERTIFICATE AWARDED TO SUCCESS- FUL CANDIDATES IN 1904.

I.

CREAMERY MANAGER'S CERTIFICATE.

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRU- CTION FOR IRELAND.

CREAMERY MANAGER'S CERTIFICATE.

Awarded

to _____ on the results of the Examination held in 1904, and in consideration of his having managed the _____ Creamery to the satisfaction of the Department during the year 1904.

This Certificate is renewable annually on the Conditions prescribed by the Department's Scheme for Improvement in the Management of Creameries.

[Department's
Seal.]

(Signed),

T. P. GILL, Secretary.

1904.

II.

PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATE.

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

EXAMINATION FOR CREAMERY MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES.

PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that _____, of _____, having been successful at the Examination held in 1904, will be entitled to obtain the Department's Creamery Manager's Certificate upon shewing that he has since managed for at least one whole Season, to the satisfaction of the Department, a Creamery registered under the Department's Scheme for Improvement in the Management of Creameries.*

T. P. GILL, Secretary.

*Upper Merrion Street, Dublin,
1904.*

Prepd. _____

End. _____

* The term "Creamery" does not include auxiliaries where milk is separated and the cream sent elsewhere to be made into butter.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

II.—REGISTER OF CREAMERIES AND AUXILIARIES—1904-5.

As a result of the inspection of creameries and auxiliaries from which applications were received in 1904 for registration under the Department's scheme for improvement in the management of creameries, the following have been placed on the Department's Register for 1904-5.

REGISTERED CREAMERIES—1904-5.

Name and Postal Address of Creamery.	Name of Manager.	Name and Address of President, Chairman, or General Manager of the Society or Company to which Creamery belongs.
ARINGTON Creamery (Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.), Barrington's Bridge, oo. Limerick.	CHARLES G. HARRIS,	General Manager.—W. L. STOKES, J.P., Mulgrave-street, Limerick.

REGISTERED CREAMERIES—*continued*.

Name and Postal Address of Creamery.	Name of Manager.	Name and Address of President, Chairman, or General Manager of the Society or Company to which Creamery belongs.
AGHADOWEY Co-operative Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Drumroon, Coleraine, co. Londonderry.	DANIEL SHERMAN,	<i>President</i> —H. S. MORRISON, M.D., Belview, Blackhill, Coleraine.
ANGLO-IRISH Condensed Milk Company's (Ltd.) Creamery, Middleton, co. Cork.	R. H. WILKINSON,	<i>Chairman</i> .—W. G. WATSON, The Grange, Harold Wood, Essex.
ARDAGH Co-operative Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Ardagh, co. Limerick.	JOHN SHERMAN,	<i>President</i> —MICHAEL ENRIGHT, Kilreash, Ardagh.
BALLINASHINCH Creamery (Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.), Newport, co. Tipperary.	WILLIAM F. O'BRIEN,	<i>General Manager</i> —W. L. STOKES, J.P., Mulgrave-street, Limerick.
BALLINAMORE Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Ballinamore, co. Leitrim.	THOMAS M. GLEESON,	<i>President</i> .—REV. DOMINIC M'BRENN, P.P., Ballinamore, co. Leitrim.
BALLINARD Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Ballinard, Shrovel, co. Tipperary.	JOHN SHERMAN,	<i>President</i> .—MRS. A. COOPER CHADWICK, Ballinard, Tipperary.
BALLYBRICKEN Creamery (Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.), Grange, Kilmallock, co. Limerick.	DANIEL K. NOONAN,	<i>General Manager</i> .—W. L. STOKES, J.P., Mulgrave-street, Limerick.
BALLYCANNEW Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Ballycannew, Gorey, co. Wexford.	E. L. KEATING,	<i>President</i> .—C. M. DOYNE, D.L., Wells, Gorey, co. Wexford.
BALLYFRASHER Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Coleraine, co. Londonderry.	JAMES LYON,	<i>President</i> .—JAMES STEWART MOORE, D.L., Ballydivity, Devock, co. Antrim.
BELLECK Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's Creamery, Belleck, co. Fermanagh.	DANIEL J. M'SWENNY,	<i>President</i> .—C. J. TREDENNOK, Fortwilliam, Belleck.
BOHERBUE Creamery (Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.), Boherbue, Banteer, co. Cork.	DENIS HENRY,	<i>General Manager</i> .—J. TURNBULL, 20, John-street, Cork.
CASTLECAULFIELD Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's Creamery, Castlecaulfield, co. Tyrone.	WILLIAM BLAIR,	<i>President</i> .—COL. BURGESS, Pookanour, Castlecaulfield, co. Tyrone.

REGISTERED CREAMERIES—continued.

Name and Postal Address of Creamery.	Name of Manager.	Name and Address of President, Chairman, or General Manager of the Society or Company to which Creamery belongs.
CASTLECOR Dairy Company's (Ltd.) Creamery, Castlecor, Kanturk, co. Cork.	CORNELIUS KIELY, .	<i>Chairman.</i> —W. N. BARRY, J.P., Castlecor House, Castlecor, Kanturk.
CAVAN Creameries (Ltd.), Ballyhaise Creamery, co. Cavan.	JAMES GANSON, .	<i>President.</i> —Lieutenant-General CLIFFORD, C.B., Carn Cottage, Ardlogher, Belturbet.
CENTENARY Co-operative Creamery Company's (Ltd.) Creamery, Ballyduff, Thurles, co. Tipperary.	RICHARD WALSH, .	<i>President.</i> —Rev. RICHARD FENNELLY, Castletown, Moyne, Templemore, co. Tipperary.
CLONES Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Clones, co. Monaghan.	ALEXANDER B. HENRY,	<i>Chairman.</i> —JAMES WEST, J.P., Scotsboro House, Clones.
DONEGAL Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Donegal.	EDWARD C. SEMPLE,	<i>President.</i> —H. D. WARNOCK, M.D., F.R.C.S., Invereske, Donegal.
DROMCLOUGH Creamery (Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.) Listowel, co. Kerry.	THOMAS J. BEARY, .	<i>General Manager.</i> —W. L. STOKES, J.P., Mulgrave-street, Limerick.
DROMORE Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's Creamery, Dromore, co. Tyrone.	J. J. HURLEY, .	<i>President.</i> —JAMES WALLACE, Aughadarra, Dromore.
DRUMBANE Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Drumbane, Thurles, co. Tipperary.	HUGH P. RYAN, .	<i>President.</i> —Rev. W. CONROGAN, F.P., D.D., Drumbane, Thurles.
DRUMQUIN Creamery, Drumquin, co. Tyrone.	JOHN M'DERMOTT, .	<i>Proprietary Creamery belonging to.</i> —Rev. T. L. F. STACK, B.D., Lower Langfield Rectory, Drumquin, co. Tyrone.
EFFIN Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's Creamery, Newpark, Kilmallock, co. Limerick.	EDMOND O'LOUGHLIN,	<i>President.</i> —Rev. W. J. HIGGINS, F.P., Effin, Kilmallock, co. Limerick.
FEALEBRIDGE Creamery (Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.) Fealebridge, Abbeyfeale, co. Limerick.	T. J. O'CONNOR, .	<i>General Manager.</i> —W. L. STOKES, J.P., Mulgrave-street, Limerick.
FOON VALLEY Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Crossroads, Killygordon, co. Donegal.	CHRISTOPHER B. DUFFY,	<i>President.</i> —Capt. JOHN BERT, J.P., Mounthall, Killygordon.

REGISTERED CREAMERIES—*continued*.

Name and Postal Address of Creamery.	Name of Manager.	Name and Address of President, Chairman, or General Manager of the Society or Company to which Creamery belongs.
FREEMOUNT Dairy Company's (Ltd.) Creamery, Freemount, Charleville, co. Cork.	TIMOTHY O'CALLAGHAN,	<i>Chairman.</i> — JOHN MORTON, Lyre, Freemount, Charleville.
GLENWILLIAM Co-operative Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Balingarry, co. Limerick.	TIMOTHY MULLINS, .	<i>President.</i> — T. D. ATKINSON, D.L., Glenwilliam Castle, Balingarry, co. Limerick.
GRANTSTOWN Creamery (Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.), Grantstown, co. Tipperary.	JOHN O'DWYER, .	<i>General Manager.</i> — W. L. STOKES, J.P., Mulgrave-street, Limerick.
INVER Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Inver, co. Donegal.	PATRICK COLEMAN, .	<i>President.</i> — Rev. E. MAGUIRE, D.D., Inver.
IRVINESTOWN Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Irvinestown, co. Fermanagh.	WILLIAM R. IRWIN, .	<i>President.</i> — EDWARD ARCHDALE, D.L., Castle Archdale, Irvinestown.
KILCOMMON Creamery (Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.), Kilcommon, Thurles, co. Tipperary.	JAMES C. DOHERTY,	<i>General Manager.</i> — W. L. STOKES, J.P., Mulgrave-street, Limerick.
KILFINANE Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Kilfinane, co. Limerick.	JOHN C. TURNER, .	<i>President.</i> — C. E. VANDEKLEUR, J.P., Springmount, Mallow, co. Cork.
KILLASNETT Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Lurganahoy, Manorbhamilton, co. Leitrim.	EDWARD O'CALLAGHAN,	<i>President.</i> — Rev. S. M'TERNAN, P.P., M.B.L.A., Manorbhamilton.
KILLEN Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Killen, Castlederg, co. Tyrone.	WILLIAM J. BEGG, .	<i>President.</i> — JOHN RUTLEDGE, Ardharraon, Castlederg.
KILMALLOCK Creamery Company's Creamery, Kilmallock, co. Limerick.	THOMAS R. BENNETT,	<i>General Manager.</i> — THOMAS E. BENNETT, Kilmallock.
KILNALECK Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Kilnaleck, co. Cavan.	CHARLES E. COSTELLO,	<i>President.</i> — ELLIOTT MOTHER WELLS, J.P., Foxfield House, Kilnaleck, co. Cavan.

REGISTERED CREAMERIES—continued.

Name and Postal Address of Creamery.	Name of Manager.	Name and Address of President, Chairman, or General Manager of the Society or Company to which Creamery belongs.
KILTGOHERY Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Kiltgoher, Carrick-on-Shannon, co. Leitrim.	MARTIN BRIENE,	<i>President.</i> —Rev. MICHAEL NANGLE, O.C., Drumliffon, Kildare, co. Leitrim.
KNOCKAVADDAH and MOYGLASS, co. Tipperary, Co-operative Creamery and Butter Factory Company (Ltd.), Killenale, Thurles, co. Tipperary.	RICHARD MURPHY,	<i>President.</i> —Rev. R. FENNELLY, Castletown, Moyne, Templemore, co. Tipperary.
LAGAN Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Sallybrook, Manorcunningham, co. Donegal.	PATRICK M'MENAMIN,	<i>President.</i> —S. MARSHALL, J.P., Sallybrook, Manorcunningham.
LECKPATRICK Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Artigarvan, Strabane, co. Tyrone.	ANDREW H. SPEARMAN	<i>President.</i> —J. C. BOYD, M.B., Lifford, Strabane.
LIMAVADY Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Limavady, co. Londonderry.	WILLIAM ASHCROFT,	<i>Chairman.</i> —S. M. MACGORY, J.P., C.O.B., Ardmore and Newton Mills, Limavady.
LISHELLAW Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Lishellaw, co. Fermanagh.	TIMOTHY NOONAN,	<i>President.</i> —E. MITCHELL, M.P., Derryvullen, Baniskillen.
LISCARROLL Co-operative Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Liscarroll, Buttevant, co. Cork.	S. LONNARD,	<i>President.</i> —Rev. T. M'SWERNY, P.P., Church town, co. Cork.
LIXNAW Creamery (Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.), Lixnaw, co. Kerry.	JOHN O'LEARY,	<i>General Manager.</i> —W. L. STOKES, J.P., Mulgrave-street, Limerick.
LOUGHBRICKLAND Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Loughbrickland, co. Down.	ROBERT HYDE,	<i>President.</i> —Rev. J. B. LUSE, The Manor, Glasker, Loughbrickland.
MONEYMORE Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Moneymore, co. Londonderry.	THOMAS SCOTT,	<i>President.</i> —HENRY BYRNE, Moneymore, co. Londonderry.
OMAGH Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Omagh, co. Tyrone.	ARMER ALCOHN,	<i>President.</i> —JOHN G. B. PORTER, J.P., Park-avenue, Omagh.

REGISTERED CREAMERIES—*continued*.

Name and Postal Address of Creamery.	Name of Manager.	Name and Address of President, Chairman, or General Manager of the Society or Company to which Creamery belongs.
POMEROY Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Pomeroy, co. Tyrone.	JAMES GRANT,	<i>Chairman</i> .—Col. R. J. G. LOWRY, D.L., Pomeroy House, Pomeroy.
PORTLENONE Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Portlennone, co. Antrim.	WILLIAM WHARTON,	<i>President</i> .—J. B. STEWART, M.D., Portlennone, co. Antrim.
RAMELTON Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Ramelton, co. Donegal.	JAMES J. KELLY,	<i>President</i> .—SAMUEL DAVIDSON, D.C., Ramelton, co. Donegal.
RATHKENNY Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Rathkenny, Ballymena, co. Antrim.	JAMES GREER,	<i>President</i> .—JOHN M'CAY, M.D. Clough, Belfast.
SCOTTISH Co-operative Wholesale Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Enniskillen, co. Fermanagh.	MAURICE WARD,	<i>General Manager</i> .—W. R. WHITE, Thistle Bank House, Enniskillen.
SHANERAGH Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Shaneragh, Dromore, co. Tyrone.	DENIS J. COSTELLO,	<i>President</i> .—Rev. WALTER SCOTT, Brookfield, Clarbeg, Omagh.
SIMERLA BRIDGE Creamery (Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.), Simerla Bridge, Listowel, co. Kerry.	WALTER E. LESLIE,	<i>General Manager</i> .—W. I. STOKES, J.P., Mulgrave-street, Limerick.
SOLOHEAD Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Limerick Junction, co. Tipperary.	J. J. O'HEA,	<i>President</i> .—Rev. THOMAS O'DWYER, P.P., Solohead, Limerick Junction.
SPAMOUNT Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Spamount, Castleberg, co. Tyrone.	DAVID HICKEY,	<i>President</i> .—Rev. A. LEITCH, Drumclagh Rectory, Castleberg, co. Tyrone.
SPRINGFIELD Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Enniskillen, co. Fermanagh.	ROBERT G. MARSHALL,	<i>President</i> .—CHRISTOPHER BRACKEN, The Glash, Enniskillen, co. Fermanagh.
URNEY Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Creamery, Urney, co. Tyrone.	JOHN J. GALLAN,	<i>President</i> .—JOHN O'FLAHERTY, J.P., The Grove, Urney, co. Tyrone.

REGISTERED AUXILIARIES—1904-5

Name and Postal Address of Auxiliary.	Name of Manager.	Name and Address of President, Chairman, or General Manager of the Society or Company to which Auxiliary belongs.
BLACKLION Auxiliary (Scottish Co-operative Wholesale So- ciety, Ltd.), Blacklion, co. Cavan.	OWEN CORRIGAN,	<i>General Manager.</i> —W. R. WHYTE, Thistle Bank House, Enniskillen.
BRAID Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Auxiliary, Broughshane, co. Antrim.	WILLIAM J. GASTON,	<i>President.</i> —Rev. ALEX. SLOAN, The Manor, Buckna, Brough- shane.
CARNDONAGH Co-operative Agri- cultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Auxiliary, Carndonagh, co. Donegal.	WILLIAM E. KNOX,	<i>President.</i> —Rev. JOHN DOHERTY, Adm., Churchtown, Cara- donagh, co. Donegal.
GARDINER'S CROSS Auxiliary (Scottish Co-operative Whole- sale Society, Ltd.), Cornafanog, Lisbellaw.	JAMES MURPHY,	<i>General Manager.</i> —W. R. WHYTE, Thistle Bank House, Enniskillen.
GLENFARNE Auxiliary (Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.), Glenfarne, co. Leitrim.	DENIS SHEEHAN,	<i>General Manager.</i> —W. R. WHYTE, Thistle Bank House, Enniskillen.
GOLA Auxiliary (Scottish Co-op- erative Wholesale Society, Ltd.) Lisbellaw, co. Fermanagh.	PATRICK O'SULLIVAN,	<i>General Manager.</i> —W. R. WHYTE, Thistle Bank House, Enniskillen.
IRONHILLS Co-operative Agri- cultural and Dairy Society's (Ltd.) Auxiliary, Cappawhite, co. Tipperary.	PATRICK O'KEEFE,	<i>President.</i> —WILLIAM O'DWYER, Boneros, Cappawhite.
"S" BRIDGE Auxiliary (Scottish Co-operative Wholesale So- ciety, Ltd.), Tempo, co. Fer- managh.	WILLIAM ROSS MAGEE,	<i>General Manager.</i> —W. R. WHYTE, Thistle Bank House, Enniskillen.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SURPRISE BUTTER COMPETITIONS, 1904.

NOTE.—As part of the Scheme for Improvement in the Management of Creameries, the Department have decided to hold annually a series of Surprise Butter Competitions. The conditions of the competitions and the procedure adopted are set forth in the Scheme, copies of which may be had on application to the Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, Upper Merrion Street, Dublin.

One hundred and four creameries participated in the Surprise Butter Competitions conducted by the Department in 1904. Five competitions were held during the year, particulars of which are set forth in the following table:—

Telegrams Issued.	Exhibits Judged.	Number of Entries.	Number of Prizes awarded.	
			First Class.	Second Class.
19th May, 1904.	26th May, 1904.	99	5	8
15th June, 1904.	22nd June, 1904.	104	6	9
30th June, 1904.	7th July, 1904.	101	7	11
17th August, 1904.	24th August, 1904.	100	5	14
14th September, 1904.	22nd September, 1904.	99	5	7

The following creameries obtained prizes at three of the competitions:—Finn Valley C. A. and D. S.; Granagh C.D.S.; Kiltogher C. A. and D. S.; Piltown C. A. and D. S.; Scottish C. W. S., and Solohead C. A. and D. S.

The following obtained prizes at two of the competitions:—Anglo-Irish Condensed Milk Co., Ltd.; Belleek C. A. and D. S.; Derrygonnelly C. D. S.; Doons C. A. and D. S.; Dromore C. A. and D. S.; Drumquin Creamery; Effin C. A. and D. S.; Fivemiletown and Brookeboro' C. A. and D. S.; Grantstown C. W. S.; Kilmallock Creamery Co.; Knockvicar C. A. and D. S.; Leckpatrick C. A. and D. S.; North Cappagh C. A. and D. S.; Old Mill Creamery (North Kerry Creamery Co.); Omagh C. A. and D. S.; Springfield C. A. and D. S.; Urney C. A. and D. S.

The following obtained a prize at one of the competitions:—Aghadowey C. D. S.; Ardagh C. D. S.; Ballinahinch C. W. S.; Ballinamore C. A. and D. S.; Ballymacolligot C. D. S.; Ballyrashane C. A. and D. S.; Bohernabreena C. W. S.; Cavan Creameries Co.; Cutteen C. W. S.; Donegal C. A. and D. S.; Drumclough C. W. S.; Drumbane C. A. and D. S.; Grangemockler C. D. S.; Greenane C. W. S.; Howardstown Dairy Co.; Inver C. A. and D. S.; Killynane C. D. S.; Killyman C. A. and D. S.; Limavady C. A. and D. S.; Longford C. A. and D. S.; Moneymore C. A. and D. S.; Muckslee C. D. S.; Newcastle West C. A. and D. S.; Sarsfield C. D. S.; Whitecross C. A. and D. S.

In addition to the prizes given at each competition, a sum of £20 was awarded in the form of special prizes to the three undermentioned competitors, whose exhibits obtained the highest number of points during the season:—

—	Marks obtained Max. 2,100.	Percentage of Max.	Special Prize awarded.
Finn Valley C.A. and D.S., . . .	1908	90·6	£8
Granagh C.D.S., . . .	1903	90·6	£8
Solihed C.A. and D.S., . . .	1894	90·2	£4

The following creameries scored 90 per cent. of the maximum marks obtainable at the five competitions:—

—	Marks obtained Max. 2,100.	Percentage of Max.
Scottish C.W.S. (Enniskillen), . . .	1892	90·10
Deons C.A. and D.S., . . .	1890	90·00
Longford C.A. and D.S., . . .	1890	90·00

The Judges at the competitions included representatives of the principal buyers of Irish butter in Great Britain, as well as of Cork, Limerick, and Belfast. Not less than four Judges, representing different markets, acted at each competition. A high standard, based on the quality of the best butter sold in the markets of Ireland and Great Britain, was adopted in judging.

QUALITY OF THE BUTTER.

Comparing the butter exhibited at the Competitions held in July and August last with the exhibits at the Competitions held in the same months last year, the Reports of those of the Judges who had experience of the Competitions in both years express the opinion that this year's exhibits were very creditable, and compared favourably with those of last year. The butter exhibited at the Competitions held in May, June, and September, was of good average quality, but it could not be said that the standard reached was one with which Creamery managers should rest satisfied. The Judges were unanimous in stating that improvement is desirable in the matter of texture; a very large number of samples at each Competition had not the firm, waxy texture which the public taste now demands. The soft, spongy texture of butter from which a quantity of loose moisture flows when bored by the butter-iron, is calculated to give the impression that it contains an excessive amount of water. These prejudices the purchaser against such butter, however pleasing it otherwise may be. It should also be remembered that a close grained butter is usually superior in keeping qualities.

The Department are informed that, in some cases, consignments direct from Irish creameries have this year been received by merchants with signs of mould apparent on the butter, and that, in other cases, consignments have developed mould very shortly after arrival. This is a defect from which Irish butter has hitherto been exceptionally free, and the Department desire to point out to creamery managers that every precaution should be taken to retain their good reputation in this respect. Strict cleanliness in the dairy, and care in the preparation of the packages, are two principal means of preventing the development of mould. It is stated that a tendency has been noticeable among creamery managers to utilise the small cold stores now attached to

creameries for the purpose of "holding over" butter, hoping for a rise in the markets. This practice should be strongly condemned. An important advantage possessed by Irish creameries over foreign competitors is the ease with which freshly-made Irish butter can be placed on the British markets, before it has lost any of its freshness and delicacy of flavour. The storing of the butter means the loss of this advantage, and if continued will eventually lower the reputation of Irish creamery butter as a whole, and, consequently be most injurious to the interests of the industry. The use of cold storage by merchants must not be considered as an excuse for extending the practice to the creameries. Besides, the small cold stores at creameries are totally unsuited for retaining butter for any lengthened period, while those utilised by merchants are specially fitted for the purpose. In view of the increasingly large quantities of butter of second-rate quality which now reach the British markets, every advantage must be availed of to make the quality of the produce of Irish creameries second to none, as by this means only can a secure position in the markets be attained.

PACKING AND FINISH.

The Judges report a considerable improvement in regard to the packages and parchment papers used this year, as compared with those exhibited at the competitions held in 1905. At the same time, the use of unseasonable wood, short and unsuitable nails and badly made packages, is still met with in some cases, resulting in injury to the samples in transit. Early in the year each competitor was supplied with samples of parchment paper which the Department consider to be of suitable quality; and, it is hoped that creamery managers will endeavour to obtain in future parchment papers not inferior in quality to these samples.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

THE ALBERT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GLASNEVIN, DUBLIN.

Superintendent, PATRICK CLUNE.

This College has now been completely reorganised and equipped in a first class manner for the training of young men in Practical and Technical Agriculture, Creamery Management, Horticulture, and cognate subjects. The additions comprise Laboratories for the teaching of Agricultural Chemistry, Agricultural Physics, Agricultural Botany and Zoology; workshops for Manual Instruction in Wood and Iron; and a lecture room for Horticultural students. A small herd of pedigree Short-horn cattle has been established, and Poultry Runs, on which are represented the principal pure breeds of fowl, have been erected, while over four acres have been added to the garden for the teaching of Fruit Cultivation.

Those who intend to compete for the Creamery Manager's certificate in connection with the Department's scheme for encouraging improvement in the management of creameries will be given special facilities for studying the subjects of the examination which will be held in March, 1906.

WINTER SESSION, 1904-5.

OCTOBER 11th, 1904, to MARCH 4th, 1905.

The Winter Session is intended to provide instruction for young men who intend to become

1. Farmers;
2. Creamery Managers.

Applicants who desire to attend the Farmers' Course must

- (a) be at least 17 years of age on 1st October, 1904;
- (b) submit themselves to an entrance examination.

Applicants who desire to attend the Creamery Managers' Course must

- (a) be at least 20 years of age on 1st October, 1904;
- (b) submit themselves to an entrance examination.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

The entrance examination, which will be the same for both classes of applicants (except that, for the farmers' course, applicants will be tested as to their knowledge of Practical Agriculture), will be held on Tuesday, September 27th, 1904, simultaneously, for Connaught at Athlone, for Leinster at Dublin, for Munster at Limerick, and for Ulster at Portadown (or at other centres of which due notice will be given). Candidates must pay their own expenses in attending these examinations.

The subjects included in the examination will be as follows:—

- (1.) English, including Dictation, Grammar, and Composition.
- (2.) Arithmetic, including calculations requiring a thorough knowledge of Weights and Measures, Decimal and Vulgar Fractions, Percentages and Interest.
- (3.) Mathematics, First Book of Euclid, including exercises thereon, Algebra to Quadratic Equations, Elements of Mensuration.
- (4.) Practical Agriculture (for farmers only).

Fees.

Fee for the session for either class of student, £10, with usual deposit of £2 for repairs to clothing, books, &c.

Besides instruction, this fee includes board, lodging, washing, and medical attendance, and it is fixed at such a scale as practically to cover the cost of food only.

Selected applicants will be required on entering the College to pay their fees as above to the Superintendent.

Any portion of the sum of £2 not expended will be refunded to the student on leaving the College.

Students will be required to provide themselves with a proper outfit, particulars of which may be obtained later by selected candidates from the Superintendent, Albert Agricultural College, Glasnevin.

Applications must be made on forms to be obtained from the Department.

These forms must be returned to the Department accurately filled up in all particulars on or before September 5th, after which date candidates will be advised as to the place and hour at which examinations will be held.

All communications to the Department should be addressed to

The Secretary,

Department of Agriculture and

Technical Instruction for Ireland,

Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

THE MUNSTER INSTITUTE, CORK.

The classes at the Institute are open to female students only.

The course of training includes:—

- I. The practice of dairy-work. The treatment of milk and the making of butter on a large and on a small scale with the most modern machinery and implements, as well as with the appliances generally used in farm dairies.
- II. Instruction in the feeding and management of cows, calves and pigs; in the keeping of small gardens, and in the manipulation and caring of bees.
- III. Instruction in poultry-keeping. Breeds; their suitability for different purposes and different localities; housing, feeding and management; hatching and rearing of chickens; fattening, killing, plucking, trussing and preparation for market.
- IV. Instruction in domestic work, embracing plain cookery, plain needlework and laundry work.

The fee for one session is £3 3s., which covers cost of tuition, board and lodging.

Four sessions, each of about eleven weeks duration, and commencing respectively in January, March, June and October, are held in each year.

Intending students are required before admission to the Institute, to produce certificates of good health and character, and to pass an examination in the elements of English and Arithmetic.

Students are eligible for admission to a second consecutive session, provided they attain the required standard at the examination at the conclusion of their first session.

Students who have attended during two sessions, and who are desirous of qualifying for the position of Itinerant Instructor in butter-making or poultry-keeping under a County Committee of Agriculture and Technical Instruction are admitted to a third session on attaining the required standard at the second terminal examination, and satisfying the Department's examiner of their ability to impart instruction. If their progress during the third session is satisfactory they are admitted to a fourth session to enable them to complete their training.

Attendance during at least four sessions at the Institute is necessary to qualify students for admission to the examinations for Instructorships.

A limited number of free places and half-free places are awarded to the students who display special merit at the terminal examination of the first session to enable them to avail of a second session entirely or partially free of expense. A few similar places are also offered to students who have attended two sessions at the Institute.

The students are at all times under the supervision of an experienced matron.

Applications for admission must be made on the prescribed form which can be obtained from—

THE SECRETARY,

Department of Agriculture and

Technical Instruction for Ireland,

Dublin.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, DUBLIN.

SESSION 1905-6.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDENTS IN AGRICULTURE.

A limited number of scholarships will be offered for competition among young men in Ireland who desire to acquire a thorough knowledge of technical Agriculture. Each scholarship includes—(1) free admission to the first year's course of instruction in the College, (2) one third-class railway fare to Dublin at the beginning of the session, and one third-class fare from Dublin at the end of the session, and (3) either of the following at the option of the Department (a) a maintenance allowance of one guinea per week while in attendance at the College; or (b) free board and residence at the Albert Agricultural College, Glasnevin; in the latter case a small grant will be made to each student towards the cost of books and apparatus.

A scholarship is tenable for one year, but selected candidates must undergo a probationary course of one term of about three months. If satisfactory progress be made by the holder, the scholarship may be renewed for a second, and even for a third year, to enable the student to complete the agricultural course at the College.

The Department do not undertake to employ, or find employment for, students at the close of the period of training.

Holders of these scholarships will be subject to the regulations made from time to time at the Royal College of Science.

Candidates, who should be not less than 18 or more than 30 years of age on 1st September, 1905, must make application on a form, which may be obtained from the Department, or from the Registrar, Royal College of Science, Dublin, after the 1st January, 1905, and which should be returned not later than the 15th August, 1905.

Candidates must be free from any physical defect and have been born in Ireland or have been resident in Ireland for the three years immediately preceding the 1st June, 1905.

The examination will take place on the 5th, 7th, and 8th September, 1905, at the Royal College of Science, Stephen's Green, Dublin, and at the Albert Agricultural College, Glasnevin, commencing each day at 10.0 a.m. Expenses in connection with attendance at this examination will not be allowed.

Successful candidates may be required to submit themselves for examination by a medical officer appointed by the Department.

Candidates will be tested in the following:—

A.—ENGLISH.

- (1.) Composition, to be tested by an essay.
- (2.) Grammar, Etymology, and the principles of Syntax.
- (3.) Literature, the following works:—(a) Macaulay's "Warren Hastings" (Intermediate School Texts, Browne and Nolan); (b) Thomson's "Winter."

B. One of the following:—

LATIN;
IRISH;
FRENCH;
GERMAN.

In these languages the papers will comprise—

- (1.) Passages for translation from the following texts :—
 Latin—Caesar "De Bello Gallico" (Book V.);
 Irish—*Beatha Eoghan Ruairí na Sárleasóidín leir an tÁirp. Pápaig na Dúnnáin.*
 French—Xavier de Maistre, "Le Lepreux de la Cité d'Aoste."
 German—Hauff, "Das Wirthshaus im Spessart," Pitt Press.
 (2.) Easy passages for translation into English from other texts.
 (3.) Questions in Grammar—Accidence and the principal rules of Syntax.
 (4.) Short sentences for translation from English.

C.—MATHEMATICS.

- (1.) Arithmetic—including elementary Mensuration ;
- (2.) Algebra—to quadratic equations inclusive ;
- (3.) Plane Geometry—to be tested partly by questions requiring formal proofs of propositions from Euclid I.-III., and partly by practical problems to be solved by compass and scale of equal parts.

D.—PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.

Each applicant must have had substantial experience in the practical working of a farm. No technical knowledge of agriculture will be expected. The examination may be written, oral, and practical. The subjects will include all the ordinary routine work as practised on a dairy or tillage farm in Ireland.

N.B.—On no account will a scholarship be awarded to a candidate who fails to attain a high standard in this portion of the examination ; while excellence in this subject will be taken into consideration in case of deficiency in one or more of the others.

E.—ABILITY TO IMPART INSTRUCTION.

Gauged by the style of answers in both written and oral examinations.
 October, 1904.

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 168a.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

AVONDALE POULTRY FATTENING STATION.

The Department have established a Station at Avondale, Rathdrum, County Wicklow, for the purpose of training a limited number of young men desirous of acquiring a practical knowledge of the breeding and fattening of poultry, with a view to undertaking the management of Fattening Stations in other parts of the country.

Apprenticeship may extend over six months, or a year, in accordance with the industry and efficiency displayed by the individual.

All the apprentices will be required to work daily from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. in summer and from daylight to dark in winter, with one hour for dinner. An experienced Superintendent will direct the work and give instruction in the proper methods of rearing and fattening. A certain amount of theoretical instruction will be provided in the evening. Apprentices will be paid wages at a rate not exceeding 16s. per week.

The engagement between the Department and apprentices may be determined at any time by one week's notice. No applicant for apprenticeship will be accepted who is not strong, healthy and over 20 years of age. Preference will be given to those who have already had

some experience in Poultry Keeping. They must be prepared to undergo an entrance examination in English and Arithmetic which will be held in Dublin on the 29th December, 1904. No expenses will be allowed to candidates in connection with attendance at this examination.

Apprentices will be required to find their own board and lodging, but the Superintendent will assist them by supplying the names of persons who have suitable accommodation in the neighbourhood of the station.

Applications should be made on a form to be obtained from the Department, and should be returned so as to reach the offices of the Department not later than the 27th December, 1904.

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169

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

INSTRUCTION IN FRUIT GROWING AND GENERAL GARDENING.

The Department have at present a few vacancies in their Horticultural School at the Albert Agricultural College, Glasnevin. Applicants must be prepared to undergo an examination to be held at the Albert Agricultural College on a date to be subsequently notified. No allowance will be made to candidates in respect of attendance at this examination.

The examination will include English, Arithmetic, and Practical Fruit Growing and Gardening. The examination in English will include Dictation, Grammar, and Composition, and that in Arithmetic a knowledge of weights and measures, decimal and vulgar fractions, simple and compound proportions, percentages and interest. The examination in Practical Fruit Growing and Gardening will cover the whole range of these subjects.

The course is suited for those who have already had some experience in fruit growing, and, for such, a training of from one to two years should suffice to qualify for the post of instructor in Horticulture. The Department do not guarantee employment to the students at the close of the course, but they will send the names of those who qualify to County Committees of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, with an intimation that the Department will approve of their appointment if selected by a County Committee.

A number of men who have already passed through the school are now employed by County Committees at a salary of £2 per week, together with expenses of locomotion, while a number of Counties have this year failed to obtain a qualified Instructor.

While in training the students will require to find lodging in the village of Glasnevin, and will be subject to the conditions under which the gardeners at the College are employed. The wages will be from 18s. to 25s. per week, according to qualifications.

In addition to the work in the gardens, the students will be given facilities for studying the application of scientific principles underlying Horticulture.

Forms of application to attend the examination may be had upon application to

THE SECRETARY,

Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for
Ireland, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.

December, 1904.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.*FRUIT SHOW, 1904.*

SHOW OF IRISH FRUIT AND CONFERENCE OF FRUIT
GROWERS, TO BE HELD IN THE ROYAL DUBLIN
SOCIETY'S PREMISES, BALL'S BRIDGE, DUBLIN, ON
THE 19TH AND 20TH OF OCTOBER.

The object of this Show and Conference is to bring together all those interested directly or indirectly in the fruit-growing industry in order that opinions from all quarters as to the best means of further stimulating the industry may be ascertained. While excellent fruit is grown in Ireland, it is felt that sufficient headway has not been made in effectively placing it on the market. The Department trust, therefore, that all those who are in a position will not only exhibit at the show, but attend the Conference and take part in its deliberations.

The Conference will be held at 11 a.m., on October 20th, the second day of the Show, in the Council Room at the Royal Dublin Society's Show-ground, Ball's Bridge.

REGULATIONS.

1. All fruit exhibited for competition must have been grown in Ireland.

2. No entry fee will be charged, but competitors must deposit the sum of 5s. with their entries. This deposit will be returned if all exhibits are shown, but forfeited if any are absent.

3. All entries accompanied by the deposit must reach the Department not later than Monday, the 10th October. Entries must be on the official entry form supplied by the Department.

Envelopes should be marked "*Fruit Show*."

4. All exhibits must reach the Show not later than 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning, the first day of the Show. Exhibits will not be accepted unless the carriage is prepaid.

Exhibits which reach the Show later than 8 o'clock on the morning of the opening day will not be accepted for competition. All exhibits must be staged by 9.45 a.m., when the hall will be cleared for judging.

5. Address labels and numbers will be sent to each competitor; such labels must be carefully affixed to the exhibits when being forwarded to or staged at the Show.

6. Prizes may be withheld in cases where there is not sufficient merit.

7. Exhibitors will receive a ticket admitting them free to the Show during the time it remains open.

8. The Department will take all ordinary care of the exhibits, but they will not be responsible for loss or damage during, or after, the Show.

9. An amateur shall mean a person who employs no professional help whatever in the cultivation of his garden. Amateurs may compete in classes open to those who employ gardeners, but the latter may not compete in amateur classes.

10. The Show will remain open on both days until 10 p.m. No exhibit can be removed before Friday, the 21st October. All exhibits must be removed before noon on that day. Only those persons having exhibitor's tickets will be admitted to the Show on Friday morning.

11. Exhibitors must state on the entry form what they wish done with their exhibits at the close of the Show, but the Department undertake no responsibility whatever for loss or damage to fruit or packages, under any circumstances.

12. A public auction of fruit will be held on Friday afternoon, 21st October. Exhibitors who wish to have their fruit sold by Auction should state so on their entry forms.

13. In all cases of dispute the decision of the Department will be final.

N.B.—Particulars of the special facilities offered to exhibitors by the various Railway Companies will be issued shortly.

All communications to be addressed to

THE SECRETARY,
Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for
Ireland, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.

in envelopes marked "Fruit Show."

PRIZE LIST.

Competitors may make as many entries as they think fit in all Classes except those in Sections IV. and V.

Plates will be provided for all Apples and Pears.

Section I.

DESSERT APPLES GROWN IN OPEN AIR.
Open to all Growers, except Nurserymen.

Class.	Description.	Prizes.		
		1st.	2nd.	3rd.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1	Six Devonshire Quarrenden,	6 0	4 0	3 0
2	Six Worcester Pearmain,	6 0	4 0	3 0
3	Six Lady Sudeley,	6 0	4 0	3 0
4	Six King of Pippins,	6 0	4 0	3 0
5	Six James Grieve,	6 0	4 0	3 0
6	Six Gascogne's Scarlet Seedling,	6 0	4 0	3 0
7	Six Allington Pippin,	6 0	4 0	3 0
8	Six Washington,	6 0	4 0	3 0
9	Six Elenheim Pippin,	6 0	4 0	3 0
10	Six Ribston Pippin,	6 0	4 0	3 0
11	Six Cox's Orange Pippin,	6 0	4 0	3 0
12	Six Russets,	6 0	4 0	3 0
13	Six Duchess' Favourite,	6 0	4 0	3 0
14	Six any other variety, not classed, correctly named, if possible,	6 0	4 0	3 0

Section II.

COOKING APPLES GROWN IN OPEN AIR.

Open to all Growers, except Nurserymen.

Class.	Description.	Prizes.		
		1st.	2nd.	3rd.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
16	Six Lord Grosvenor, ...	6 0	4 0	3 0
16	Six Ecklinville Seedling, ...	6 0	4 0	3 0
17	Six Grenadier, ...	6 0	4 0	3 0
18	Six Pott's Seedling, ...	6 0	4 0	3 0
19	Six Martin's Seedling (No Surrender), ...	6 0	4 0	3 0
20	Six Loddington (Stone), ...	6 0	4 0	3 0
21	Six Emperor Alexander, ...	6 0	4 0	3 0
22	Six Cox's Pomona, ...	6 0	4 0	3 0
23	Six Lord Derby, ...	6 0	4 0	3 0
24	Six Warner's King, ...	6 0	4 0	3 0
25	Six Peasgood's Nonsuch, ...	6 0	4 0	3 0
26	Six The Queen, ...	6 0	4 0	3 0
27	Six Bismarck, ...	6 0	4 0	3 0
28	Six Royal Jubilee, ...	6 0	4 0	3 0
29	Six Lady Henniker, ...	6 0	4 0	3 0
30	Six Beauty of Kent, ...	6 0	4 0	3 0
31	Six Golden Spire, ...	6 0	4 0	3 0
32	Six Stirling Castle, ...	6 0	4 0	3 0
33	Six Tower of Glamis, ...	6 0	4 0	3 0
34	Six Hambling's Seedling, ...	6 0	4 0	3 0
35	Six Annie Elizabeth, ...	6 0	4 0	3 0
36	Six Wellington (Dumelow), ...	6 0	4 0	3 0
37	Six Lane's Prince Albert, ...	6 0	4 0	3 0
38	Six Bramley's Seedling, ...	6 0	4 0	3 0
39	Six Newton Wonder, ...	6 0	4 0	3 0
40	Six Alfriston, ...	6 0	4 0	3 0
41	Six any other variety, not classed, correctly named, if possible, ...	6 0	4 0	3 0

Section III.

PEARS GROWN IN OPEN AIR.

Open to all Growers, except Nurserymen.

Class.	Description.	Prizes.		
		1st.	2nd.	3rd.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
42	Six Fertility, ...	6 0	4 0	3 0
43	Six Pitmaston Duchess, ...	6 0	4 0	3 0
44	Six Marie Louise, ...	6 0	4 0	3 0
45	Six Doyenné Du Commerce, ...	6 0	4 0	3 0
46	Six Beurré Diel, ...	6 0	4 0	3 0
47	Six Beurré D'Amanlis, ...	6 0	4 0	3 0
48	Six Emile D'Heyat, ...	6 0	4 0	3 0
49	Six any other variety, not classed, ripe, correctly named, if possible, ...	6 0	4 0	3 0
50	Six any other variety, not classed, keeping, correctly named, if possible, ...	6 0	4 0	3 0
51	Six Cooking, correctly named, if possible, ...	6 0	4 0	3 0

PROVINCIAL COLLECTIONS OF FRUIT GROWN IN OPEN AIR.

Sections IV. and V. are arranged specially for the purpose of inducing Exhibitors to send collections of fruit, to show what each Province can produce.

In addition to the Prize Money, each Prize Winner in these two Sections, who personally visits the Show and signs a register in the Secretary's office, will receive Third Class Return Excursion Railway Fare from his nearest station to Dublin.

No Competitor can enter in more than one class in each of these Sections, nor obtain more than one Railway Fare.

Each Dish of Apples must contain Six Fruit only, and be correctly named.

Section IV.

PROVINCIAL CLASSES—AMATEURS.

Open only to Amateurs in the Province of Ulster. (See rule 9.)

Class.	Description.	Prizes.		
		1st.	2nd.	3rd.
52	Twelve Dishes Apples, eight Cooking and four Dessert,	s. d. 30 0	s. d. 20 0	s. d. 10 0
53	Six Dishes Apples, four Cooking and two Dessert,	s. d. 15 0	s. d. 10 0	s. d. 5 0

Open only to Amateurs in the Province of Munster. (See rule 9.)

54	Twelve Dishes Apples, eight Cooking and four Dessert,	s. d. 30 0	s. d. 20 0	s. d. 10 0
55	Six Dishes Apples, four Cooking and two Dessert,	s. d. 15 0	s. d. 10 0	s. d. 5 0

Open only to Amateurs in the Province of Leinster. (See rule 9.)

56	Twelve Dishes Apples, eight Cooking and four Dessert,	s. d. 30 0	s. d. 20 0	s. d. 10 0
57	Six Dishes Apples, four Cooking and two Dessert,	s. d. 15 0	s. d. 10 0	s. d. 5 0

Open only to Amateurs in the Province of Connaught. (See rule 9.)

58	Twelve Dishes Apples, eight Cooking and four Dessert,	s. d. 30 0	s. d. 20 0	s. d. 10 0
59	Six Dishes Apples, four Cooking and two Dessert,	s. d. 15 0	s. d. 10 0	s. d. 5 0

Section V.

Provincial Classes.

FRUIT GROWN IN OPEN AIR.

Open to all Growers in the Province of Ulster, Nurserymen excepted.

Class.	Description.	Prizes.		
		1st.	2nd.	3rd.
60	Twelve Dishes Apples, eight Cooking and four Dessert,	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
		30 0	20 0	10 0
61	Six Dishes Apples, four Cooking and two Dessert,	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
		15 0	10 0	5 0

Open to all Growers in the Province of Munster, Nurserymen excepted.

62	Twelve Dishes Apples, eight Cooking and four Dessert,	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
		30 0	20 0	10 0
63	Six Dishes Apples, four Cooking and two Dessert,	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
		15 0	10 0	5 0

Open to all Growers in the Province of Leinster, Nurserymen excepted.

64	Twelve Dishes Apples, eight Cooking and four Dessert,	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
		30 0	20 0	10 0
65	Six Dishes Apples, four Cooking and two Dessert,	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
		15 0	10 0	5 0

Open to all Growers in the Province of Connaught, Nurserymen excepted.

66	Twelve Dishes Apples, eight Cooking and four Dessert,	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
		30 0	20 0	10 0
67	Six Dishes Apples, four Cooking and two Dessert,	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
		15 0	10 0	5 0

Section VI.

FRUIT IN PACKAGES.

All Fruit exhibited in these Classes must be packed in the new packages recommended by the Department, the object being to encourage growers to pack their fruit in cheap, light, non-returnable packages where possible. The packages recommended by the Department and wood fibre for packing can be obtained from Messrs. Geo. Perry and Co., Limited, Camden Row, Dublin.

The number cards sent to exhibitors for entries in this Section must be affixed to the outside of the packages. After a package has been staged it must not be opened before the time for judging.

Class.	Description.	Prizes.		
		1st.	2nd.	3rd.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
68	One dozen Pears—large, in Box A or B, ...	6 0	4 0	3 0
69	Two dozen Pears—medium, in Box B, ...	10 0	6 0	4 0
70	Two dozen Pears—large, in Box A, ...	10 0	6 0	4 0
71	One dozen Ripe Dessert Apples, in Box A or B, ...	6 0	4 0	3 0
72	One dozen Cooking Apples, in Box A or B, ...	6 0	4 0	3 0
73	Two dozen Ripe Dessert Apples, in Box A or B, ...	10 0	6 0	4 0
74	Two dozen Cooking Apples, in Box A or B, ...	10 0	6 0	4 0
75	Three dozen Ripe Dessert Apples, in Box A or B, ...	10 0	6 0	4 0
76	Three dozen Cooking Apples, in Box A or B, ...	10 0	6 0	4 0
77	One case, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel (10 lb.) Ripe Dessert Apples, ...	10 0	6 0	4 0
78	One case, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel (20 lb.) Ripe Dessert Apples, ...	20 0	10 0	5 0
79	One case, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel (20 lbs.) Keeping Dessert Apples, ...	20 0	10 0	5 0
80	One case, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel (20 lb.) Cooking Apples, ...	20 0	10 0	5 0
81	One case, 1 bushel (40 lb.) Ripe Dessert Apples, ...	20 0	10 0	5 0
82	One case, 1 bushel (40 lb.) Keeping Dessert Apples, ...	20 0	10 0	5 0
83	One case, 1 bushel (40 lb.) Cooking Apples, ...	20 0	10 0	5 0
84	One case, 2 bushels (80 lb.) Cooking Apples, ...	20 0	10 0	5 0
85	One barrel Cooking Apples, ...	20 0	10 0	5 0

In Section VI. the Classes for Pears and Dessert Apples will be judged in accordance with the following scale of points:—

Appearance and suitability for market,	25
Colour and flavour according to season,	25
Packing and Package,	30
Grading,	20
Total,	100

And the Classes for Cooking Apples with the following scale of points:—

Appearance and condition,	25
Solidity and apparent cooking qualities,	25
Packing and Package,	30
Grading,	20
Total,	100

After the judging is completed, cards will be affixed to each exhibit showing the number of marks awarded.

In classes 77 to 85 inclusive the following method of packing should be adopted. The boxes should be made so that the end which is nailed on after packing will be regarded as the bottom of the box when it is again opened, and not as the top, which is usually the case.

To begin the packing, a thin layer of wood wool should be placed in the box, and one or two layers of apples should next be carefully packed. The box may then be filled until the apples project slightly above the sides. Gentle shaking during the filling is necessary. Another layer of wood wool should then be placed over the fruit, and the bottom of the box should be put on, pressed down, and securely nailed.

Exhibitors in Section VI. will be supplied with cards which they are requested to fill up and place inside their packages before packing. While the filling up of the cards is optional, the Department are anxious that visitors to the Show should be able to ascertain the methods of cultivation, etc., adopted by successful exhibitors.

Section VII.

Open to Residents in Ireland, not limited to Growers.

Class.	Description	Prices.		
		1st.	2nd.	3rd.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
86	For the best and neatest display of Irish grown fruit exhibited in the packages recommended by the Department, arranged in a space 8 feet by 4 feet,	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0

Section VIII.

Jams and Preserved Fruits, open to Residents in Ireland,
Manufacturers excluded.

Class.	Description.	Prices.		
		1st.	2nd.	3rd.
	JAMS AND JELLIES.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
87	Two 2 lb. glass pots, Crab or Apple Jelly, ...	10 0	6 0	4 0
88	Two 2 lb. glass pots, Blackberries, ...	10 0	6 0	4 0
89	Two 2 lb. glass pots, Strawberries, ...	10 0	6 0	4 0
90	Two 2 lb. glass pots, Raspberries, ...	10 0	6 0	4 0
91	Two 2 lb. glass pots, any other kind of fruit,	10 0	6 0	4 0
	PRESERVED WHOLE FRUITS.			
92	Two bottles or jars, Gooseberries, ...	10 0	6 0	4 0
93	Two bottles or jars, Plums, ...	10 0	6 0	4 0
94	Two bottles or jars, any other kind of fruit, ...	10 0	6 0	4 0
	N.B.—The fruit shown in Classes 92, 93, and 94 must be in clear glass bottles or jars, to hold not more than 2 lbs. of fruit.			

Section IX.

Restricted to Manufacturers in Ireland.

Class.	Description.	Prices.		
		1st.	2nd.	3rd.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
95	Exhibit of jams and jellies, arranged in a space 12 feet by 4 feet,	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
96	Exhibit of fruit syrups, dried fruits and bottled or canned fruits, arranged in a space 12 feet by 4 feet,	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
97	Twelve bottles Cider,	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 5 0

Section X.

Restricted to Irish Nursermen. For Fruit grown in Ireland.

Class.	Description.	Prices.		
		1st.	2nd.	3rd.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
28	For the best general exhibit of Hardy Fruit, arranged in a space 20 feet by 4 feet. Not more than 2 dishes or baskets of one variety allowed,	5 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

**FORMS RELATING TO THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS, TO
SUMMER COURSES OF INSTRUCTION, AND TO SCHOLAR-
SHIPS AND TEACHERSHIPS-IN-TRAINING OFFERED FOR
COMPETITION BY THE DEPARTMENT.**

Form S. 108.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
UPPER MERRION-STREET, DUBLIN.

**I.—SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS FOR TEACHERS' QUALIFICA-
TIONS IN EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.**

The Department will hold, in 1906, special examinations for Teachers' qualifications in Experimental Science. The written tests in connection with these examinations will be held on Saturday, the 12th May, from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. Candidates who qualify at the written examination will be admitted to a special practical examination, and provisional qualification to give instruction in the First, Second, Third, or Fourth Year Syllabuses of the Department's Programme of Experimental Science for Day Secondary Schools, will be granted to those candidates who succeed in reaching a satisfactory standard in the practical examination.

The subjects of the Special Examinations will be:—

- (1) First year syllabus of the preliminary course.
- (2) Second year syllabus of the preliminary course.
- (3) Physics (third year syllabus of the programme).
- (4) Physics (fourth year syllabus of the programme).
- (5) Chemistry (third year syllabus of the programme).
- (6) Chemistry (fourth year syllabus of the programme).
- (7) Mechanical Science (third year syllabus of the programme).
- (8) Mechanical Science (fourth year syllabus of the programme).
- (9) Botany (third year syllabus of the programme).
- (10) Botany (fourth year syllabus of the programme).
- (11) Physiology and Hygiene (third year syllabus of the programme).
- (12) Physiology and Hygiene (fourth year syllabus of the programme).
- (13) Geology.

The examination in any subject will be open only to those teachers in Secondary Schools who have received at least 100 hours' practical instruction in that subject within two calendar years previous to the date of the present examination. Before entering upon the course of instruction each Teacher must obtain, in writing, the Department's approval of the conditions under which such instruction is to be given.

Teachers who have made satisfactory attendance at the short summer courses of instruction conducted by the Department in 1904 and 1905, and who, as a result of the examination at the conclusion thereof, failed to secure a certificate or obtained recognition to teach for one year only, will be admitted to the special examination in that subject without having to satisfy the Department as to attendance at further courses of instruction.

Candidates will not be permitted to sit for examination in more than one subject in any one year.

Should a sufficient number of applications for examination be received, the Department will arrange to hold the written examination at Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Londonderry, Limerick, Waterford, and Galway, and, in very exceptional circumstances, other centres might be arranged for, provided that special application is made by School Managers before the 28th February, 1906.

Application for admission to the examination must be made before the 28th February, 1906, on Form S. 118, copies of which may be obtained, after the 1st January, upon application to the offices of the Department.

II.—REGULATIONS UNDER WHICH THE DEPARTMENT ARE PREPARED TO RECOGNIZE SPECIAL COURSES OF INSTRUCTION IN EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE FOR TEACHERS IN DAY SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

The instructor in charge of classes for teachers must be specially qualified, and his qualifications must be approved of by the Department for the purposes of the special course of instruction.

The laboratory must also be approved of by the Department for the purposes of the special course of instruction.

Special classes conducted during the winter under the superintendence of a County or Urban Technical Instruction Committee, or other responsible body of managers, may be registered as science classes, and grants earned according to the regulations and scale of payment set out in the Science and Art Directory of 1901. For this purpose the Department would permit the first year syllabus of the preliminary course to be registered as section 1 of stage 1 of Physiography (science subject XXIII.); the second year syllabus of the preliminary course and Chemistry (third year syllabus), as stage 1 of Inorganic Chemistry (science subjects X. and Xp.); Chemistry (fourth year syllabus), as stage 2 of Inorganic Chemistry (science subjects X. and Xp.); Physics (third year syllabus), as stage 1 of Sound, Light, and Heat (science subject VIII.); Physics (fourth year syllabus) as stage 1 of Magnetism and Electricity (science subject IX.); Mechanical Science (third year syllabus) as stage 1 of Applied Mechanics (science subject VII.); Mechanical Science (fourth year syllabus), as stage 2 of Applied Mechanics (science subject VII.); Botany (third year syllabus), as stage 1 of Botany (science subject XVII.); Botany (fourth year syllabus), as stage 2 of Botany (science subject XVII.); Physiology and Hygiene (third year syllabus) as stage 1 of Hygiene (science subject XXV.); Physiology and Hygiene (fourth year syllabus) as stage 2 of Hygiene (science subject XXV.); and Geology as stage 1 of Geology (science subject XII.).

It is important to note that in order to qualify for grants it is necessary that the course of instruction should begin before the 1st December; that grants may not be claimed upon account of students joining after that date; and that in order to qualify for the higher rates allowed for practical work it is necessary that at least twenty-eight lessons in the theory of the subject be given during the session, each such lesson to be of not less than one hour's duration.

Attendance at theoretical instruction may not be taken into account when computing the 100 hours' practical instruction referred to in the third paragraph of section 1 of this Form.

Application for the recognition of special classes for teachers must be made by letter, accompanied by detailed proposals upon Form S. 43. Attendance at lessons previous to the receipt of the Department's written approval of the arrangements may not be reckoned as part of the 100 hours' practical instruction.

Form S. 31.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
UPPER MERRION-STREET, DUBLIN.

SPECIAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' QUALIFICATIONS IN MANUAL TRAINING (WOODWORK).

A special examination for teachers' qualifications in Manual Training (Woodwork) will be held in Dublin on Tuesday and Wednesday, 26th and 27th June, 1906. The Subjects and Time Table of the examinations will be:—

TUESDAY, JUNE 26th,	... 10 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. ...	Drawing.
"	... 2.15 to 3.15 p.m. ...	Theory.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27th,	... 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ...	Practical Woodwork Test.
"	... 2 to 5 p.m. ...	Drawing on the Blackboard, and Demonstration Exercise.

For Syllabuses of the subjects of examination see circular letter No. 24.

Tools, wood, paper, pens, and ink will be provided by the Department, but candidates will be required to bring mathematical instruments, drawing boards (imperial size), pencils, erasers, etc., for the examination in Drawing; and, although tools for the Practical Woodwork Test will be provided by the Department, candidates are advised to bring their own, as no allowance can be made should the candidate not consider the tools supplied as satisfactory.

Application for admission to the examination must be made, on Form S. 32, before the 1st MAY.

No fee will be charged for this examination, but candidates will be required to defray all travelling and other expenses incurred by them.

Under Revision.

Form S. 41.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

UPPER MERRION-STREET, DUBLIN.

SHORT SUMMER COURSES OF INSTRUCTION FOR TEACHERS, 1905.

The Department will, during the summer vacation, conduct short courses of instruction for Teachers as under:—

- (1) Courses in Experimental Science and in Drawing and Modelling for teachers in Day Secondary Schools and in day and evening science and art classes.
- (2) Courses in domestic economy and in manual training (woodwork and metalwork) for teachers of those subjects in Day Secondary Schools.
- (3) Courses, for manual instructors, in Woodcarving and Modelling, in Building Construction, and in manual training (metalwork).
- (4) A course of instruction for teachers of Lace and Crochet making, Sprigging and Drawn Thread-work.

These courses will begin on the 11th July and close on the 4th August, and will be held in Dublin, Belfast, and Cork.

Should the applications exceed the accommodation, those applicants will be selected whose admission would appear to be most likely to prove beneficial. Applications from teachers who have attended short courses of instruction in previous years, and who have been giving instruction in the subjects of those courses during the present session, will have priority of claim for admission to advanced courses.

It is important that teachers should not apply unless they know that they will be able to attend, for great difficulties, as well as injustice to others, may be entailed by applicants failing to take advantage of admission which may be granted. Failure to attend the course after the invitation has been accepted, will, except in the case of illness, be regarded as an abuse of the privilege; and any teacher failing in this respect will be debarred from attending any future course.

Teachers who are selected for, and who attend the courses of instruction regularly and punctually at the specified hours, from the beginning to the end of the course, will be allowed a sum of £3 10s. towards their expenses while living at the centre; and those who travel more than twenty miles to the centre of instruction will be allowed, in addition, third class railway fare for one journey to and fro between the railway station nearest their school and Dublin, Belfast, or Cork, as the case may be; no car fares, or other travelling expenses will, however, be allowed. These allowances will in no case be made until after the conclusion of the courses.

The hours of attendance will be from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily (with an interval of one hour for lunch), except on Saturdays, when the hours will be from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. In addition, teachers will be required in the evenings to write out notes, etc.

Teachers desiring to take advantage of these courses must fill up and return the appropriate form of application (*see below*) as early as convenient, but in any case so as to reach the Offices of the Department not later than the 31st March.

N.B.—These courses are open only to teachers who are over eighteen years of age, and who are engaged (a) by local committees of technical instruction; or (b) in schools receiving grants either directly from the Department or under the provisions of an approved local scheme of technical instruction.

DETAILS OF THE COURSES.

I. (a).—EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

There may be thirteen courses of instruction in Experimental Science.

*Subjects:—*First and second years of the preliminary course; third and fourth year courses in Physics, Chemistry, Mechanical Science, Botany, and Physiology and Hygiene, and a course in Geology.

These courses will not only cover the subject matter of the syllabuses of the Department's programme for Day Secondary Schools; but will aim directly at bringing home to Teachers the intentions to the Department as expressed in the prefatory note thereto.

Provisional certificates of competency to teach the subject of the course will be issued to those teachers who have punctually and regularly attended and successfully done the class work, as testified by laboratory note books, and by any examination—written, *visu voce*, or practical—which it may be desirable to hold.

Application for admission to these courses must be made on Form S. 42.

I. (b).—DRAWING AND MODELLING.

The course of instruction in Drawing and Modelling will be specially devoted to enabling teachers to secure the Irish Secondary Teachers' Drawing Certificate (*see Circular Letter No. 16*); but instruction of a more advanced character will be afforded to those teachers who are already qualified for this certificate, or who hold higher certificates.

Teachers must not regard attendance at these courses as sufficient qualification to give instruction in the Department's programme of Drawing. They should continue their studies throughout the winter, and present themselves for examination in the subjects required for the Irish Secondary Teachers' Drawing Certificate, at the annual examinations of the Board of Education, South Kensington, held in April, May, and June. The Regulations for the admission of external candidates to these examinations are given in Form S. 100, copies of which may be obtained on application.

Application for admission to this course must be made on Form S. 42.

II. (a).—DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

In order to facilitate the introduction of this subject into the curriculum of Day Secondary Schools, the Department propose to arrange for short summer courses of instruction in Domestic Economy for teachers who have already obtained provisional recognition to give instruction in the first and second year syllabuses of the preliminary course of Experimental Science. The course of instruction this year will include Cookery, the elements of Physiology and Hygiene, and Needlework.

Recognition to teach Domestic Economy in Day Secondary Schools during the Session 1905-6 will be given to those teachers who have punctually and regularly attended, and successfully done the class work, as testified by note books and by any examination—written, *visu voce*, or practical—which it may be desirable to hold. Teachers who successfully attend three summer courses in Domestic Economy, under the conditions referred to above, and who teach this subject for two complete sessions to the satisfaction of the Department's Inspectors, will be recognised as qualified to give instruction, in Day Secondary Schools, in the preliminary course of the Department's programme of Experimental Science and in the syllabuses of Domestic Economy.

Application for admission to this course must be made on Form S. 42.

II. (b).—MANUAL INSTRUCTION (WOODWORK AND METALWORK).

The courses of manual work will include instruction in Drawing, in addition to practical instruction in the use of woodworking and metalworking tools, and will provide for the further training of teachers who at present teach these subjects in Day Secondary Schools, or who will be engaged as instructors during the forthcoming session. Examinations will be held at the conclusion of the courses, and teachers who succeed in passing these examinations will, for the present, be accepted as qualified to give instruction in the subjects under the Department's regulations for Day Secondary Schools, subject to the conditions of Circular 24.

Manual instructors are eligible for admission to the course in manual instruction (metalwork), and if successful at the examinations will be entitled to provisional certificates similar to those granted to Secondary School teachers.

Application for admission to these courses must be made on Form S. 42.

III.—WOOD-CARVING AND MODELLING; BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

These courses are intended primarily for the further training of manual instructors who are at present under engagement to local committees of technical instruction. A certificate of satisfactory attendance and progress will be issued to those who are favourably reported upon by the instructors in charge; but it is not the intention of the Department to issue teachers' certificates upon the results of the courses.

Application for admission to these courses must be made on Form S. 42.

IV.—COURSE OF INSTRUCTION FOR TEACHERS OF LACE AND CROCHET-MAKING, SPRIGGING, AND DRAWN THREADWORK.

The object of the present course is to improve existing kinds of work, and not to introduce new forms. The instruction will be confined to—

A. Limerick Lace.

C. Raised Crochet.

B. Clodes Crochet.

D. Sprigging and Drawn Thread-work.

The lessons on each of these subjects will include instruction in technique and the use of suitable materials; Drawing and the preparation of working tracings; and, in the case of those capable of profiting by such form of instruction, practice in Design. In the case of crochet workers, special instruction will be given in the artistic arrangement of traditional crochet details ordinarily used by workers. Exercises will be given in which the actual units will be employed, and drawings will be made from such arrangements as prove satisfactory.

Certificates of proficiency will be awarded at the close of the course to those who have attended regularly and worked well, and whose work is of a sufficiently high standard, as shown by the specimens produced during the class-lessons, and by any tests of a written or practical character which it may be considered advisable to apply.

Teachers attending this course will be required to bring their usual working material with them, as well as pencils, india-rubber, compasses, a twelve-inch ruler, two set squares (one of 45° and the other of 60°), and a medium-sized drawing book. Teachers of crochet making should also provide themselves with sets of such details as they are accustomed to work for the trade, as for example, the "Scroll," "Lily," "Hawthorn," "Shamrock," "Stem," "Branch," Rosettes of various forms, &c.

Application for admission to this course must be made on Form S. 140.

Under Revision.

Form 501.

BOARD OF EDUCATION, SOUTH KENSINGTON, LONDON, S.W.

SHORT COURSES OF INSTRUCTION TO SCIENCE TEACHERS, 1905.

May, 1905.

1. The following Short Courses of instruction at South Kensington will be organized for Science Teachers this year:—

Chemistry (with Laboratory work) ...	} From 5th July to 27th July.
Metallurgy, including Pyrometry and Metallography	
Methods of teaching Physics	
Practical Mathematics	
Vegetable Physiology	
The Study of the Soil	
	" 4th " 21st "

(The dates in each case are inclusive).

NOTE.—No Teacher can be allowed to attend more than one of the above courses.

2. Teachers who wish to attend must fill up and return Form 500, before the 31st May.

3. If there are more applicants than can be accommodated for any course, those applicants will be selected whose admission would appear most likely to prove beneficial. Teachers should therefore state the order in which they would select the courses, supposing they had perfect freedom of choice. No teacher can be admitted to a course similar to one which he has attended since the year 1898, except in the case of Chemistry.

4. These courses are limited to the Teachers of classes in Science, and in considering applications for admission the Board will have regard to (1) the character of the work done in the class or classes taught by the applicant and the probability of extension of this work; (2) the qualifications of the applicant as shewing the extent to which his previous training will enable him to profit by the instruction given. (*A limited number of teachers from Schools in Scotland selected by the Scotch Education Department and of teachers from Schools in Ireland selected by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction are also admitted to these courses. Application by teachers of Classes in Scotland and Ireland should be made to the respective Departments.*)

5. It is essential that Teachers should not apply unless they know they will be able to attend, as great difficulties as well as injustice to others are entailed by applicants failing to avail themselves of admissions which have been granted. If teachers do not attend after having been selected, they will render themselves liable to be deprived of any future indulgence.

6. The Teachers who are selected to attend will receive 3rd class railway fare for one journey from their home to London at the commencement, and for one journey from London to their homes at the end of the courses, also a grant of £3 towards their expenses while attending the courses. (1st class steam-boat fares will be allowed to teachers from Ireland.) No cab or omnibus fares or other travelling expenses will be allowed.

7. It must be understood that payment will only be made if the Teacher attends regularly at specified hours from the commencement to the end of the course, and otherwise complies with the rules laid down. The hours of attendance will be from 9 or 10 a.m. to 4 or 5 p.m. daily, as may be fixed by the Board in each case; the teachers will in addition, be required in the evening to write out their lecture and class notes, &c.

By order,

F. G. OGILVIE.

The following outline syllabuses indicate the character of the work which will be followed in the several courses.

1.—CHEMISTRY.

Lectures will be given as follows:—

- I. Two Lectures on Radioactivity and Radioactive Substances illustrated experimentally.
- II. Four Lectures on the theory of Chemical Constitution, including an account of the facts and hypotheses employed in the establishment of constitutional formulae, and the detailed treatment of a select number of examples illustrated by specimens and experiments. There will be practical work in the Laboratory for all those who attend the course. That for those who have the necessary preliminary knowledge, will be arranged with a view to illustrating the subject matter of the lectures on Constitution.

2.—METALLURGY, including Pyrometry and Metallography.

Pyrometry.—Calibration of the thermo-couple pyrometer. Determination of the critical points of alloys. Detection and estimation of critical points of iron and steel by means of the "differential" pyrometer. Estimation of furnace temperatures by means of the Works' type of Roberts-Austen pyrometer.

Metallography.—Preparation of specimens of various kinds of steel for metallographic examination and interpretation of the results obtained. Influence of heat and mechanical treatment on the structures of steel. Application of the "solution theory" to the study of iron and steel.

Extraction of Gold from its Ores.—(1) By ordinary stamping; (2) By chlorination; (3) By cyaniding.

Extraction of Silver.—By "Pan amalgamation."

Lectures.—In connection with the above.

Visits to Works.

3.—METHODS OF TEACHING PHYSICS.

The subject of this course will be methods of teaching Physics, illustrated by the application of Electrical methods of Thermometry to Lecture Demonstration. The Teachers attending the course will be instructed, *inter alia*, in the methods of constructing simple forms of apparatus suitable for the purpose. The apparatus constructed will become the property of the teachers, and will be useful to them in their lecture work.

4.—PRACTICAL MATHEMATICS.

A lecture will be given every morning. This will be followed by numerical, algebraical and graphical exercise work every day, illustrative of the subject of the morning's lecture. The syllabus of the Board of Education will be closely followed.

The course is really upon "The Teaching" of Practical Mathematics, and the Professor will put forward his views as to how pupils in all three stages ought to be taught. Persons attending the course will be expected to do all the exercise work, however well they may think they know already how to do it.

5.—VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.

The course will consist of an experimental treatment of Physiological subjects, such as are specially suited for school and elementary classes. As far as practicable, the experiments will be arranged so that those attending the class will be able to construct the necessary apparatus for themselves.

The general range of the work will include a treatment of respiration, assimilation, absorption of salts and gases by roots and leaves, movements of water in the plant, irritability as illustrated by heliotropic, geotropic and chemotropic movements.

6.—THE STUDY OF THE SOIL.

Instruction will be given—

- A. From the point of view of the laboratory. The structure, composition and properties, physical and chemical, of the soil. The organisms of the soil and their work. Soil types. Simple experimental work illustrating the properties of soils.
- B. From the point of view of the garden and field. The effect of cultural operations upon the texture, temperature and water content of the soil. Experimental work suitable to a garden, and illustrating the principles laid down in section A.
- C. From the point of view of the district. The origin of soils, drift and sedimentary soils. Interpretation of the drift maps of the Geological Survey. The character of the natural flora, the grass land, the woods, the crops and modes of farming associated with particular soil types.
- D. Supplementary Course. The study of the common grasses, their identification by means of flowers and leaves. Habits of growth and association with particular soils and situations. Effect of manuring, &c., in altering the character of the vegetation of a meadow or a pasture.

The object of the course is to indicate a method of teaching appropriate to the latter part of the syllabus for Agriculture and Rural Economy, Stage I., though the actual course of instruction will in many respects go beyond the limits there indicated.

The instruction will be given partly at the Royal College of Science and partly in the country.

Under Revision.

Form 234.

BOARD OF EDUCATION, SOUTH KENSINGTON, LONDON, S.W.

SHORT COURSES OF INSTRUCTION IN ART, 1905.

1. The Short Courses of Instruction in Art for Art Masters and Mistresses, Elementary School Teachers, and Students of Schools of Art and Art Classes, will be held at the Royal College of Art from the 10th

July to the 25th July, both dates inclusive. There will be five Courses, one for Teachers of Drawing in Elementary Schools and one in each of the four Schools of the College—Architecture, Design, Painting, and Mural Decoration, and Modelling.

The Courses in these four Schools will be under the direction of the Professors, who will give such Lectures and Demonstrations as are considered necessary to aid the class work.

School of Architecture: The subject for the course will be "Domed Architecture from Roman to Modern times." [See accompanying circular 578.]

School of Design: The course of study in this School will include such subjects as Plant Drawing, Lettering, Heraldry, &c. Instruction in Design will be given in connection with the classes held in the Museum for the purpose of studying those objects best calculated to aid the Students in the branch of Design pursued by them.

School of Painting and Mural Decoration: Opportunities will be afforded Students for Drawing from the Life, for the study of extremities, and anatomy of the human figure. Those Students who give proof of a fair knowledge of the figure will be admitted to the figure composition class. The following subjects for the compositions will be taken in class: Pope Urban giving the Crown to those who vowed to go on the first crusade (see "Europe in the Middle Ages," by Thatcher and Schwill, p. 363). Perseus hurling the quoits before Kings Acrisus and Teutamias in the games at Larissa (see "The Heroes," C. Kingsley, Ward Lock's Edition, p. 83).

School of Modelling: Classes will be held in this School for the study of the figure and bust from life.

Lectures will be given in the Lecture Theatre of the Victoria and Albert Museum on the Teaching of Design by Professor Lethaby; also on the History of Antique Figures in use in Schools of Art, and on the Florentine School of Painting as illustrated in the National Gallery (with visits to that Institution), by Mr. B. A. Spencer. All the Students in the above Schools will be required to attend these Lectures.

Courses for Teachers in Public Elementary Schools: The subjects taken in this course will include drawing of Common Objects and of Plants and Animal Forms, Brushwork, Geometry as a basis for Design, and Memory Drawing. Drawings will be made upon paper and the black-board.

2. Applications to attend the Courses in the several Schools of the College will be entertained *only* from those Art Teachers and Students who have obtained awards in the National Competition or successes in the Advanced Art Examinations, or have had works accepted for the Art Master's Certificate, Group I., and, in the case of the Architecture Course, from Teachers of Building Construction.

For the Course for Teachers in Elementary Schools applicants must be Elementary School Teachers who are recommended for the Course.

3. Application to attend must be made on Form 234a. before the 10th June. Applicants must indicate the order of their preference of the Schools for which they apply, and they should complete carefully the statement indicating their previous training in related work.

4. Applications from Teachers and Students in Scottish Schools of Art and Art Classes must be addressed to the Secretary, Scotch Education Department, 55, Whitehall, London, S.W.

5. Applications from Teachers and Students in Irish Schools of Art and Art Classes must be addressed to the Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, 4, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.

6. Applicants who are selected to attend these Courses will receive third class railway fare (*see note below*) for one journey to and fro between their homes and London, and a grant of £3 towards their expenses while attending the Courses, provided that their attendance is punctual and that their work is in all respects satisfactory. In the case of Teachers or Students resident in London or its vicinity a reduction is made in the grant. Applicants attending the Courses will be expected to provide themselves with the requisite materials and apparatus, of which a list will be sent to them.

F. G. OGILVIE.

NOTE.—All selected applicants are required to travel by the cheapest route and to use return tickets whenever a saving can be effected thereby. In all cases, only the amount actually disbursed for travelling expenses, within these limits, is to be claimed. No cab or omnibus fares will be allowed. Teachers and Students from Ireland are allowed first class steamboat fare.

Circular 578.

Under Revision.

BOARD OF EDUCATION, SOUTH KENSINGTON, LONDON, S.W.

SHORT COURSES OF INSTRUCTION IN ART, 1905, AT THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF ART.

ARCHITECTURAL COURSE.

The subject for this course will be "Domed Architecture from Roman to Modern times."

A course of lectures will be given by the Professor upon the subject, and studies will be made by the students illustrating the progress of Domical construction and its influence upon Architectural Design. The examples will include the Pantheon, Rome; St^a. Sophia, Constantinople; St. Mark's, Venice; The Baptistery, and Brunelleschi's design for the Duomo, Florence; the various schemes for St. Peter's at Rome; St. Paul's Cathedral, London; St^a. Genevieve and the Invalides, Paris.

A subject will be set in design to demonstrate the lectures upon defined principles of style.

Visits will be paid to St. Paul's Cathedral, Greenwich Hospital, and St. Stephen's Church, Walbrook.

The attention of students proposing to join this course is directed to Fergusson's History of Modern Architecture, and to Anderson's History of The Architecture of the Renaissance.

Under Revision.

Form 1178.

BOARD OF EDUCATION, SOUTH KENSINGTON, LONDON, S.W.

VISITS TO THE NATIONAL COMPETITION, TO THE VICTORIA
AND ALBERT MUSEUM AND TO OTHER CENTRES OF
INSTRUCTION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND ABROAD.

1. Grants will be made to enable a limited number of teachers and students of SCHOOLS OF ART and ART CLASSES to see the Works in the National Competition exhibited at South Kensington; to visit and study in the Victoria and Albert Museum, the Royal College of Art, and other Institutions, and, in special cases, foreign towns, schools, and galleries; to study and make sketches of buildings and of objects in Museums; or to study in any approved centre of Art instruction. They may be required to do special work for the Board.

2. These Grants of Aid are as follows:—

a.—A sum *not exceeding* 7s. 6d. per day for the time occupied in the journey and visit, provided that a satisfactory report, together with sketches, drawings or other work, be submitted. After examination, these will be returned to the teacher or student submitting them.

b.—Payment by the piece for the work done for the Board; the value of each sketch, drawing, or other work to be determined by the Board; but the whole payment, together with that under a, is not to exceed £1 per day for the time occupied in the journey.

3. Application for aid to see the Works in the National Competition, to study in the Victoria and Albert Museum and elsewhere, or to study abroad, must be made on Form 1178a, not later than the 30th June.

4. Applications from teachers and students in Scottish Schools of Art and Art Classes must be addressed to the Secretary, Scotch Education Department, 55, Whitehall, London, S.W.

5. Applications from teachers and students in Irish Schools of Art and Art Classes must be addressed to the Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, 4, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.

6. Applicants who are selected to see the Works in the National Competition, or to visit and study in the United Kingdom or abroad, will receive third class return railway fare (*see note below*), between their homes and the approved destination, and a sum *not exceeding* 7s. 6d. a day towards their expenses, provided that a satisfactory report, together with sketches, drawings, or other work be submitted.

F. G. OGILVIE.

NOTE.—All selected applicants are required to travel by the cheapest route and to use return tickets whenever a saving can be effected thereby. In all cases, only the amount actually disbursed for travelling expenses, within these limits, is to be claimed. No cab or omnibus fares will be allowed. Teachers and students from Ireland are allowed 1st class steamboat fare.

Form S. 33.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

UPPER MERRION-STREET, DUBLIN.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, DUBLIN.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGICAL SCHOLARSHIPS, 1906.

A limited number of scholarships and of teacherships-in-training, tenable at the Royal College of Science, Dublin, will be offered for competition among students of science and technology in 1906.

The scholarships are of the value of £50 per annum, and, in addition, entitle the holder to free instruction during the associate course, and third-class railway fare for one journey each session to and from Dublin.

A teachership-in-training entitles the holder to free instruction during the associate course, a maintenance allowance of 21s. per week for the session of about forty weeks each year, and third-class railway fare for one journey each session to and from Dublin.

The associate course extends over three years, and the college session lasts from the beginning of October until the end of June each year.

Holders of scholarships and teacherships-in-training will be required to devote their whole time to the work of the associate course, to comply with the regulations of the College, and to pass the examinations required for the associateship. The continuance of the scholarship or teachership-in-training for a second or a third session will depend upon the ability and application which the student has shown during the previous session or sessions at the College.

Candidates for scholarships and teacherships-in-training must be not less than sixteen nor more than thirty years of age on the 1st June, 1906. Holders of royal exhibitions or national scholarships, and present or past students of the Royal College of Science, are ineligible as candidates.

Candidates must have been born in Ireland, or have been resident in Ireland for three years prior to the 1st June, 1906.

Candidates will have to satisfy the Department as to their knowledge of English and of one other language (Greek, Latin, Irish, French, or German). In these subjects a pass in the senior grade of the Intermediate Education Board's Examinations, in the First Arts Examination of the Royal University of Ireland, or the equivalent of these, will be accepted as satisfactory. Those candidates who cannot thus satisfy the Department as to their knowledge of the qualifying subjects will be examined on the pass course for the senior grade of the Intermediate Education Board's examinations of 1906.

The competition will be confined to Mathematics, Experimental Science, and Drawing.

The syllabus in mathematics will be the pass courses in Arithmetic, Geometry Algebra, and Trigonometry for the senior grade of the Intermediate Education Board's examinations of 1906; in Experimental Science, the syllabuses (both third and fourth years) of the special courses of Experimental Science of the Department's programme for Day Secondary Schools; and in Drawing, the first and second year syllabuses of the programme for Day Secondary Schools.

In Experimental Science, candidates will be allowed the choice of one of the following subjects:—Physics, Chemistry, Mechanical Science, Botany, Geology, Physiology, and Hygiene.

NOTE.—Text-books other than those referred to in the syllabuses, are not prescribed for the examination.

The examination will be held in Dublin on the days and at the hours shown below:—

Tuesday, 3rd July—English, 10 a.m.-1 p.m.; Greek, Latin, Irish, French, or German, 2 p.m.-5 p.m.

Wednesday, 4th July—Mathematics, 10 a.m.-1 p.m.; Experimental Science (written test), 2 p.m.-5 p.m.

Thursday, 5th July—Experimental Science (practical test), 10 a.m.-1 p.m.; Drawing, 2 p.m.-5.10 p.m.

Candidates must themselves bear any expenses incurred by them in connection with attendance at the examination.

Scholarships or teacherships-in-training will not be awarded to candidates who do not show in the course of the examination that they are capable of taking full advantage of the instruction provided at the Royal College of Science. Candidates with physical defects of voice, sight, or hearing will not be regarded as eligible for teacherships-in-training.

Successful candidates will be required to furnish a medical certificate of health, an authenticated copy of certificate of birth, and satisfactory testimonials from two responsible persons.

The Department reserve the right at any time to determine, without notice, a scholarship or teachership-in-training, upon being satisfied that its continuance is for any reason undesirable.

The decision of the Department in all questions arising in connection with the scholarships and teacherships-in-training shall be final.

The Department do not undertake to employ teachers, nor to find employment for them, at the close of the period of training.

Applications for admission to the examination must be made, not later than the 30th April, on Form S. 34, copies of which may be obtained, after the 1st February, 1906, upon application to the Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin, or to the Registrar, Royal College of Science, St. Stephen's Green East, Dublin.

Applications received after the 30th April will be too late for consideration. Applications for forms are not regarded as applications for admission to the examination. Only those candidates who present an official acceptance of the form of application will be admitted to the examination room.

Under Revision.

Form S. 2.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

UPPER MERRION-STREET, DUBLIN.

METROPOLITAN SCHOOL OF ART, DUBLIN.

TEACHERSHIPS-IN-TRAINING, 1906.

A limited number of Teacherships-in-training, tenable at the Metropolitan School of Art, Dublin, will be open for competition at the beginning of the Session 1906-6.

The object of the Teacherships-in-training is to encourage capable Art students to undertake such a course of training as will enable them to become Art teachers.

The Teacherships-in-training will entitle the holders to free admission to all the day and evening classes at the Metropolitan School of Art for the Session 1905-6; a maintenance allowance of 21s. per week during the session (about forty weeks); and third-class railway fare for one journey to and from Dublin.

The Teacherships will be awarded partly as the result of an examination, and partly for works submitted according to the conditions stated below.

The examination will be confined to Art subjects, and will be held at the Metropolitan School of Art, Dublin, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 4th, 5th, and 6th July, 1905.

Candidates must themselves bear any expenses incurred by them in connection with attendance at the examination.

Teacherships will not be awarded to candidates who do not show in the course of the examination that they are capable of taking full advantage of the instruction provided at the Metropolitan School of Art, and in particular, candidates with physical defects of voice, sight, or hearing, will not be regarded as eligible. In awarding the Teacherships preference will be given to candidates who possess the Art Class Teachers' Certificate (Board of Education), or the Irish Secondary Teachers' Honours Drawing Certificate.

The award will be made on the following conditions:—

(1.) Candidates must be not less than eighteen and not more than thirty years of age on the 1st September, 1905. The Department may allow a modification of this rule in special cases.

(2.) Successful candidates will be required to furnish a medical certificate of health, an authenticated copy of certificate of birth, and satisfactory testimonials from two responsible persons.

(3.) Candidates must satisfy the Department that they have had a good general education.

(4.) Candidates must have been born in Ireland, or have been resident in Ireland for three years prior to the 1st September, 1905.

(5.) Successful candidates will be required to prepare, in conjunction with the headmaster of the school, a scheme of study; and to submit it for the Department's approval. They will be required to devote their whole time to the work of this scheme; to attend regularly and punctually; and generally to comply with the regulations set out in the programme of the Metropolitan School of Art. They must be prepared, if required, as part of their training, to undertake such work as teachers as the headmaster may prescribe.

(6.) The Teacherships may be renewed for a second Session. Renewal will depend upon the ability and application shown by the student during the previous session, and on the scheme of study proposed by the student when applying for renewal for a second session.

(7.) The Department reserve the right at any time to determine, without notice, any Teachership upon being satisfied that its continuance is for any reason undesirable.

(8.) The decision of the Department in all questions arising in connection with Teacherships shall be final.

(9.) The Department do not undertake to employ Teachers, nor to find employment for them, at the close of the period of training.

The names of the candidates must be forwarded, on Form S. 3, so as to reach the offices of the Department not later than the 29th APRIL, 1905. Applications for forms are not regarded as applications for admission to the examination. Only those candidates who present an official acknowledgement of the form of application will be admitted to the examination room.

Copies of Form S. 3 may be obtained, after 1st FEBRUARY, 1905, upon application to the Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, or to the Registrar, Metropolitan School of Art, Kildare-street, Dublin.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.

The subjects and time table of the examination will be:—

First Day, Tuesday, July 4th—

- 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.—Drawing from the Antique. (100 marks).
3 to 4 p.m.—Geometrical Drawing (Art). (50 marks).

Second Day, Wednesday, July 5th—

- 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.—Drawing in Light and Shade from a Cast. (50 marks).
2 to 4 p.m.—Perspective. (50 marks).
4.15 to 5.15 p.m.—Drawing on the Blackboard. (50 marks).

Third Day, Thursday, July 6th—

- 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.—Drawing or Modelling Design. (100 marks).
3 to 5.30 p.m.—Model Drawing. (50 marks).

For syllabuses of the subjects of examination, see "Syllabuses and Lists of Apparatus" of the Board of Education for 1904-5, to be obtained (price 4d.), either directly, or through any bookseller, of Mr. E. Ponsonby, 116 Grafton-street, Dublin. [Drawing from the Antique (page 190); Geometrical Drawing (Art), page 186; Drawing in Light and Shade from a Cast, page 184; Perspective, page 187; Drawing on the Blackboard, page 186; Drawing Design (stage 1), page 195; Modelling Design (stage 1), page 200; Model Drawing, page 182.]

WORKS.

In order to encourage Art students to devote much attention to what should be the primary aim of their higher instruction, namely, the application of their skill, experience, and good taste to works requiring more time and care than the ordinary conditions of an examination room permit, marks, to a maximum of 225, will be awarded for works of the same character as those proposed for the Irish Secondary Teachers' Honours Drawing Certificate. (*See extract below*).

Works to be submitted for the competition must be delivered at the Metropolitan School of Art, Dublin, on or before Saturday, the 1st July, 1905. They should be addressed, "The Registrar, Metropolitan School of Art, Dublin," and should be specially marked, "Works, Teacherships-in-training."

Extract from Circular 16 (Irish Secondary Teachers' Drawing Certificate).

WORKS.

(1.) "An Imperial sheet of three designs, based on a study in colour of a growing plant. The plant should be drawn from nature simply and directly—not pictorially represented. Such details of the plant as the student may select for the purpose of the designs should, if required, be drawn separately.

"The designs must occupy, in a decorative way, a square, a circle, and an oblong, one being in monochrome, one in two colours, and one in polychrome. At least one of the designs must be executed in body colour or tempera. In each case the plant must be not merely applied to the given space, but treated in accordance with decorative conditions.

(2.) "A modelled study of a flowering plant, with three distinctly different modelled designs for patterns based on it. Each of these three different designs must be suited to the technical requirements of three different processes of manufacture. The process and material for which it is intended must be named on each design. The four studies to be on a panel 30 inches by 22 inches

- (3.) (a.) "A shaded drawing of a complete human figure from the antique or from life; or
 (b.) "Shaded drawings of a head, hand and foot, from the life, full size; *completely finished* in pencil, chalk, or brush in monochrome; or
 (c.) "A modelled figure in the round, 30 inches high, from the antique or from life; or
 (d.) "A modelled head, from life, full size."

Form S. 89.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

UPPER MERRION-STREET, DUBLIN.

IRISH TRAINING SCHOOL OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

TEACHERSHIPS-IN-TRAINING, 1906.

The Department will award in July, 1906, not more than (a) ten Open Scholarships, and (b) ten Limited Scholarships, to assist Domestic Economy Students in undertaking the full course of instruction at the Irish Training School of Domestic Economy, Kildare-street, Dublin.

Scholarships will entitle the holders to free admission to the full course of training as Teacher of Domestic Economy subjects. The School is not residential, and no subsistence allowance is given.

The Scholarships will be awarded as the result of a competitive examination, partly written, partly *visu voce*, to be held in Dublin, Belfast, Cork, and Galway, on Tuesday, the 3rd July, 1906, beginning at 10 a.m. Should a sufficient number of candidates present themselves, examinations will also be held at Londonderry, Sligo, Limerick, and Waterford.

The award will be made on the following conditions:—

1. Candidates must be not less than nineteen and not more than thirty years of age on the 1st September, 1906. This rule will be strictly adhered to.
2. Candidates with physical defects of voice, sight, or hearing will not be regarded as eligible for Scholarships. Successful candidates will be required to furnish a medical certificate of health, an authenticated copy of certificate of birth, and satisfactory testimonials from two responsible persons.
3. Candidates must satisfy the Department that they have had a good general education.
4. Candidates for either class of Scholarship must have been born in Ireland, or have been resident in Ireland for three years prior to the 1st September, 1906.
5. The Subjects and Time Table of the Examination will be:—
 Arithmetic (General) 10 a.m. to 11.45 a.m.
 English, 12 noon to 1.45 p.m.
 Irish, French, or German, 2.15 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Reading aloud. At some time during the progress of the examination the candidate will be asked to read aloud a passage of English prose of not more than ordinary difficulty.

The standard will be equivalent to that required for a pass in the Middle Grade of the Intermediate Education Board's Examinations. Questions will not, however, be set from any prescribed text-books.

6. Twenty-five marks will be the maximum assigned for reading aloud; one hundred marks for Arithmetic; one hundred marks for English and one hundred marks for the other language selected. Candidates must intimate in their form of application, whether they propose taking Irish, French, or German.
7. Candidates must themselves bear any expenses incurred by them in connection with attendance at the examination.
8. The selection of the Students-in-Training will, in the first instance, be provisional. Those selected will take a number of trial lessons at the Training School; the final award of a Scholarship will be made by the Department on receipt of the report from the Training School, and is subject to the condition that the Student shows in the trial lessons that she is capable of making full use of the instruction provided at the Training School, and that she is generally suitable for employment as a teacher.
9. After final selection Students-in-Training must take up that course which will most suit the convenience of the Training School.
10. The Department reserve the right at any time to determine, without notice, any Scholarship, upon being satisfied that its continuance is for any reason undesirable.
11. The Students-in-Training must conform to the regulations of the Irish Training School of Domestic Economy.
12. Candidates who accept Scholarships, but leave the school before the completion of their course of training, will be required to pay the fees for the period during which they were in attendance at the school.

The Limited Scholarships are intended as rewards to students for successful attendance and work at Local Technical Schools and Classes, under the direction of properly constituted Technical Instruction Committees of Local Authorities who had a Scheme of Technical Instruction in operation during the Session 1905-6. The Limited Scholarships will entitle the holders to free admissions to the full course of training as Teachers of Domestic Economy subjects, provided that the Local Technical Instruction Committee who nominate the Candidate undertake to pay ten guineas, being half the fees for the full two years' course of instruction. Nominations must be made, not later than the 18th June, upon Form S 171, which must also contain an account of attendance and work done at Local Technical Schools and Classes. Candidates who have not attended such courses will be ineligible for these Scholarships.

The Open Scholarships will, in the first instance, subject to the terms of the conditions of award on page 1, be offered provisionally to the ten Candidates who stand highest on the examination list. Should one of the ten successful Candidates decline to accept a Scholarship it may be offered to the next in order of merit, and so on.

The Limited Scholarships will be offered to Candidates in order of merit who are not successful in obtaining Open Scholarships, and who have been nominated by the above-mentioned properly constituted Committees.

For the present Competition not more than one Candidate thus nominated by any Technical Instruction Committee will be awarded a Limited Scholarship. Should, however, a Candidate nominated for a Limited Scholarship be successful in obtaining an Open Scholarship, another Candidate nominated by the same Technical Instruction Committee will be eligible for a Limited Scholarship, and so on.

The decision of the Department in all questions arising in connection with these Scholarships must be considered as final.

Prospect of Future Work.—Candidates who attend regularly and punctually the full course of instruction at the Training School and pass all the examinations held during the course will obtain a diploma from the Department at the end of their course of training. These diplomas are recognised by the Department as evidence of qualification to teach under Technical Instruction Committees of Urban or County Councils. They will also be regarded as evidence of qualification to teach the Department's Programme of Domestic Economy in Day Secondary Schools.

The Department do not undertake to employ, or to find employment for, teachers at the close of the period of training.

The names of the Candidates for both Limited and Open Scholarships must be forwarded on Form S. 170, so as to reach the offices of the Department not later than the 30th April, 1906. Applications for Forms are not regarded as applications for admission to the examination. Only those Candidates who are able to present an official acceptance of the form of application will be admitted to the examination rooms.

Copies of Form S. 170 and of Form S. 171 may be obtained upon application to the Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, Upper Merrion Street, Dublin, after the 1st January, 1906.

Under Revision.

Form S. 190.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

UPPER MERRION-STREET, DUBLIN.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Department propose to establish for the year 1905-6, Commercial and Industrial Scholarships, in accordance with the following general conditions:—

(a) COMMERCIAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

A number of Commercial Scholarships (not more than four) will be granted for the Session 1905-6. They will be of the value of £100 each, and will be tenable for one year only at such Schools as the Department may approve. The object of these Scholarships is to offer to young men having a sound general education (and, as far as possible, commercial experience), facilities for one year's training in some higher institution providing approved courses of instruction, with a view to their employment as teachers of Commercial Subjects in Ireland.

Candidates must be at least twenty-one years of age.

Successful candidates will be required to enter into an undertaking that they will engage in the teaching of Commercial subjects after the termination of their Scholarships.

Candidates must fill in and return addressed to the Secretary of the Department, not later than the 6th September, 1905, Form S. 191, copies of which may be had on application.

(b) INDUSTRIAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Department propose to establish for the Session 1905-6 two Industrial Scholarships, one for persons engaged in the Woollen Industry, and one for persons engaged in the Leather and Tanning Industries. The Department will also consider applications for a third Scholarship from persons engaged in other industries.

The object of these Scholarships is to enable selected persons (who must already have been engaged in one of the higher branches of the Industry) to take a full course of instruction in an institution providing special courses of an approved character, with a view to training them for the management of such industry. Candidates will be required to show that there is a reasonable expectation of their being able to find suitable employment in the Industry of Ireland at the close of their instruction.

The Scholarships will be tenable at some higher Institution, to be approved by the Department, in which the Industry is taught. They will be of the value of £80 each, and may be renewable for second and third years at the discretion of the Department.

Candidates must apply for Form S. 192, which should be returned to the Department duly filled in not later than the 6th September, 1905.

The Scholarship holders will be selected by the Department on consideration of the qualifications and experience of the applicants.

Certificates of good character will be required from all applicants, and selected Candidates will be required to produce a medical certificate of health, and an authenticated copy of certificate of birth.

The decision of the Department in regard to the selection of Candidates or to any other question arising out of these Scholarships will be final.

CIRCULARS AND FORMS RELATING TO LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

Circular 32.

Under Revision.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
UPPER MERRION-STREET,
DUBLIN, November, 1904.

LOCAL EXAMINATIONS, 1905.

SIR, OR MADAM,

Local Science
and Art
Examinations

I have to inform you that the local examinations in subjects of science and art, conducted by this Department on behalf of the Board of Education (South Kensington), will begin on Saturday, 29th April, 1905. Your attention is directed to the regulations for the conduct of these examinations in Ireland, contained in the Appendix to this Circular, which superseded those contained in Part II. of the regulations of the Board of Education for 1904-5.

I have to direct your special attention to paragraph 5 of the regulations contained in the Appendix, and to state that, while candidates will be admitted to the examinations in stage 1 of science and art subjects on the conditions therein stated, presentation at these examinations will not be a condition of the award of grant in that stage, nor will the results of examination affect the rate of grant to be allowed.

Special
Examinations
in Experimental Science

The Department will hold special examinations for teacher's qualifications in experimental science on Saturday, the 13th May, 1905. Full information respecting these examinations has been published in a separate Circular Letter (No. 31). Application for admission to this examination must be made upon Form S. 118, which will not be accepted after the 28th February.

Special
Examinations
in Elementary
Modelling.

Candidates for the Irish Secondary Teachers' Drawing Certificate who desire to present themselves for the special examinations in elementary modelling to be held in April, May, and June, 1905, must apply for admission to these examinations upon Form S. 119. This form will not be received after the 28th February.

Should a sufficient number of applications be received, arrangements will be made to hold examinations in Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Londonderry, Limerick, Waterford and Galway, and, in very exceptional circumstances, when application has been made by school managers before the 28th February, arrangements may be made for examinations at other centres.

First class successes at the examinations in drawing on the black-board, which will be conducted by inspectors of the Department on behalf of the Board of Education (South Kensington) during the months of April, May, and June, 1905, will be accepted towards the Irish Secondary Teachers' Drawing Certificate.

I am,

Sir, or Madam,

Your obedient Servant,

T. P. GILL,

Secretary.

[NOTE.—Copies of the Forms referred to in this Circular Letter may be obtained, after the 1st January, 1905, upon application to the offices of the Department.]

APPENDIX.

REGULATIONS FOR THE CONDUCT OF THE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS IN SUBJECTS OF SCIENCE AND ART CONDUCTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION (SOUTH KENSINGTON).

1. The examinations are held in the evenings in April, May and June, and in the day-time in June; the dates on which the examinations in the various subjects will be held are specified in the examination time table, published separately.

Candidates may not present themselves for examination in the same subject at the evening examinations and at the day examinations in the same year.

Candidates may not present themselves for examination in more than one stage of any subject in the same year except in (a) Mathematics, in which subject they may take either one stage in each of the two groups of stages into which the examination in this subject is divided, or honours in Division I. and Division II. of Mathematics; and (b), Agricultural Science and Rural Economy, in which subject they may take the examination in one of Sections A, B, C, and one of sections D, E, and F of stage 2. As stage 1 of subject VIII. (Sound, Light, and Heat) is common to the three sub-divisions into which the subject is divided for the advanced stages, candidates who take stage 1 are not eligible to take, in the same year, stage 2, stage 3, or honours of any of the three sub-divisions of the subject. When examinations are held concurrently in several subjects on the same evening, no candidate may take more than one of such subjects.

2. Examinations in Practical Chemistry (subjects Xp. and XIp.), and in Practical Metallurgy (subject XIp.), are held only in laboratories equipped in accordance with the requirements appended to the Board of Education's syllabuses for these subjects. Where the number of candidates for examination working at the same time exceeds the number for which the laboratory is approved, the candidates may be examined in divisions. Not more than two such divisions will be allowed, and the number of candidates in each division working at the same time must not exceed the number for which the laboratory is approved.

Practical
Examinations
in Science

Practical examinations for candidates in honours in certain subjects may be held at South Kensington, or at some other centre, in addition to a written examination. Such practical examinations will be held as early as possible in June or July. Candidates who are instructed to attend these examinations at South Kensington or any other centre,

receive a subsistence allowance of 7s. 6d. a night while required to be absent from home, and third class railway fare; but no cab or omnibus fares are allowed.

Examinations
in Drawing on
the Blackboard.

3. Examinations in Drawing on the Blackboard will be held by inspectors of the Department during the months of April, May and June, at approved centres. Applications for these examinations from schools and classes must be forwarded to the Department, on Form S. 135, on or before the 28th February.

As a rule no school will be made a centre of examination unless ten candidates are to be presented, but the Department will consider representations to hold examinations at schools which do not comply with this regulation.

Grades of
success.

4. The grades of success at the examinations are "first class" and "second class."

Exceptions.—(1) In section I. of stage 1 of science subjects XV. and XXIII. there is only one grade of success, viz.: "pass."

(2) In the art subjects of Drawing and Modelling from the Life and Architectural Design there is a further grade of success, viz.: "excellent."

Fees for papers
in Stage 1.

5. Applications for examination papers in Stage 1 of Science Subjects, and in Stage 1 of design cannot be considered unless the application is accompanied by a sum of 1s. 6d. for each paper asked for. For papers in stage 1 of practical chemistry or practical metallurgy the fee will be 2s. 6d. per paper. No fee is exigible in respect of examinations in subjects of art other than that in the stage 1 of design.

The number of papers requisitioned cannot be subsequently varied, and no part of the remittance is returnable.

The remittance of the fee for papers in stage 1 must be made by bank draft, cheque, or postal order, made payable to "The Accountant, Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland." *Stamps cannot be accepted.*

School Managers
to provide accommo-
dation.

6. Managers of schools who wish to present candidates for the local science and art examinations must provide accommodation, and propose to the Department arrangements for the examination of their students. The Department, however, reserve to themselves the right to revise the proposed arrangements, and to amalgamate the examinations in any district should they think it expedient.

Admission of
External
Candidates.

7. External candidates (i.e., candidates who are not students of any school or class) must apply to the Department not later than the 24th February for Form S. 101, upon which to make application for examination, and must then state whether they wish to take the evening or the day examinations. The special regulations as to the admission of external candidates to these examinations are printed separately upon Form S. 100, copies of which may be had upon application.

Students of schools or classes must apply for examination through their managers.

The Department will assign external candidates to a centre for examination, and managers of schools at which examinations in a given subject are being conducted must admit such candidates to examination in that subject on the authorisation of the Department, in such numbers as the Department, having regard to the available accommodation, may deem reasonable. Due regard will be had to the nature of the institution at which the examination is to be held when assigning external candidates to any centre.

Conjoint
examinations
of two or more
Schools

8. Where managers of different institutions have classes in the same subject under their control they must arrange, where possible, for a conjoint examination of these classes in such manner that an unnecessary number of rooms may not be in use.

Separate
Examinations
not held for
less than four
candidates.

9. A separate examination will not, as a rule, be held where the number of candidates to be presented in any one subject is less than four, but the Department will be prepared, when in such cases the school from which the candidates come is distant from any larger centre, to consider proposals for holding a separate examination at the school.

10. The accommodation provided should be as follows:—

(a.) For examinations in all subjects of science and in all subjects of art, except those mentioned in (b), the accommodation should be such as to allow of the candidates being seated not less than five feet apart from centre to centre. For examinations in subjects of science it is desirable that rooms with level floors and without galleries should be used.

Seating arrangements.

(b.) At examinations in the following subjects of art:—Free-hand drawing in outline, model drawing, drawing in light and shade from a cast, drawing and modelling from the antique, drawing and modelling from life, modelling the head from life, and painting from still life, candidates may be placed so as to be not less than two feet six inches apart from centre to centre.

11. Managers or their representatives must provide (for use in the examination in those subjects in which they are respectively required), ink, pens, ruled foolscap paper, pins or paper fasteners, tracing paper, and the necessary materials, such as stands, nails, &c., required for hanging up the casts for examination purposes in drawing in light and shade and modelling from the antique.

Supply of Examination requisites.

12. Managers of schools presenting students for examination must apply to the Department not later than the 24th February for Form S. 102 upon which to make a return showing the number of papers required for each subject, and such other particulars as the Department may deem necessary. The return, which must be forwarded to the Department not later than the 28th February, in the case of evening examinations, and not later than the 8th April in the case of day examinations, will be taken as final, and no further emendations can be allowed. Managers must state when applying for this form whether it is proposed that their students should take the evening or the day examinations.

Application for Examination Papers.

13. The managers will nominate on Form S. 107, which will be issued a fortnight before the date fixed for the first examination, certain persons prepared to superintend the examinations. The superintendents may either be voluntary superintendents, or they may be remunerated by the managers, after notice to the Department, at a rate not exceeding 2s. 6d. per hour of attendance necessary; the Department would not, however, approve of managers making payments for such services to members of their own body. Candidates for examination, their relatives, their teachers, or other persons who have a direct interest in the success of any candidate are ineligible to act as superintendents of examinations. Managers are held entirely responsible for the presence of superintendents to the number required at each examination, otherwise the examination may be held to be void.

Nomination of Superintendents.

14. The examination papers and the materials supplied by the Board of Education (South Kensington) for the examinations will be forwarded to the Examination Secretary.

Despatch of Examination Papers and of Examination material.

The packets of examination questions must not, under any circumstances, be permitted to pass into the hands of a teacher, of a candidate for examination, or of any other person interested in the success of the candidates.

15. Detailed instructions for the conduct of the examinations will be addressed to the secretary and to the persons nominated as superintendents.

Detailed instructions sent to Secretary and Superintendents.

16. The Department will issue to external candidates cards of admission to the examinations, and to the secretary, blank cards of admission which must be distributed amongst the candidates to be presented for examination from his school. A candidate who is unable to produce the card of admission, may not, except in special circumstances, be admitted to the examination room.

Cards of admission to Examinations.

Penalties for
infringement
of Regulations.

17. The Department may disallow examinations which afford evidence of not having been conducted in strict accordance with the regulations; they will investigate cases of suspected irregularity, and may require any or all of the candidates to be re-examined. If any candidate should fail to appear at such investigation, or decline to be re-examined, all his previous examinations may be cancelled. When an examination has failed through no fault of the candidates, a re-examination may be allowed, the cost of which may be charged to the managers. A re-examination will not be accepted for the purposes of Scholarships, &c.

Department
not responsible
for errors.

18. All possible care is taken that the examination papers may be forwarded in accordance with the applications, and that the results may be issued correctly, but the Department cannot undertake to rectify mistakes, nor will they be responsible for any incidental loss.

Form S. 100.

Under Revision.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

UPPER MERRION-STREET, DUBLIN.

LOCAL SCIENCE AND ART EXAMINATIONS, 1905.

Regulations respecting the admission of external candidates to the Local Examinations in subjects of Science and Art, conducted by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, on behalf of the Board of Education (South Kensington).

(1.) The examinations are held in the evenings in April, May, and June, and in the day-time in June. The dates on which the examinations in the various subjects will be held are specified in the examination time table published separately. As the number of centres at which the examinations are held is comparatively restricted, much difficulty is frequently experienced in finding a conveniently near centre for external candidates, who are therefore advised to arrange to sit at the evening examinations.

(2.) Candidates may not present themselves for examination in the same subject at the evening examinations and at the day examinations in the same year. Candidates may not present themselves for examination in more than one stage of any subject of science in the same year, except in (a) Mathematics, in which subject they may take either one stage in each of the two groups of stages into which the examination in this subject is divided, or Honours in Division I. and Division II. of Mathematics, and (b) Agricultural Science and Rural Economy, in which subject they may take the examinations in one of sections A, B, and C, and one of sections D, E, and F of stage 2. As stage 1 of subject VIII. (Sound, Light, and Heat), is common to the three sub-divisions into which the subject is divided for the advanced stages, candidates who take stage 1 are not eligible to take, in the same year, stage 2, stage 3, or Honours of any of the three sub-divisions of the subject. When examinations are held in several subjects of science on the same evening, no candidate may take more than one of such subjects.

(3.) External candidates (i.e., candidates who are not students of any school or class), must apply to the Department not later than the 24th February for Form S. 101, upon which to make application for examination, and must then state whether they wish to take the evening or the day examinations. Form S. 101 must be returned to the Department, in respect of evening examinations, before the 28th February; and in respect of day examinations, before the 8th April.

Students of schools or classes must apply for examination through their managers.

(4.) Applications for examination in stage 1 of science subjects, and in stage 1 of Design, cannot be considered unless such application is accompanied by a sum of 1s. 6d. for each paper asked for. For papers in stage 1 of Practical Chemistry and Practical Metallurgy the fee will be 2s. 6d. per paper. The number of papers requisitioned cannot be subsequently varied, and no part of the remittance is returnable. No fee other than this will, as a rule, be payable by external candidates, but the Department reserve to themselves the right to charge a further fee in special cases where an examination is being held solely for the benefit of external candidates, or for any other reason.

The remittance of the fee for papers in stage 1 must be made by bank draft, cheque, or postal order, made payable to "The Accountant, Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland." Stamps cannot be accepted.

(5.) The Department cannot undertake, unless in exceptional cases, to hold an examination in any subject for external candidates, except at places where an examination in the same subject is being held. The Department will assign external candidates to a centre for examination, but external candidates making application for admission to the examinations in Practical Chemistry, Practical Metallurgy, and Modelling and Casting, must have previously made arrangements with the authorities of some school (in which an examination in these subjects is to be held) for admission to a place in the laboratory or modelling room, and must comply with the conditions as to the supply or use of apparatus and reagents or modelling clay imposed by these authorities, and a certificate to this effect must be forwarded along with the application for examination.

(6.) Examinations in Drawing on the Blackboard will be held during the months of April, May, and June, at approved centres. The Department will make arrangements for the admission of external candidates to these examinations, but cannot undertake to hold a special examination for such candidates, nor will any application for examination in this subject be considered, unless Form S. 101 (evening) has been received in the offices of the Department by the 28th February.

(7.) Cards of admission will be issued to external candidates a week before the date fixed for the first examination. A candidate who is unable to produce the card of admission will not, except in special circumstances be admitted to the examination room.

(8.) External candidates must provide the materials required for examination in the particular subjects which they take, e.g., pens, pencils, and in art subjects, drawing board, T square, instruments, pins, fasteners, &c.

EXAMINATIONS IN DRAWING ON THE BLACKBOARD AND ELEMENTARY MODELLING FOR THE IRISH SECONDARY TEACHERS' DRAWING CERTIFICATE.

First class successes at the examinations in Drawing on the Blackboard, referred to above, will be accepted towards the Irish Secondary Teachers' Drawing Certificate.

Candidates who desire to present themselves for the special examinations in Elementary Modelling, to be held in April, May, and June, 1905, must apply for admission to these examinations upon Form S. 119. This form will not be received after the 28th February.

Should a sufficient number of applications be received, arrangements will be made to hold examinations in Elementary Modelling in Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Londonderry, Limerick, Waterford, and Galway.

[NOTE.—Copies of the forms referred to above may be obtained, after the 1st January, 1905, upon application to the offices of the Department.]

Under Revision.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
UPPER MERRION-STREET,
DUBLIN, December, 1904.

SIR,

As a scheme of scholarships has, with the approval of the Department, become part of the system of technical instruction of many County and Urban Committees, and as the Department, at the request of the Committees have from time to time undertaken the examination of the candidates, it has been considered advisable to state, for the information of Committees, the arrangements which the Department propose to make in 1905 for the conduct of such examinations and the issue of results.

The examinations are conducted free of charge to Committees; the Department undertake the preparation of examination papers and the revision of answers; and they issue lists of candidates in order of merit to the Committees concerned.

The Department will not be prepared to hold, or to recognise, any other examinations for scholarships in 1905 than those enumerated below.

Committees will be required to find superintendents for the examinations, and to arrange for suitable accommodation.

I.

FOR SCHOLARSHIPS TENABLE AT DAY SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

On June 30th.—This examination will be suitable for the award of County and Urban District scholarships, tenable at approved Day Secondary Schools.

The subjects and time of examination will be:—

Arithmetic,	11 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
English,	1 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.
Drawing,	2.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.

II.

FOR SCHOLARSHIPS TENABLE AT TRADE PREPARATORY SCHOOLS.

On June 28th.—This examination will be suitable for the award of scholarships tenable at, and for entrance qualification to, Day Trade Preparatory Schools, working under the Department's regulations.

The subjects and time of examination will be:—

English,	10 a.m. to 12 noon.
Arithmetic,	12.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.
Drawing,	2.45 p.m. to 4 p.m.

III.

FOR SCHOLARSHIPS TENABLE AT RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

On June 28th.—This examination has been arranged for the convenience of those Committees which have decided that such Scholarships shall be awarded as the result of a competitive examination. It will

be suitable for the award of scholarships tenable at, and for entrance qualification to, such Residential Schools of Domestic Economy as are working under the Department's regulations.

The subjects and time of examination will be:—

Arithmetic,	10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
English (including general knowledge),	1 p.m. to 3 p.m.
Drawing,	3.10 p.m. to 4.10 p.m.

The syllabuses of examination are printed as an appendix to this circular letter.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

T. P. GILL,
Secretary.

The Principal Executive Officer,
Technical Instruction Committee,

APPENDIX.

SYLLABUSES OF EXAMINATIONS.

The syllabuses are the same for each of the examinations mentioned in the circular letter, but a higher standard of work will be looked for in the Trade Preparatory School scholarship and entrance examination than in the other examinations.

Candidates may be examined on any part of these syllabuses.

ARITHMETIC:

The principles of vulgar and decimal fractions, with examples involving addition, subtraction, and multiplication.
Proportion, simple interest, practice, unitary method.
The metric system.
Methods of weighing and measurement.
Measurements of lengths, areas, and volumes.

ENGLISH:

Composition. A short essay or letter, of thirty or forty lines—with correct spelling, grammar, and punctuation—on some familiar subject.
Ability to answer in fully formed sentences questions on the meaning of words and phrases, and on the matter of a passage read.
Grammar. The construction of words; prefixes, affixes, and roots.
Analysis of simple and complex sentences.
Correction of faulty sentences.
Paraphrasing a short poetical extract.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE: (*For Domestic Economy Scholarship Examinations.*)

Questions on familiar subjects which a pupil would be expected to be acquainted with from home or school life, and from general observation and reading.

DRAWING:

1. Freehand drawing.
2. Simple exercises in design.
3. Model drawing of simple common objects.
4. Simple geometrical drawing.
5. Memory drawing.

MISCELLANEOUS CIRCULARS.

Circular 34.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
UPPER MERRION-STREET,
DUBLIN, December, 1904.

EXHIBITION OF DRAWINGS AND ART-WORK, 1905.

SIR (OR MADAM),

The Department propose to hold in July, 1905, an exhibition of Drawings and Art-Work to be representative of the work done in Day Secondary Schools, Art Classes, and Schools of Art, and they invite your kind assistance and co-operation in making the Exhibition successful.

The Exhibition will be held in Dublin, and it is hoped that those attending the Short Summer Courses of Instruction to Teachers, in Dublin, as well as the general public, will thus be enabled to visit it.

I have to direct your attention to the rules in the Appendix to this communication, the careful observance of which is necessary to secure a uniform series of exhibits. Failure to observe these rules may necessitate the refusal of works executed.

I am,

Sir (or Madam),

Your obedient Servant,

T. P. GILL,

Secretary.

APPENDIX.

Day Secondary Schools.

1. All drawings must be mounted on sheets of brown paper 32 inches by 24 inches, which will be supplied to schools by the Department. Drawings which are not thus mounted cannot be exhibited.

2. Schools submitting first year work only will be allowed two sheets; schools submitting first and second year work will be allowed four sheets; schools submitting first, second, and third year work will be allowed six sheets, and schools submitting first, second, third, and fourth year work will be allowed eight sheets. These numbers must not be exceeded.

3. All drawings should be mounted so that the sheets can be hung with the long dimension upright.

4. The drawings should be selected to illustrate as far as possible the course of work followed during the year.

5. In mounting the drawings, the different kinds and stages of work should be kept together.

6. Each drawing should bear the name and age of the pupil and the course of instruction followed (i.e., first, second, third, or fourth year) in the lower left-hand corner, on the label to be supplied by the Department, and must be entirely the work of that pupil done during the Session 1904-5.

7. Schools in which modelling is taught may submit, in addition to the sheets allowed above, three casts of work executed by the pupils. The casts may be made by the teacher. Casts must not exceed two feet in any dimension.

8. The work submitted must have been executed in Day Secondary Schools only.

9. Teachers may submit a signed scheme of work. This should be type-written, and should not occupy more than one side of a double sheet of foolscap. This scheme of work should be attached to the bottom of one of the sheets. Three prizes of books will be awarded for the best schemes of work, to the value of, 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1; 3rd prize, 10s.

10. Applications for sheets of brown paper, labels, &c., must be made on Form S. 123 not later than April 30th, 1905. The supply will be forwarded to the schools early in June. Copies of the form referred to may be obtained after the 1st March, 1905.

11. All exhibits must be forwarded to reach the Offices of the Department not later than June 25th.

12. The Department will pay expenses incurred in sending and returning drawings and casts, but only to the extent mentioned above.

Schools of Art and Evening Classes.

Exhibits should be strictly limited in amount, and should be such as to give a general idea of the school work, showing, specially, examples of any branch of work to which particular attention is paid. It is desirable that examples of applied art work, such as wood-carving, metal work, enamelling, &c., should be shown.

The amount of space available for each school cannot be determined exactly in advance, but it may be taken that the average exhibit should not exceed 50 feet square.

Circular 35.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
UPPER MERRION-STREET, DUBLIN.
February, 1905.

LACE AND CROCHET INDUSTRY, SEASON, 1905.

SIR, OR MADAM,

I have to inform you that, with a view to affording information and guidance to the Lace and Crochet Classes in Ireland generally, the Department have recently instituted inquiries as to the probable needs of the Lace and Crochet Market for the ensuing season, in order that Managers may be in a position to direct the attention of the workers to the branches of the industry which would, in all probability, prove most remunerative to them.

The results of these inquiries are summarised in the form of a brief memorandum, printed as an appendix to this circular letter. Special attention is drawn to the fact that all the large firms who were approached on the subject, were united in their condemnation of the almost universal practice of forwarding, for the purpose of sale, indifferent, and even bad, work. Only the best work produced should be placed on the market, otherwise it will inevitably react unfavourably upon the workers. Once a bad reputation has been established—as is bound to be the case should the practice alluded to be persisted in—great damage will be done to the trade. Managers should maintain the utmost vigilance in this respect, and point out to the workers the short-sightedness of the policy of not putting their best energies into their work.

I have to add that the Department hope to be in a position to give more detailed information as to the fashions for the approaching season when they have been more fully declared.

I am, Sir, or Madam,

Your obedient Servant,

T. P. GILL,
Secretary.

APPENDIX.

MEMORANDUM AS TO TRADE REQUIREMENTS OF THE LACE AND CROCHET INDUSTRY, AND SUGGESTIONS FOR 1905.

Clones Crochet.

Fine Crochet is at present in steady demand, and Clones Crochet of good and uniform quality commands a good market. Indeed, it may be said to be, at present, the most important branch of the Irish Lace and Crochet Industry.

Raised Crochet.

Raised Crochet, of good technique, with the small details tastefully arranged, is also in request. Freshness and variety of design are, however, essential, and, while ornamental effect should be sought after in a certain orderly arrangement of design, stiffness and formalities should be avoided.

Coarse Heavy Crochet.

There is very little demand for coarse crochet, and it can only be sold at a very low price. This is chiefly due to the fact that much inferior work, defective in form, texture, and arrangement, has been placed on the market. The exclusion of inferior work is now essential to the maintenance of the high reputation of Irish Crochet and the preservation of a regular market.

Carrickmacross Lace.

Carrickmacross Lace has also suffered from over-production, and the placing on the market of inferior work. The market has been so flooded with ill-sewn, ill-finished specimens of this lace, as to bring it into general disfavour. Moreover, the perishable nature of the lace, and its relatively high price, combine to place it at a disadvantage when compared with, for instance, Belgian appliqué lace.

There is a limited market for really good work of fine quality, but, as the supply is now fully equal to the demand, it is not considered desirable that there should be any further extension of the Carrickmacross Lace Industry.

Limerick Lace.

Limerick Lace is still a marketable commodity. It is preferred to Carrickmacross Lace on account of its durability; but to retain a really good market a reversion to the styles current in the "Forties" and "Fifties" is recommended, in addition to the employment of modern designs.

Embroidery.

It is anticipated that fine embroidery will be in considerable request during the coming season, and that there will be a good demand for sprigging and *Broderie Anglaise*, or cut-work, for dress purposes. The quality must, however, be consistently good.

Circular 36.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
UPPER MERRION-STREET, DUBLIN,
April, 1905.

Sir,

I have to acquaint you, for the information of the Council of that the Department are advised that the present Committees of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, appointed under Section 14 (1) of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, being Committees appointed by the County Council, are not legally entitled to administer the funds available for the purposes of Technical Instruction in Urban Districts, and that the Councils

of Urban Districts are not legally entitled to delegate to a Committee of a County Council their rights and responsibilities in regard to Technical Instruction, even though members of the Urban District Councils act on such Committee either as members of the County Council or as co-opted members.

In the opinion of the Department, it would, in many instances, be detrimental to the interests of Technical Instruction to formulate separate schemes for the County and for the Urban Districts, and in order to provide for the economical and efficient administration of the Technical Instruction funds for the area controlled by the present Committee for County

the Department would suggest the appointment under Section 14 (2) of the Act, of a Joint Committee to administer Schemes of Technical Instruction in non-agricultural subjects, with a bank account distinct from that for the County Agricultural Schemes. This Committee, which should be designated the

"Joint Technical Instruction Committee for County" would consist of representatives of the County Council and of the Urban District Councils, the number of representatives of each contributing authority being proportional to the total funds which would be available for an independent scheme under each authority. The "total funds available" is here understood to mean the joint fund formed by the local contribution from rates, and the contribution from the Department's endowment.

The representatives would in each case include Councillors, but might also include persons who, not being Councillors, have special knowledge of educational questions. These latter persons would be called added members, and would in all cases be nominated by the contributing Councils. The majority of the total representatives should be Councillors.

The Department are advised that a Joint Committee, constituted as suggested above, would be a Statutory Committee within the meaning of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act of 1899, but that, owing to its joint character, its tenure of office would determine on each occasion with that of any of the local authorities who are represented upon it. The Joint Committee must, accordingly, be re-appointed after the re-election of any of the Urban District Councils in January of any year, and after the re-election of the County Council in June of every third year.

The Department are of opinion that a Committee so constituted may be entrusted with any powers exercisable by the local authorities in respect of Technical Instruction, except the power of raising a rate or of borrowing money.

With a view to facilitating the appointment of the Joint Committee, a memorandum containing suggestions as to its constitution, drawn up by the Department, is enclosed herewith.

It is not proposed that the Joint Committee to be elected should undertake the administration of the present scheme, which determines on the 31st July, but that the present Committee should continue to administer the Scheme in addition to the Agricultural Schemes. In order, however, that all arrangements may be completed at an early date for putting the scheme for the forthcoming session into operation upon the 1st August, I have to express the hope that the contributing authorities will proceed immediately to the appointment of a Joint Committee, and not postpone consideration of the matter until after the County Council elections in June next.

The Agricultural Schemes in the County will, of course, continue to be administered by a Committee (such as the present Committee) appointed by the County Council under Section 14 (1) of the Act of 1899.

An acknowledgement of the receipt of this communication is requested.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

T. P. GILL,
Secretary.

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Circular 37.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
UPPER MERRION-STREET,
DUBLIN, April, 1905.

SIR,

I have to enclose herewith, for the information of your Committee, copy of a communication which has been addressed to the local authorities within the geographical area of County _____ contributing to the scheme of Technical Instruction administered by your Committee.

It will be observed that it is not proposed to alter the arrangements for the administration of the scheme for the present academic year, but that, should the local authorities concerned decide to adopt a joint scheme for the forthcoming session, it will be necessary that a separate committee for Technical Instruction should be appointed, in accordance with the provisions of Section 14 (2) of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899.

An acknowledgment of the receipt of this communication is requested.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

T. P. GILL,
Secretary.

The Secretary,

Committee of
Agriculture and Technical Instruction.

Circular 38.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
UPPER MERRION-STREET,
DUBLIN, June, 1905..

SIR, OR MADAM,

With reference to the grants which have hitherto been payable by the Department in aid of the purchase of fittings, apparatus, examples, &c., required for use in connection with Science and Art Classes and with Classes in Experimental Science, Drawing and Manual Work conducted under the conditions of the Department's Regulations for Day Secondary Schools, I have to inform you that it has not been found possible to arrange for the continuation of these grants beyond the current financial year, ending 31st March next.

The amount which may be expended by the Department in this connection during the year is, moreover, strictly limited, and they will, accordingly, be unable to consider claims received after the full sum available has been promised to the Managers of Schools.

The allocation of funds in aid of the provision of equipment will be continued as heretofore until such time as the promises will have exhausted the funds at the Department's disposal for this purpose, but in no circumstances will applications upon Form S. 4 be accepted in these offices if received after the 1st September next.

The Department further desire to direct attention to the fact that all grants allocated by them in respect of the purchase of fittings, apparatus, examples, &c., must necessarily be paid before the conclusion of the financial year, and, in order that time may be given for the adjustment of all matters in connection with grants due to Managers, the Department have fixed the 1st December next as the latest date upon which claims, on Form S. 6, for payment of the amounts promised, may be forwarded to these offices.

I am,

Sir, or Madam,

Your obedient Servant,

T. P. GILL,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
UPPER MERRION-STREET,
DUBLIN, 22nd November, 1905.

SIR, OR MADAM,

I have to direct your attention to the Circular Letter (No. 38), issued from these offices in June last, relative to the grants hitherto payable by the Department in aid of the purchase of equipment for use in connection with Science and Art Classes, and with classes in Experimental Science, Drawing, and Manual Work in Day Secondary Schools.

It was pointed out that the funds placed at the disposal of the Department for the purpose in question during the current financial year—the last year in which such funds will be available—are strictly limited, and that the Department found it necessary to fix the 1st September, as the latest date upon which applications for the allocation of grants might be received, and the 1st December as the date by which applications for the payment of the grants promised must be made. The sums included in the applications forwarded before the former date exceeded the amount in the Department's hands; but as it was anticipated that the purchase of a certain quantity of the equipment proposed by the School Managers would not be completed in time to admit of the grants allocated being claimed by the 1st December, sums were promised on account of all the applications forwarded before the 1st of September.

In cases in which the Department have promised a grant unconditionally, they will be prepared to pay the full amount claimable in respect of those applications for payment which are received in proper form before the 1st proximo. The sum of money remaining after these applications have been disposed of will be divided between the claims received after the 1st proximo and before the 1st February next, in the proportion of the amounts which would have been payable on account of such applications had the funds for this purpose not been limited.

The 1st February next has been decided upon as the latest date upon which Forms S. 6 may be accepted, and in no case will claims received after that date to be considered by the Department.

I am,

Sir, or Madam,

Your obedient Servant,

T. P. GILL,
Secretary.

Circular 39.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
UPPER MERRION-STREET,
DUBLIN, September, 1905.

SIR, OR MADAM,

I have to acquaint you that the Department are informed that an Industrial Exhibition will be opened in April next at Milan, to the Industrial Arts Section of which exhibits of Lace, Crochet, Embroidery, Homespuns, Tweeds, Rags, etc., will be admitted.

The Department do not propose to take any official part in the exhibition, but they are of opinion that it will afford Irish Industries an opportunity of extending their trade in Italy, where, the Department understand, there is a growing demand for the commodities named.

Application for further information with regard to this exhibition should be addressed to the Secretary, London Chamber of Commerce, Oxford Court, Cannon Street, London, E.C., who is acting as Secretary to a Committee in whose hands the organisation of the British Section has been placed by the Government.

I am,

Sir, or Madam,

Your obedient Servant,

T. P. GILL,

Secretary.

To

The Proprietor, Secretary, or Manager
of the Industry named in the Address.

*PROGRAMMES OF THE INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE DIRECT
CONTROL OF THE DEPARTMENT.*

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE FOR IRELAND.

STAFF.

Dean, W. N. HARTLEY, D.Sc., F.R.S.

PHYSICS.

Professor, W. F. BARRETT, F.R.S., M.I.E.E., F.R.S.E.

Assistant, W. J. LYONS, B.A., A.R.C.S.C.I.

Lecturer on *Electro-Technology*, W. BROWN, B.Sc.

Assistant, R. G. ALLEN, A.R.C.S.C.I.

CHEMISTRY.

Professor, W. N. HARTLEY, D.Sc., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.

Assistant, J. H. POLLOCK, B.Sc.

" " " " " A. G. G. LEONARD, A.R.C.S.C.I.

Lecturer in *Organic Chemistry*, A. O'FARRELLY, M.A.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

Professor, JAMES LYON, M.A.

Lecturer, J. TAYLOR, A.R.C.S.C.I., B.A.

Assistant, W. H. ELLIOTT, A.R.C.S.C.I.

AGRICULTURE.

Professor, JAMES WILSON, M.A., B.Sc.

Lecturer on *Agricultural Biology*, D. HOUSTON, F.L.S.

Lecturer on *Agricultural Chemistry*, GEORGE STEPHENSON.

Assistant to Lecturer on *Agricultural Biology*, G. H. PRITHYBRIDGE, Ph.D., B.Sc.

Assistant to Lecturer on *Agricultural Chemistry*.

MATHEMATICS.

<i>Professor,</i>	.	.	.	W. McFADRIEN OBE, M.A.
<i>Assistant,</i>	.	.	.	J. P. JOHNSTON, M.A., Sc.D.

GEOLOGY.

<i>Professor,</i>	.	.	.	GREENVILLE A. J. COLK, F.G.S.
<i>Assistant,</i>	.	.	.	

BOTANY.

<i>Professor,</i>	.	.	.	T. JOHNSON, D.Sc., F.L.S.
<i>Assistant,</i>	.	.	.	J. ADAMS, M.A.

ZOOLOGY.

<i>Professor,</i>	.	.	.	G. H. CARPENTER, D.Sc.
<i>Assistant,</i>	.	.	.	J. A. CLARKE.

Registrar—P. A. E. DOWLING, B.A.

College Clerk—C. WELLESLEY STEELE.

All communications should be addressed:—

THE REGISTRAR,

Royal College of Science,

St. Stephen's-green East,

Dublin.

SESSION 1905-6.

OBJECTS OF THE COLLEGE.

The College is an institution for supplying an advanced course of instruction in Science as applied to Agriculture and the Industrial Arts; for training teachers for Technical Schools, and for Secondary and Intermediate Schools in which Science is taught; and for carrying out scientific research.

FACULTIES.

The College embraces three Faculties—

Agriculture,
Applied Chemistry.
Engineering.

COURSES.

Students will, as a rule, be expected to take up a complete course. Students may, however, be admitted to parts of a course, provided there is room in the College, and that their preliminary knowledge satisfies the Professor whose laboratory or lectures they desire to attend.

Students, on entering the College, are enrolled as ASSOCIATES or NON-ASSOCIATES. ASSOCIATE STUDENTS are those who pass the entrance examination, and take up in the order, and under the conditions given in the programme of the College, a complete course of instruction, extending over three years, in one or other of the above faculties or in the special group for Science teachers.

Students who are not taking out a complete course of study, but who are allowed to attend for single subjects, for occasional lectures, or for special laboratory work, are NON-ASSOCIATES.

Students qualified to carry out research may be allowed to devote their whole time to work in the laboratories, under the direction of a Professor.

COLLEGE DIPLOMA.

The course of instruction for students desiring to obtain a Diploma of Associateship of the Royal College of Science extends over three years. In the first year the instruction is general; in the following years it is specialised according to the faculty or group selected.

The Diploma of Associateship—A.R.C.Sc.I.—is given to students who, having passed the entrance examination, have attended regularly

and punctually throughout the three years, and have passed the College examinations in all subjects in the group in which they are seeking a diploma.

Students admitted to the first year course will not be allowed to attend the second year course unless they have attended regularly, worked well, and passed all the College examinations satisfactorily during their first year.

A student who, after receiving the Diploma of Associateship, continues his studies for another year in the College, and subsequently submits, for the approval of Examiners appointed by the Department, a thesis or dissertation, embodying the results of his own original research or investigation, or treating critically some special subject of the group in which his diploma has been obtained, may be awarded the further Diploma of Fellowship—F.R.C.Sc.I. To the thesis or dissertation must be attached a declaration that it is his own genuine work, and that it was written or first published within three years of the date at which it is presented.

The candidate may be required by the Examiners to present himself for examination on the subject of his dissertation or in defence of his thesis.

EXAMINATIONS.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

An Entrance Examination (which all Associate Students—Scholars and Exhibitioners excepted—must pass) is held before the beginning of each session. The subjects of examination will be:—

For the Session 1906-7.

English, one other language (Greek, Latin, Irish, French or German), Mathematics, Experimental Science, and Drawing.

SYLLABUSES OF THE SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.

The syllabus in Mathematics will be the Pass Courses in Arithmetic, Geometry, Algebra, and Trigonometry for the Senior Grade of the Intermediate Education Board's Examinations of 1906; in Experimental Science, the syllabuses (both third and fourth years) of the Special Courses of Experimental Science of the Department's Programme for Day Secondary Schools; and in Drawing, the first and second year syllabuses of the Programme for Day Secondary Schools.

In Experimental Science the candidate will be allowed the choice of one of the following subjects:—Physics, Chemistry, Mechanical Science, Botany, Geology, Physiology, and Hygiene.

A pass in English, one other language (Greek, Latin, Irish, French or German), or Mathematics, as above, in the Senior Grade of the Intermediate Board's Examinations, in the First Arts Examination of the Royal University, or an equivalent of these, will be recognised as satisfying the conditions of the entrance examination in that subject.

The Entrance Examination in Experimental Science and Drawing will be dispensed with in the case of an applicant who is able to satisfy the Department that he has received, in a school approved of by the Department, at least two hundred hours' instruction in Experimental Science and Drawing of the Preliminary Course of the Programme for Day Secondary Schools, and at least one hundred hours instruction in one of the Special Courses in Experimental Science.

A pass in Freehand Drawing and a First Class in the Elementary Stage of Practical Plane and Solid Geometry, at the Board of Education's Examinations will be accepted in lieu of the Entrance Examination in Drawing.

The Entrance Examinations will be held in Dublin on 3rd, 4th, and 5th July, 1906. Application for admission to the Entrance Examination must be made, not later than the 30th April, 1906, upon a special form of application (S. 157), copies of which may be obtained, after the 1st February, 1906, from the Registrar.

NOTE.—Text Books, other than those referred to in the Syllabuses, are not prescribed for the Entrance Examinations; the standard required will be equivalent to that for a Pass in the Senior Grade of the Intermediate Board's Examinations.

TERM AND SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS.

The last lesson of each term, and the last week of each session, will be devoted to the examinations of the Associateship course.

An Associate student of any year who fails in the sessional examinations of that year in one or more subjects may, in special circumstances, be permitted to complete such year's course by passing a supplemental examination in the October following in the subjects in which he failed at the sessional examinations (a fee of £1 will be charged for examination in each subject). He may also re-enter the College in the following session for the purposes of repeating the course of that year, and of passing the College examinations in those subjects in which he failed. In such case the fees will be half those for the Associate course.

An Associate Student thus allowed to complete his First Collegiate Year, is ineligible for the Medal or Royal Scholarship offered for competition on the completion of the First Collegiate Year. Such Student is, however, eligible for prizes awarded upon the results of the Sessional Examination in any subject which he re-attends. But any student who has failed in the first year and pays for and takes the full first year's course again is eligible for the Medal and Royal Scholarship.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—MEDAL.—PRIZES.

A limited number of Scholarships—(a) Agricultural, (b) in Science and Technology—are annually open for competition. See Forms A. 133a and S 33, pages 211 and 235.

ROYAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

Four Royal Scholarships, each of the value of £50 yearly, with free admission to lectures and laboratories, are attached to the College. Two are offered for competition each year among Associate students who are completing their first year course, who are not holders of Royal Exhibitions, National, Whitworth, Agricultural, or Science and Technological Scholarships or Scholarships or Exhibitions awarded by Local Technical Instruction Committees. The Royal Scholarships are awarded on the results of the Sessional Examinations of the first year Associate course; but, in order to qualify for them, a student must have attended regularly the lectures and demonstrations, and have passed in all the subjects of the first year. Scholarships will not be awarded unless sufficient merit is shown. Holders of the Scholarships are required to attend with strict regularity all the courses in the second and third years, and to pass all the College examinations in the faculty or group in which they are seeking a diploma.

MEDALS AND PRIZES.

A silver medal is awarded annually at the end of the first year to the Associate student who gains the highest number of marks at the examinations of the Associate course.

Any Scholarship or Medal may be withheld should none of the candidates have attained a sufficiently high standard of merit at the examination.

Two prizes of the value of £2 and £1 may be awarded in each of the several subjects of examination to approved candidates upon the results of the Sessional Examinations in each year if sufficient merit be shown. Only one prize will be obtainable in any subject in which not more than five students present themselves for examination. These prizes are open to both Associate and Non-associate Students.

For the conditions under which the Whitworth Scholarships and Exhibitions are awarded, see prospectus of Whitworth Scholarships, on sale at E. Ponsenby's, 116, Grafton-street, Dublin; for conditions of award of Royal Exhibitions and National Scholarships, see the Board of Education's Regulations relating to Museums and Institutions for the Session, 1905-6, which is also on sale at E. Ponsenby's.

THE SESSION, 1905-6.

The College is open for day instruction only.

In 1905 the First Term begins on Tuesday, the 4th October, and ends on Thursday, the 21st December.

The Second Term begins on Tuesday, the 9th January, 1906, and ends on Friday, the 23rd March.

The Third Term begins on Monday, the 26th March. Easter holidays extend from Thursday, 12th April to Monday April 23rd, inclusive. Ash Wednesday, St. Patrick's Day, and Whit Monday are College holidays.

FEES.

For all Associate Students:—

£15 for the first year.

£20 for the second year.

£20 for the third year.

The fees may be paid terminally. First year—£6 for the first term, £5 for the second term, and £4 for the third term. Second and third years—£8 for the first term, £7 for the second term, and £5 for the third term. Fees are payable on the first day of each term and are not returnable.

The fees include attendance at all the lectures, laboratory and workshop courses in the group of subjects in which the student seeks the Diploma of Associateship, as well as the use of the College apparatus and materials. Cheques, Post Office Orders, and Postal Orders, are to be made payable to The Royal College of Science for Ireland.

For Non-associate students* the fees are—

Lectures.

Any course of lectures, £2.

Practical Work.

Chemical Laboratory—

£2 for a special course of one month.

£5 for one term.

£9 for two terms.

£12 for the entire session.

Assaying—

£5 for one term.

£9 for two terms.

£12 for the entire session.

Physical Laboratory—

£2 for a special course of one month.

£5 for one term.

£9 for two terms.

£12 for the entire session.

Zoological Laboratory—

£2 for a special course of one month.

£3 second year's course, teachers' group.

£5 for one term.

£9 for two terms.

£12 for the entire session.

Bacteriological Laboratory—

£5 for one term.

£9 for two terms.

£12 for the entire session.

* Any bona-fide Science Teacher recognised as such by the Department, may attend any Associate Course of Lectures or Laboratory Work on payment of half the corresponding fees to Non-Associate Students.

Agricultural Chemical Laboratory—

£5 for one term.
£9 for two terms.
£12 for the entire session.

Agricultural Biological Laboratory—

£5 for one term.
£9 for two terms.
£12 for the entire session.

Botanical Laboratory—

£2 for a special course of one month.
£5 for a special course of Parts I.-II.
£5 for one term.
£9 for two terms.
£12 for the entire session.

Geological and Mineralogical Laboratory—

£2 for a special course of one month.
£2 for a course, as in Faculty of Agriculture.
£5 for one term.

Electro Technological Laboratory—

£5 for one term.
£9 for two terms.
£12 for the entire session.

Engineering Workshops—

£5 for one term.
£9 for two terms.
£12 for the entire session.

Drawing Schools—

£2 for one term.
£5 for the entire session.
£1 Surveying (Field Work).

The above Fees, which must be paid in advance, will in all cases be charged as from the first day of the current month, term, or session in which the student begins work.

NON-ASSOCIATE STUDENTS.

Students may enter for separate courses, and receive certificates after examination, if they have regularly attended the lectures. A certificate of attendance is not given for any laboratory course of less than three months regular attendance.

Non-associate students attending laboratory courses in any subject will do so at hours to be arranged with the Registrar and the Professors concerned.

Students taking a short laboratory or drawing school course will be allowed to extend it on paying the difference five days before the expiration of the course paid for.

Advanced students attending special courses or engaged in research will have special facilities for study, including direction in their reading.

DEPOSIT.

All students entering for practical work are required to pay a deposit of £1 at the beginning of each session, or other period for which he has entered, to cover breakages. The balance to the credit of the student will be returned to him at the close of the session or period for which he has entered.

Holders of the Department's scholarships, royal exhibitions, or National scholars, will not be required to pay the deposit; but a charge for breakages to an extent not exceeding £1 may, on the recommendation of a Professor, be deducted from the last sessional payment of maintenance allowance.

ADMISSION AND ATTENDANCE.

The College is open to ladies, who are eligible for all the College prizes and scholarships.

Candidates for admission for the session 1906-07 must be over sixteen years of age on the 1st June, 1906.

Students intending to leave the College before completing their course must give due notice of their intention.

The hours of attendance are from 9.0 a.m. to 4.0 p.m. daily, with an interval of one hour for lunch. The College is closed on Saturdays.

Students must strictly conform to the rules of the College.

Students must communicate in writing to the Registrar the reason for any absence from the College, and, if compelled to leave the College during the regular hours of instruction they must first communicate with the Professor in whose department they are for the time engaged.

Associate students are required to attend with strict regularity all the courses of their respective years (unless exempted by special permission of the Department), to conform to the rules of the College, and to pass the term and sessional examinations. In the case of absence through illness, or any other serious cause, the Registrar should be notified immediately, and should a student be absent through illness for a longer period than two days a medical certificate must be sent to the Registrar on the third day.

All applications for admission should be addressed to the Registrar.

LIBRARY.

The Library contains carefully selected works relating to the subjects in which instruction is given; it is open to the students on week-days from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and from 7 to 10 p.m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and also to the public under certain conditions.

METROPOLITAN SCHOOL OF ART,

KILBARRACK STREET, DUBLIN.

Programme for Session, 1905-1906.

Head Master—R. H. A. WILLIS, A.R.C.A. (Lond.).

FREDERICK LUKE, A.R.C.A. (Lond.). Second Master.	ERNEST LUKE, Pupil Teacher.
OLIVER SHEPPARD, R.H.A. Instructor in Modelling.	MRS. BARDEN, Assistant Art Mistress.
MICHEL J. BUCKLEY, M. Inst. C.E.I. Teacher of Machine Drawing and Building Construction.	MISS ALICE JACOB, Teacher of Design and Ornament. MISS ERITH EMERSON, Pupil Teacher.

Craft Work

The following Craft-Work is taught by specially qualified Instructors, viz:—

Enamelling, Carving in Stone or Marble, Leather Work, Gesso, Metal-work, Mosaic and Stained Glass.

(Other Crafts under consideration.)

Special Lectures.

Artistic Anatomy, Prof. Alec. Frazer, M.B.
Architecture, Geo. P. Sheridan, A.R.I.B.A.

School Lectures.

(School Lectures are regularly given in connection with most of the studies, and other lectures and demonstrations will be given as the exigencies of the school work may demand.)

Registrar—B. I. TILLY.

The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland offer through this school instruction to students in drawing, painting, modelling, and designing. In the evening classes workmen, apprentices, and foremen can obtain instruction in the various branches of these subjects, as well as their application to craft work.

The School is open at 9.30 a.m. Classes begin at 10.0 a.m. and they terminate at 5.30 p.m. The School is open at 6.30 p.m. and classes begin at 7.0 p.m. and terminate at 9.0 p.m. (Saturdays excepted).

The school session extends from the first Tuesday in October to the last Friday in July.

VACATIONS.—From the 22nd December to the 8th January inclusive; St. Patrick's Day; Good Friday, Easter Monday and Tuesday; Whit Monday to Monday following inclusive; the King's Birthday; and the months of August and September. Also examination days, &c., as may be ordered.

The Registrar is in the school to receive entries and afford information as to the regulations, as follows:—

Daily from 10 to 4 o'clock (except Saturday); also each evening of the first week in every month, and every Monday evening, from 6.15 to 8.15 p.m. during the session.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS ON THE SUBJECT OF THE SCHOOL SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REGISTRAR, METROPOLITAN SCHOOL OF ART, KILDARE-STREET, DUBLIN.

The Head Master supervises the instruction of the School, and all transfers to the higher divisions of study are made by him.

To facilitate classification intending students who possess some knowledge of drawing, &c., should bring specimens of their work.

The following is the arrangement of the classes:—

Elementary Classes.

Blackboard Drawing.

Freehand Drawing in Outline from the Flat and from Casts of Ornament.

Brush Work from the Flat and from Nature.

Drawing of Models and Common Objects.

Geometrical Drawing (Art).

Perspective.

Elementary Shading from the Cast.

Elementary modelling.

Advanced Classes.

Shading from the Cast (Ornament).

Drawing Foliage from Nature in Outline.

Memory Drawing of Plant Form.

Advanced Model Drawing.

Drawing from the Antique. (Details and the Whole Figure.)

Painting Ornament for Decorative Purposes.

Painting Flowers, Foliage, &c., from Nature.

Painting Still Life.

Drawing the Figure from Life.

Painting from Life.

Modelling Ornament.

Modelling from the Antique.

Modelling from Life.

Modelled Design (Elementary and Advanced).

Principles of Ornament.

Theory and Practice of Design (Elementary and Advanced).

Applied Design.

Architecture.

Students who intend becoming designers, art teachers, &c., are expected to attend the class of Principles of Ornament and Design and the lectures in connection therewith. Modelling students who are studying design are also expected to attend it.

TABLE SHOWING FEES PAYABLE BY STUDENTS.

MORNING CLASSES.

Entrance Fee.	Full Session.	Five Months.	One Month.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
0 2 6	2 10 0	1 10 0	1 0 0

A student having paid Morning Class Fees for part of the Session can get the ticket extended to cover a longer period on payment of the balance of the fee quoted for such longer period, or the proportion of the fee quoted for such longer period.

EVENING CLASSES.

—	Entrance Fee.	Full Session.	Five Months.	One Month.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
For three evenings in the week, viz:—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, . . .	0 0 6	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 1 6
For five evenings in the week, . . .	0 0 6	0 14 0	0 8 6	0 2 0

CRAFT CLASSES.

Stained Glass: Meets on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, from 7 to 9.

Enamelling: Tuesday and Thursday mornings from 10 to 1, and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings from 7 to 9.

Mosaic: Same days and hours as the class for Enamelling.

Metal Work: Tuesday and Thursday afternoons from 2 to 4, and on Monday and Wednesday evenings from 7 to 9.

Other craft work is taught in connection with the Modelling and Design Classes.

Students wishing to join the Craft classes are admitted to them subject to the approval of the Headmaster, and provided vacancies exist.

ARCHITECTURAL AND MECHANICAL DRAWING.

Plans, elevations, and constructive details of buildings, from copies and from actual measurements, and the preparation of perspective drawings.

Drawing of machines, and machine details from flat examples and models and from actual measurements.

LANDSCAPE CLASS.

Besides the advantages which the course of figure work affords, special indoor and still life studies are arranged during the winter, and in the summer out-of-door classes are held. For these out-door classes a fee of 15s. for one month, or 25s. for two months, will be charged to those who are not students of the School.

THE SCHOOL LIBRARY.

The Library contains works bearing on the various subjects connected with Art study, and is constantly being added to.

THE NATIONAL LIBRARY.

Every facility is afforded students for consulting the works on Art in this Library, which adjoins the School.

THE NATIONAL MUSEUM.

The Museum is open to students who can work from its fine examples under the guidance and supervision of the teachers.

TEACHERSHIPS-IN-TRAINING.

A limited number of Teacherships-in-Training, tenable at the Metropolitan School of Art, Dublin, will be open for competition at the beginning of the session 1905-6.

Candidates must not be less than 19 and not more than 30 years of age on 1st September, 1905, and must have been born in or resident in Ireland for three years prior to 1st September, 1905.

For particulars see Department's Form No. S. 2.

ADMISSION FREE AND AT REDUCED FEES.

Students of the Metropolitan School of Art who have paid fees for two consecutive sessions in the School, and who are preparing to become teachers, manufacturers' draughtsmen, designers, or Art workmen, are entitled—

- (a) To attend their class for one year, on payment of half the usual fee, on obtaining a Pass in Geometrical Drawing (Art), and 1st Class in the examinations in Freehand, Model, and Perspective Drawing.
- (b) To a continuance of the same privilege for the next year only if they pass the examination in the Principles of Ornament at the May examinations or gain an award in the National Competition of the year.
- (c) After taking the Art Class Teacher's Certificate or the Irish Secondary Teacher's Honours Drawing Certificate to free admission for one year, renewable for the next year only, provided that they obtain the Art Master's Certificate, Group I., or an award in the National Competition, or a 1st Class in two or more subjects,* of which one must be the Principles of Ornament, of the May examinations of the year.
- (d) To a continuance of free admission, provided that they take annually an award in the National Competition, or a 1st Class in two or more subjects* of the annual personal examinations.

Teachers in Training and Free Students at the Metropolitan School of Art are required to follow the course of study prescribed, and to attend during the full time which the School is open, either morning or evening.

EXAMINATIONS.

Art examinations are held annually by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, during the months of April, May, and June.

The dates and subjects of the examinations are published in due course.

Application to be examined at the Evening Examinations should be made to the Registrar on the proper form before 21st February.

NATIONAL COMPETITION.

The Board of Education, South Kensington, hold annual examinations of selected works of students which are sent to London from all the schools in the Kingdom. Works must be lodged with the Head Master not later than 21st March.

IRISH SECONDARY TEACHERS' DRAWING CERTIFICATES.

Instruction is given in the School in the subjects required for the Irish Secondary Teachers' Drawing Certificate. (For particulars see Department's Circular, No. 16.)

* N.B.—The successes in respect of which free admission is continued must be different from and not lower than those previously gained by the Students concerned.

PRIZE LIST FOR YEAR, FROM 1st APRIL, 1905,
TO 21st MARCH, 1906.

Prizes of the value stated will be awarded as follows, provided there is adequate competition and that the standard of work is sufficiently high.

A set of works must consist of not fewer than six studies.

N.B.—All works should be given in not later than 21st March, 1906, except when a special date is fixed.

No.	Subject.	—
JUNIOR SECTION.		£ s. d.
1	A prize for the best set of works executed in the Junior Section of the Day Class, comprising:— Outline from the cast. Model drawing (marks). Elementary modelling (marks). Geometrical drawing. Perspective.	1 0 0
2	A prize for the best set of similar work executed in the Evening Class.	1 0 0
3	For the best set of works executed for the Art Class Teachers' certificate.	1 10 0
DESIGN SECTION.		
4	For the best set of studies of plants, chosen with a view to, and executed with, appreciation of their decorative possibilities.	1 10 0
5	For the best set of historic studies in preparation for design, accompanied by a concise historical essay on the subject chosen and small analytical diagrams of the planning of the decoration.	1 10 0
6	To the student gaining the highest number of marks for a series of designs for given subjects.	1 10 0
7	For the best set of designs adapted to the technical requirements of various materials, such as metal, leather, textiles, furniture, printing, &c.	1 10 0
8	For the best Lace design.	1 5 0
9	„ 2nd in merit.	1 0 0
10	A 1st prize for the best design for a costume accompanied by working drawings for the various parts, £1 10s. If the costume is carried out in materials, this prize will be augmented to These designs should be based on historic Irish or similar costumes prior to the reign of Elizabeth, and should be submitted not later than December 15th, 1905.	4 0 0
11	For the best complete scheme for interior decoration, such as that for a hall, dining-room, music-room, &c., accompanied by large scale details, and a full-size drawing of some important feature.	2 0 0

No.	Subject.	—
12	A prize for the best set of notes and sketches in connection with the Lectures given to Students of this Section.	£ s. d. 1 5 0
ARCHITECTURAL SECTION.		
13	For the best set of drawings to scale of the classic orders, together with illustrative studies of the decorative use of columns and arch in the Roman, Romanesque, and Renaissance styles, and the leading features of the Gothic styles, as bases for decoration.	1 10 0
14	A prize for the best set of historic studies (not fewer than sixteen in number), illustrative of one of such subjects as the following:— (a). The treatment of the human figure in association with architecture. (b). The treatment of sculpture and architecture in monumental art. The set of works should be accompanied by a concise historical essay on the development and characteristics of the subject chosen, and having special reference to the illustrative studies. N.B.—Students of Decoration and Modelling are expected to make these studies, but no one will be eligible for the latter subject who has not also sent in studies for the first subject in this section.	1 10 0
15	For the best measured drawing from an approved example, together with large details of mouldings, &c., and carefully rendered drawings of more decorative features. (To be executed under the supervision of Teacher).	1 10 0
16	For a design for a piece of architecture of a decorative character, accompanied by large-scale drawings of important features.	1 10 0
DRAWING AND PAINTING SECTION.		
17	A prize for the best cartoon or painting of a figure subject from Irish History, Legend, Romance, &c., or, if symbolical or allegorical, to be suitable for application as decoration for some Irish public building, such as a school, library, museum, &c. Decorative cartoons may be for any material, such as mosaic, glass, wall painting, tapestry, &c., and should have appropriate borders or such other setting as may be desirable. Size of subject to be not less than six feet in length.	5 0 0
18	A second prize, if the competition justifies it, . . .	1 10 0
19	For the best painting of the full-length nude figure from life.	2 0 0
20	For the best drawing in light and shade from the full-length nude figure from life.	1 10 0
21	For the best painting of a head from life, . . .	1 10 0
22	For the best set of extremities from life, . . .	1 0 0

No	Subject.	—
		£ s. d.
23	For the best set of twelve time-studies from the full-length nude figure.	1 0 0
24	For the best set of drapery studies,	1 10 0
25	For the best set of anatomical studies and notes,	1 10 0
26	For the best painting of an antique figure,	2 ⁰ 0 0
27	For the best painting of a head from an approved cast.	1 0 0
28	A prize for the best drawing of an antique figure in light and shade.	1 10 0
29	For the best set of memory drawings of antique figures.	1 0 0
30	For the best drawings of a head, hand, and foot from approved casts in light and shade.	1 0 0
31	A prize to the student receiving the highest number of marks for a series of designs for given subjects.	1 10 0
32	For the best painting of an interior or equally important subject.	2 0 0
33	For the best painting of a group of still life, plants, &c., pictorially treated.	1 10 0
MODELLING AND SCULPTURE SECTION.		£ s. d.
34	For the best model of a figure from life, in the round,	2 0 0
35	For the best model of a figure from life, in relief,	1 10 0
36	For the best model of a head from life, in the round,	1 0 0
37	For the best anatomical figure, in the round, accompanied by anatomical sketches and notes.	1 10 0
38	For the best study of a draped figure, accompanied by sketches and notes.	2 0 0
39	For the best models of a head, hand, and foot, from approved casts.	1 10 0
40	For the best model of ornament accompanied by sketches and notes bearing on the construction and treatment of ornament.	1 10 0
41	For the best model of a plant from nature, with three designs based on it to suit the technical requirements of such materials as wood, plaster, metal, stone, marble, &c.	1 0 0
42	A prize to the student receiving the highest number of marks for the monthly designs.	1 10 0
43	A prize for the best modelled design,	1 10 0
44	A prize for the best carving in stone from an approved original design for a panel, embracing figure and ornament, to be not less than two feet in length.	2 0 0
45	A prize for the best carving from an approved example for beginners.	1 0 0
CRAFT CLASSES.		
	To each of the craft classes for the best craft-work, design, and workmanship combined, together with historic studies bearing on the craft.	1 0 0 (each)

IRISH TRAINING SCHOOL OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

STAFF.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Head Teacher.—MISS REDINGTON, First-Class Diplomas in Cookery, Laundry-work, and Dressmaking.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Cookery.—MISS E. A. HEPTINSTALL, First-Class Diplomas in Cookery and Laundry-work.

Dressmaking and Home-sewing.—MISS ISA SHORT, First-Class Diplomas in Dressmaking and Needlework.

Laundry-work.—MISS C. E. MOORE, First-Class Diplomas in Cookery and Laundry-work.

Assistant Teachers.—MISS E. BARTON, First-Class Diplomas in Cookery, Laundry-work and Dressmaking.

MISS S. M. VIDAL, First-Class Diplomas in Cookery, Laundry-work, Dressmaking, and Needlework.

SCIENCE.

LECTURERS:—

Physics and Chemistry.—JAMES J. HUTCHINSON, Esq.

Physiology.—PROFESSOR D. J. COFFEY, M.A., M.B., F.R.C.I.

Hygiene.—PROFESSOR ANTONY ROCHE, M.B.C.P.I.

TEACHER OF BLACKBOARD DRAWING.—MISS CAMERON.

SECRETARY.—MISS CROKER.

I.—OBJECTS OF THE SCHOOL.

The Irish Training School of Domestic Economy is an institution maintained by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for the purpose of training teachers of Domestic Economy. The course of training involves practice for the students in manipulation and in teaching, and for this purpose the institution will provide high-class instruction in such parts of the subjects as Cookery, Laundry-work, Dressmaking and Home-sewing and Housewifery for students other than those under training.

II.—SUBJECTS OF THE COURSE.

The subjects of the course of instruction will include Elementary Physics, Elementary Chemistry, Elementary Physiology and Hygiene, Blackboard Drawing, Cookery, Laundry-work, Dressmaking and Home-sewing, Housewifery (including household accounts), Theory and Practice of Education.

III.—DIPLOMAS.

The course of instruction for students desiring to obtain the Department's Diploma will extend over at least two complete years.

Students will be required to enter for the complete course, and certificates will not be granted to students who do not take a complete course.

In order to satisfy the Department as to their general education, students will be required to pass an Entrance Examination in Arithmetic, English, one other language (Irish, French, or German), and Reading aloud. No candidate will be admitted to the School who does not show in the course of the Entrance Examination that she is capable of taking full advantage of the instruction provided, and, in particular, candidates with physical defects of voice, sight, or hearing, will not be regarded as eligible for admission.

Should the number of applicants for admission to the Domestic Economy Training School exceed the accommodation, the places remaining after Scholarship holders have been admitted will be offered successively to those standing highest on the Entrance Examination list.

Students will be required to take up the subjects of instruction in the order arranged for them in the Domestic Economy Training School.

Diplomas (First Class or Second Class) will be awarded to those students who, having satisfactorily passed the Entrance Examination and the "trial lessons," have attended regularly and punctually throughout the whole Diploma course, and have passed all the examinations under the conditions specified in Section VII. (2).

The Diplomas will be recognized as qualification to teach Domestic Economy in Schools and Classes aided by the Department. The Department do not, however, undertake to employ teachers, nor to find employment for them, at the close of the period of training.

IV.—ADMISSION AND ATTENDANCE

Application for admission to the School must be made, not later than the 30th April, upon Form S. 143, copies of which may be obtained, after the 1st January of any year, from the Secretary of the Training School.

Candidates for admission must be not less than 19 years of age on the 1st September of the year in which they enter the school.

Candidates must furnish a recent medical certificate of health, an authenticated copy of certificate of birth, and testimonials of good character from not less than two responsible persons.

Admission will, in the first instance, be provisional. Students thus provisionally admitted will have to take twenty trial lessons in Cookery; and, if the results of these trial lessons are unsatisfactory, students may be advised and, if necessary, required to discontinue their attendance.

The School will be open from Monday to Friday inclusive.

The hours of attendance are from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 2 to 5 p.m., and at any other hours which may reasonably be required.

Students must strictly conform to the rules of the School.

Students intending to leave the School before completing their course, must give due notice of their intention.

Students must communicate in writing to the Secretary of the School the reason for any absence from the School, and if compelled to leave the School during the regular hours of instruction they must first communicate with and obtain leave from the Secretary.

V.—SCHOOL TERMS.

The School Session consists of three terms.

Session 1905-6.

The First term will begin on Tuesday, 5th September, and end on Friday, the 22nd December.

The Second Term will begin on Tuesday, 2nd January, and end on Wednesday, the 11th April.

The Third term will begin on Tuesday, the 24th April, and end on Friday, 29th June.

Holidays:—Ash Wednesday, St. Patrick's Day, and Whit Monday.

VI.—FEES.

For all students in training, not being Scholarship holders, the fee will be ten guineas per session.

This fee will cover all the subjects of the course of instruction for training as teachers.

The fee must be paid in advance immediately after the result of the trial lessons is known, and is not returnable.

A fee of one guinea must be paid by all students on the first day of the session. This fee is not returnable to any student, but will be allowed for in the case of students who are permitted to remain in the School as the result of the "trial lessons."

Cheques, Money Orders, and Postal Orders are to be made payable to "The Irish Training School of Domestic Economy."

VII.—EXAMINATIONS.

(1.) ENTRANCE AND SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.

Session 1906-7.

The examination will be held on or about Tuesday, July 3rd, 1906.

The subjects of examination will be:—English, one other language (Irish, French, or German), Arithmetic, and Reading aloud. The standard required for a pass will be approximately the same as that required for a pass in the Middle Grade of the Intermediate Education Board's Examinations. Questions will not, however, be set from any prescribed text-books.

Particulars of the Scholarships offered for 1906-7 may be obtained after the 1st January, 1906, on application to The Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.

(2.) EXAMINATIONS DURING THE COURSE.

At the close of instruction in each subject an examination, theoretical and practical, will be held in that subject. In certain subjects marks will also be assigned for class teaching of those subjects.

Students who do not reach a satisfactory standard in any subject will be required to repeat that subject and to pass a supplementary examination. Students failing in more than one subject will be considered as having failed generally, and will be required to repeat the course of that year.

The Department's decision in all matters relating to examinations and to the award of diplomas shall be final.

RESULTS OF THE EXAMINATIONS FOR SCHOLARSHIPS AND TEACHERSHIPS-IN-TRAINING OFFERED FOR COMPETITION BY THE DEPARTMENT DURING 1904-5.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGICAL SCHOLARSHIPS, AND TEACHERSHIPS-IN-TRAINING, 1905.

(See Form S. 33, Page 235.)

At the annual examination held on the 4th, 5th, and 6th July, 1905, for Science and Technological Scholarships and Teacherships-in-Training, tenable at the Royal College of Science, Dublin, fifty-four candidates presented themselves.

Five Scholarships and five Teacherships-in-Training were open for competition this year, and these have been awarded to the ten candidates, first in order of merit, as given below:—

SCHOLARSHIPS.

- Mr. William Henry Clark, of Mountjoy School, Dublin.
- Mr. Joseph Ivan Grham, of St. Andrew's College, Dublin.
- Mr. Patrick Cormack, of the Christian Brothers' Schools, Thurles.
- Mr. Harold Richard Read, of the Christian Brothers' Schools, SS. Peter and Paul, Clonmel.
- Mr. Robert John Smith, of Mountjoy School, Dublin

TEACHERS-IN-TRAINING.

- Mr. John Barrett, of Cashel (private study).
 Mr. Thomas Haigh, of the Christian Brothers' Schools, Cork.
 Mr. William Henry O'Connor, of Dublin (private study).
 Mr. Edward Joseph Cuddy, of the Christian Brothers' Schools,
 Sexton-street, Limerick.
 Mr. Otway Henry Little, of Clonmel (private study).

DOMESTIC ECONOMY TEACHERSHIPS-IN-TRAINING, 1905.

(See Form S. 89, page 239.)

At the annual examination held on the 4th of July, 1905, for Teachers-in-Training, tenable at the Irish Training School of Domestic Economy, forty-seven candidates presented themselves. Ten Scholarships were open for competition. The names of the successful candidates, in order of merit, are as follows:—

- Miss Frances C. Ledwich, of Blackrock, County Dublin.
 Miss Charlotte T. Stack, of Foxrock, County Dublin.
 Miss Mary T. Walsh, of Wexford.
 Miss Kathleen O'Mara, of Limerick.
 Miss Julia O'Mahony, of Macroom.
 Miss Sarah A. Lacy, of Cork.
 Miss Emily M. Parker, of Dublin.
 Miss Catherine Campbell, of Mountrath.
 Miss Lizzie O'Flynn, of Sixmilebridge, County Clare.
 Miss Elizabeth M. Brennan, of Dublin.

ART TEACHERSHIPS-IN-TRAINING, 1905

(See Form S. 2, page 236.)

At an examination held on the 4th, 5th, and 6th July, 1905, for Teacherships-in-Training, tenable at the Metropolitan School of Art, Dublin, nine candidates presented themselves.

The Teacherships were awarded to the following candidates:—

- Miss Ethel M. Symes, of Dublin.
 Mr. J. E. Corr, of Donegal.
 Miss Meave O'Byrne, of Dublin.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

(See Form S. 190, page 241.)

Commercial Scholarships of the value of £100 each, tenable for one year, have been awarded to:—

- Mr. R. Fox, of Drogheda.
 Mr. M. Waldron, B.A., of Ballyhaunis.

The Scholarships awarded to Messrs. W. B. Cooper, of Castlegaren, E. Daly, of Dublin, and W. Scott, of Drogheda, in 1904, have been renewed for a second session. Mr. Coakley, to whom a Scholarship was awarded in 1904, has been appointed a Teacher of Commercial subjects by the Cork County Joint Committee for Technical Instruction.

Industrial Scholarships of the value of £60 each, tenable for one year, have been awarded to:—

- Miss M. M. Brodigan, of Dundalk.
 Mr. E. Fitzgibbon, of Cork.
 Mr. W. E. Saunderson, of Elarney.

The Scholarship awarded to Mr. P. J. Sheehan, of Dungarvan, in 1904, has been renewed for a second session.

EXAMPLES OF SCHEMES OF TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION IN NON-AGRICULTURAL SUBJECTS.

COUNTY KILKENNY.

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION SCHEME.

1st August, 1905, to 31st July, 1906

The scheme, subject to the provisions requiring local contributions from the rates (see Finance), is applicable to the Urban as well as the Rural districts within the administrative area of the County Council.

Population of the County.—Urban, 10,609; Rural, 65,550; Total, 76,159.

Valuation of County.—Urban, £18,182; Rural, £343,884; Total, £362,066.

Value of 1d. rate.—Urban, £75; Rural, £1,433; Total, £1,508.

The rate (Urban and County) will be paid over to the Joint Committee before the close of the financial year ending 31st March, 1906.

Chief Industries.

The most important industries (excluding Agriculture and allied industries) are:—Building trades, woollen cloth manufacture, engineering, cycle-making, marble and slate quarrying and working, monumental carving, printing and book-binding, milling, foundry-work, brewing and cooperage, weaving, baking, cabinet-making, boot-making, coal-mining, distilling, tanning.

Objects of the Scheme.

The objects of the scheme are to provide, mainly by itinerant classes, evening technical schools, scholarships, and a day trade preparatory school, and in accordance with the Technical Instruction Acts, 1889 and 1891, and the Agricultural and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, instruction in technological, science and art, domestic, commercial and industrial subjects.

The scheme is set out under the following heads:—

- I. FINANCE.
- II. SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION.
- III. TEACHING STAFF.
- IV. DAY TRADES PREPARATORY SCHOOL.
- V. ITINERANT INSTRUCTION.
- VI. SCHOLARSHIPS FOR BOYS.
- VII. EVENING TECHNICAL CLASSES.
- VIII. INDUSTRIES: SCHOLARSHIPS IN WEAVING.
- IX. SCHOLARSHIPS FOR GIRLS.
- X. GENERAL CONDITIONS.

I.—FINANCE.

A. Estimated Income.		£
(1) Contribution from County Council		540
(2) Contribution from Kilkenny Urban District of 1d. rate, or its equivalent,		75
(3) From Department:—		
(a.) Annual Contribution,	2820	
(b.) Supplementary grant for aid to Industrial Training	200	
(c.) Contribution towards maintenance of the Day Trades Preparatory School in Kilkenny Urban District (estimated)	300	
(d.) Grants from Science and Art Vote	20	1,340
(4) Fees, Sales, etc.		35
		<u>1,000</u>

B. Estimated Expenditure.		£
(1) Salaries—		
Principal and Secretary		240
Permanent Teaching Staff		660
Temporary do.		100
(2) Travelling expenses and allowances		100
(3) Scholarships for boys tenable at the Trades Preparatory School		175
(4) Scholarships for Girls tenable at Residential Schools of Domestic Training,		114
(5) Industries—Scholarships in Weaving		200
(6) Prizes		20
(7) Maintenance of classes at temporary centres, including rent of rooms, and cost of supplies, removal of equipment, etc.		120
(8) Maintenance of classes in Urban District of Kilkenny, including rent of premises, insurance, caretaker's wages, heating, lighting, etc.		140
(9) Equipment for Itinerant Instructress of Domestic Economy		25
(10) Administration—Cost of clerical assistance, office expenses, printing, stationery, and advertising		100
Total		<u>£1,990</u>

C. Any savings accruing from excess of receipts over expenditure in the Scheme for the Session 1905-6 and in the Schemes for previous sessions will, after liabilities under those schemes have been discharged, be reserved for:—

- (1) The renewal of certain of the scholarships for boys which were tenable during the past session at schools other than the Trade Preparatory School.
- (2) The provision of additional equipment.
- (3) Such other purposes as the Committee with the written sanction of the Department may determine.

II.—SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION.

- (1) *In the Trades Preparatory School.*—See Section IV.
- (2) *In Evening Classes.*—Instruction may be given in the following subjects:—
- A. TECHNOLOGY.—Woodwork, metal-work, mechanical engineering, tailors' cutting.
 - B. SCIENCE AND ART.—Practical, plane and solid geometry, building construction and drawing, machine construction and drawing, practical mathematics, mechanical science, physics, chemistry, magnetism and electricity, hygiene, model drawing, drawing in light and shade, design, geometrical drawing.
 - C. DOMESTIC SUBJECTS.—Cookery, laundry-work, dressmaking, needlework.
 - D. COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS.—Shorthand, bookkeeping, business methods, commercial arithmetic, commercial English.
- (3) *In Temporary Centres.*—The subjects taught will mainly be those mentioned in Section V., but such of the above-mentioned as may be suitable to a particular centre may be added from time to time.
- (4) *In Special Scholarship Course.* Woollen weaving and allied processes. See Section VIII.

III.—TEACHING STAFF.

The teaching staff will comprise permanent and temporary officers. The permanent staff will consist of:—

1. A Principal, whose duties shall be—
 - (a.) To act as Secretary to the Joint Technical Instruction Committee.
 - (b.) To give effect generally to the provisions of the approved scheme, in accordance with the instructions of the Joint Committee, acting in conjunction with the Department.
 - (c.) To supervise the work of the teaching staff.
 - (d.) To conduct day and evening classes, as may be found necessary.
2. An instructor in charge of the Manual Work Department at a salary of £160 per annum shall give instruction in and assist in the organisation of classes conducted under this scheme in connection with his own department.

3. A teacher of experimental science, mathematics, etc., with special experience in mechanical science, at a salary of £130 per annum.

4. An itinerant manual instructor, with special qualifications in building construction, at a salary of £120 per annum.

5. Three itinerant instructresses in domestic economy, at salaries in accordance with the provisions of Circular No. 21, issued by the Department. The services of these instructresses shall be available in Kilkenny Urban District and other centres, as may be arranged. (They will be entirely engaged in conducting courses of instruction in temporary centres between the close of one evening school session and the opening of the next.)

The temporary staff will consist of teachers specially qualified to give instruction in technical and commercial subjects, whose engagements shall be subject to such conditions as may be arranged by the Committee, and approved by the Department, at the time of making each appointment.

It should be a condition of all appointments on the teaching staff under this scheme that the teachers will be prepared to give instruction in rural centres, and in both day and evening classes, when required to do so by the Joint Committee, and shall be under the control of the principal.

I.—DAY TRADES PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

A trades preparatory school will be conducted at the City Technical Schools, Kilkenny. The aim of the school is to provide for boys over thirteen years of age, who have received an education equivalent to that of the Sixth Standard of a National School, such a course of training as will fit them to enter upon an industrial career.

The course of instruction will extend over at least two years, and will include experimental science and drawing, workshop mathematics, manual instruction in wood and iron, practical geometry, and literary subjects, including one modern language, besides English.

The Department will bear three-fourths of the approved net annual cost of maintaining the school. The proportion of the expense admitted for payment by the Department may be increased by one-tenth if, in the opinion of the Department's Inspectors, the organisation and teaching merit special recognition, or it may be reduced by one or more tenths if the organisation or teaching is, in the opinion of the Department's Inspectors, unsatisfactory.

V.—ITINERANT INSTRUCTION.

The subjects to be taught will include manual work in wood, technical drawing, building construction, cookery, laundry-work, needlework (including repairing, plain sewing, and dressmaking), hygiene, housewifery, etc. The teachers will continue to give short courses of instruction in centres where suitable arrangements for the accommodation of the classes can be made. Classes may be held for both day and evening students at each centre, and the instruction will be adapted to the needs of the locality, and be as practical in character as possible. The short courses will be organised so as to allow a teacher to devote thirty days to instruction at each centre, and to work at least two centres concurrently. In temporary centres, a course of instruction in practical cookery and housewifery or manual instruction shall consist of thirty two-hour lessons—one in laundry-work of twelve, and one in needlework of at least eighteen such lessons. A time-table and itinerary to show the proposed distribution of the time of the itinerant teacher for the session should be prepared as soon as possible after the day fixed for the return of the forms of application from the different centres in the county.

VI.—SCHOLARSHIPS FOR BOYS TENABLE AT THE DAY TRADES PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

Scholarships are offered for competition amongst boys attending primary schools. The object of these scholarships is to aid promising boys, who have already received a satisfactory primary education, to attend at the Kilkenny Trades Preparatory School a course of instruction specially designed to fit him to enter upon an industrial career.

These scholarships shall entitle the holders to free tuition and the free use of text books, tools, etc., at the Day Trades Preparatory School, and in a certain number of cases to a maintenance allowance, the amount of which will vary with the distance of the residence of the boy from the Trades Preparatory School.

There will be five classes of scholarships:—

Class A.—Five scholarships of £15 each, tenable only by boys whose homes are outside a radius of six miles from the Trades Preparatory School. These scholarships will be competed for as follows:—

One by boys from the eligible portions of the baronies of Iverk, Ida, and Knocktopher.

One by boys from the eligible portions of the baronies of Callan, Kells, and Shillelogher.

One by boys from the eligible portions of the barony of Gowran.

One by boys from the eligible portions of the barony of Passadinin.

One by boys from the eligible portions of the baronies of Galway and Crannagh.

Class B.—Five scholarships of £10 each, tenable only by boys whose homes are outside a radius of four miles from the Trades Preparatory School.

Class C.—Six scholarships of £4 each, tenable only by boys whose homes are outside a radius of one mile and a half from the Trades Preparatory School.

Class D.—Sixteen scholarships of £1 in the case of first-year scholars, and of £2 in the case of a renewal for a subsequent year.

Class E.—Sixteen free places without maintenance allowances.

Should no eligible candidate qualify for a scholarship attached to any district mentioned under Class A, or should an insufficient number of eligible candidates qualify for the scholarships in Classes B and C, the Committee may award the unallocated scholarships to other qualified candidates in order of merit; but in such cases the scholarships will be held for one year only, and the holders will not be entitled to special consideration in the following year.

When scholarships are renewed the numbers set out above will be reduced accordingly.

GENERAL CONDITIONS REGULATING THE AWARD OF SCHOLARSHIPS.

(1.) The scholarships will be tenable only by boys—

(a.) who are over thirteen and under fifteen years of age on the 1st of June, 1906, and who have not already been in attendance at a secondary school;

(b.) whose parents or guardians have been resident in the area administered by the Joint Technical Instruction Committee for at least one year immediately preceding the 1st of June, 1906.

(2.) The scholarships will be awarded on the result of an examination conducted by the Department. This examination will be held on the 26th June, 1906, at centres which will be fixed when all the applications have been received. The subjects and time-table of the examination will be:—

Arithmetic—Thursday, June 28th, 11 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

The principles of vulgar and decimal fractions, with examples, involving addition, subtraction, and multiplication, proportion, simple interest, practice, unitary, method, the metric system.

Methods of weighing and measurement.

Measurement of lengths, areas, and volumes.

English—Thursday, June 28th, 1 to 2.15 p.m.

Composition—A short essay or letter of thirty or forty lines, with correct spelling, grammar, and punctuation, on some familiar subject.

Ability to answer, in fully-formed sentences, questions on the meaning of words and phrases, and on the matter of a passage read.

Grammar—The construction of words—prefixes, affixes, and roots.

Analysis of simple and complex sentences.

Correction of faulty sentences.

Paraphrasing a short poetical extract.

Drawing—Thursday, June 28th, 2.30 to 3.30 p.m.

1. Freehand Drawing.

2. Simple exercises in Design.

3. Model Drawing of Simple Common Objects.

4. Simple Geometrical Drawing.

5. Memory Drawing.

Candidates may be examined on any part of these syllabuses.

One hundred marks will be assigned for arithmetic, one hundred for English, and fifty for drawing.

(3.) Forms of application for admission to the examination may be obtained from the Secretary to the Joint Committee, and must be returned, duly filled in, by the 7th day of June.

(4.) The scholarships will be tenable only at the Kilkenny Day Trades Preparatory School.

(5.) Successful candidates will be required to begin attendance at the approved school at the beginning of the school year, and in no case later than the 1st of October. They will be required to furnish certificates of birth, and medical certificates of health, for the inspection of the Joint Committee.

(6.) The amount of the scholarship will be paid to the parents or guardians of the scholar in instalments, payable on or about the 15th October, 15th January, 15th April, and 15th July. The second and further instalments will in each case be paid only after satisfactory reports of attendance and progress have been received from the principal of the school.

(7.) The scholarships are tenable for one year, but may be renewed for a second year if the reports of the Department's Inspector show that such renewal would be beneficial. Under special circumstances the scholarship may be renewed for a third or even for a fourth year.

(8.) The Joint Committee may refuse to award the full number of scholarships should a sufficient number of qualified candidates not show sufficient merit; and they reserve the right at any time to determine any scholarship; without notice, upon being satisfied that its continuance is for any reason undesirable.

(9.) In the case of difficulties arising in connection with the awarding or holding of these scholarships, the matter will be referred to the Department, whose decision shall be final.

The Scholarship Scheme shall be suitably advertised by the Committee during the month of May. This may best be done by sending a copy of the Scheme to all Primary Schools within the area administered by the Committee, and by inserting an advertisement once in the newspapers circulating within the county.

VII.—EVENING TECHNICAL CLASSES.

The Committee will, in addition to maintaining the Kilkenny City Technical School, establish, or aid in establishing, so far as the funds at their disposal permit, evening technical classes in places to be previously approved of by the Committee and the Department:—

(a.) By acquiring, or giving aid towards acquiring, class-rooms.

(b.) By making arrangements, so far as possible, to allow the instructors employed by the Committee to conduct the classes in subjects specially suited to the needs of the locality.

VIII.—INDUSTRIES: SCHOLARSHIPS IN-WEAVING.

To aid local effort in developing the weaving industry in Kilkenny, the Department are prepared to make a special grant, not exceeding £200, to enable the Joint Committee to provide for the training of selected boys or girls in power-loom weaving and allied processes. The money is to be utilised in paying for the instruction of, and in providing maintenance allowances for, suitable candidates for apprenticeship whilst they are receiving instruction under a recognised instructor in an approved factory. Details regarding the qualifications of the candidates, the method of selecting them, the amount of the allowances, and the conditions under which they may be awarded, must receive the written approval of the Department before liability is incurred.

IX.—SCHOLARSHIPS FOR GIRLS.

Provision is made in the scheme for the awarding of six scholarships of £15 each to girls who have already received a satisfactory primary education, and who reside in the county, and for the payment of a sum, not exceeding £24, towards the salary of an expert instructress.

General Conditions.

(1.) The object of these scholarships is to enable girls to obtain a regular course of instruction and training, such as will cultivate intelligence and resourcefulness, and render them more practical in the performance of home duties of all kinds.

(2.) The course of instruction includes:—

(a.) *Essential Subjects:*

Household management (including keeping of accounts), cookery (including selection of menus for small incomes), needle-work (repairing, adapting, and dressmaking), laundry-work, hygiene (including sick-nursing and care of the young).

(b.) *Optional Subjects:*

Dairy work, bee keeping, poultry rearing, horticulture.

At least thirty hours per week must be devoted to the essential subjects. One or more of the optional subjects may be taken when adequate provision is made for both practical and theoretical instruction.

(3.) The scholarships will be tenable at such residential schools of domestic training as the Department may approve. The Department's approval will not be granted unless there is on the staff of such selected school a certificated teacher of domestic science, who devotes at least thirty hours per week to the instruction of residential pupils. It will be necessary also that the selected school shall be able to satisfy the Department that the dormitory accommodation and other provisions are adequate and satisfactory.

(4.) The value of the scholarships will be £15 each. In addition, selected candidates will pay an inclusive fee of £2 to the managers of the school on or before the date of entrance. This sum, and the amount (£15) paid by the Committee, will entitle the scholar to board, residence, and training for one academic year.

(5.) The value of the scholarships will be paid to the schools in which they are held in two half-yearly instalments—one on the 31st January, the other on 31st July—on receipt of satisfactory reports from the inspectors of the Department.

(b.) Candidates must not be less than sixteen years old on the 30th of June preceding selection, and should have an education, such as would fit them for entrance to the Sixth Class of the National Board. No candidate will be selected whose parents (or guardians) have not resided in the county for at least twelve months previous to the 30th of June.

(7.) The method of selection will be as follows:—

(a.) The Secretary shall advertise the scheme, and receive applications on a form, to be supplied. The application must be supported by testimonials from the local clergy and County or District Councillors.

(b.) The final selection shall be made by a competitive examination, conducted by the Department. Candidates successful at this examination will be required to furnish a medical certificate of health.

(c.) Selected candidates shall enter the school for a fortnight on probation. If any should be found unsuitable to undergo the course of training, they may, at the expiration of this period, be required to leave, in which case they shall be entitled to the return of the fee of £2, and their places shall be filled by those next in order of selection.

(8.) All scholarships shall terminate on the 31st July, 1906.

(9.) Within three weeks after the scholars have entered, the managers of schools at which these scholarships are tenable must forward the complete time-table on a form (S. 148), to be supplied by the Department. This form will show the distribution of time to the various subjects of the course, and will require the written approval of the Department.

(10.) Residential schools of domestic training shall be at all times open to the Department's Inspectors.

(11.) In case of any difficulty arising in connection with the awarding or retention of these scholarships, the matter will be referred to the Department, whose decision shall be final.

X.—GENERAL CONDITIONS.

(1.) The scheme requires :—

- (a.) That schools or classes aided under its provisions shall be at all times open to the Department's Inspectors, who will, from time to time, visit and report on the condition and suitability of the school buildings or class-rooms, the character and quality of the instruction, and its suitability to the needs of the locality, the efficiency of the teaching staff for the number of students under instruction, the progress of the students (which they may ascertain in such manner as may be necessary), the method of registration, and, generally, the carrying out of the scheme in accordance with the Department's Regulations.

NOTE.—The classes conducted or aided under the scheme shall not be of such a size as to impair the efficiency of the instruction. The Department regard twenty for a practical class, and forty for a theoretical or demonstration class, as maxima. Local Committees should assist teachers in keeping classes within these limits.

- (b.) That accurate returns of such particulars as are required by the Department be made by the managers at the specified times.
- (c.) That the Attendance Registers be carefully, regularly, and punctually marked.
- (d.) That the Committee shall furnish full particulars of the qualifications and experience of any teacher they propose to engage, and obtain the Department's approval of the appointment, in writing, before the appointment is actually made.
- (e.) That classes may be closed should the average attendance for four successive lessons fall below six.
- (f.) That within a week of any meeting of Committee, a copy of the minutes of proceedings of that meeting, as entered up in the minute book, shall be furnished to the Department. The minutes are for the information of the Department, and it is not to be understood that, if a question is not raised on the minutes, the Department's sanction has been thereby obtained.
- (g.) That expenditure, not covered by this scheme, be not incurred without the previous written approval of the Department. Such approval will not be given unless the proposals involving the expenditure have been submitted for the Department's sanction *before* any liability is incurred.

(2.) No money will be spent under this scheme in an Urban District unless the Urban District contributes annually a rate of 1d. in the £, or its equivalent.

(3.) A Local Committee of Management, which should include ladies where the instruction of girls is involved, should be formed in each centre where classes are to be held.

The Committee should appoint an Honorary Secretary, and place itself in communication with the Joint Committee.

The duties of a local Committee are:—

- (a.) To provide suitable accommodation for the courses of instruction to be given. To awaken local interest, and to make due provision for the starting (or resumption) of the course.
- (b.) To assist in securing regular and punctual attendance at the classes.
- (c.) To visit the classes from time to time, and to check and sign the Registers.
- (d.) To make recommendations to the Joint Committee as to local requirements in connection with the classes.

(4.) The scheme is not intended to apply to scholars in attendance at primary schools, but such scholars who are over fourteen years of age, or are in the Sixth Class of a National School (or, in the case of other schools, its equivalent), may be admitted to classes meeting after school hours. Under no circumstances may scholars on the roll of a primary school attend classes under this scheme which meet during primary school hours.

(5.) The scheme, as finally approved by the Department, must be printed and circulated throughout the area administered under the scheme.

(6.) The scheme is to be tentative for a year, at the close of the year it may be modified, as advisable.

If the conditions laid down are not fulfilled, or if, in the opinion of the Department, the reports of their Inspectors indicate that the instruction throughout the county is inefficient, the Department may reduce their annual contribution to the scheme.

COUNTY TYRONE.

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION SCHEME.

1st August, 1905, to 31st July, 1906.

The scheme, subject to the provisions requiring local contributions from the rates (see Finance), is applicable to the Urban as well as to the Rural districts within the administrative area of the County Council.

Population of County.—150,567. Valuation, £460,080. Value of *ld.* rate, £1,917.

OBJECT OF THE SCHEME.

The object of the scheme is to provide, mainly by means of evening schools and itinerant classes, and in accordance with the Technical Instruction Acts of 1889 and 1891, and the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act of 1899, instruction in science, art, technological, commercial and domestic economy subjects, chiefly for those engaged in various industries during the day.

The scheme is set out under the following heads:—

- I. FINANCE.
- II. SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION.
- III. INSTRUCTION IN URBAN DISTRICTS.
- IV. INSTRUCTION IN RURAL DISTRICTS.
- V. GENERAL CONDITIONS.

I.—FINANCE.

a. *Estimated Income.*

	£
(1) County Council contribution in respect of Rural districts, being rate levied in the financial year ending 31st March, 1906,	400
(2) Contributions from the following Urban District Councils, being the full value of the 1d. rate or its equivalent, levied in the financial year ending 31st March, 1906:—Omagh, £50; Strabane, £44; Dungannon, £41; Cookstown, £31,	166
(3) Department's contribution,	850
(4) Fees,	79
(5) Science and art grants,	27
Total,	£1,522

b. *Estimated Expenditure.*

(1) Salary of organising head teacher,	250
(2) Salary of art teacher,	130
(3) Salary of manual instructor,	120
(4) Salaries of two domestic economy instructresses (£80 each),	160
(5) Salaries of other teachers,	150
(6) Travelling expenses of teachers,	200
(7) Maintenance expenses of schools,	200
(8) Administration, including expenses of itinerant courses, printing, stationery, advertising, etc.,	145
(9) Repairs to premises, etc.,	45
(10) Balance unallocated,	122
Total,	£1,522

- c. Any funds remaining unexpended from the previous session may, subject to the written approval of the Department, be applied in purchasing such additional equipment for evening and itinerant classes as may, from time to time, be required.

II.—SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION.

The subjects of instruction will include the following, and such other subjects as may be found suitable:—

Technology.—Woodwork, carpentry and joinery, ambulance classes.

Science and Art.—Practical, plane and solid geometry, building construction and drawing, practical mathematics, physics, chemistry and art, including freehand, model, geometrical drawing, design, modelling in clay, shading, painting from still life, etc.

Domestic Economy.—Cookery, laundry-work, dressmaking, and needle-work.

Commercial Subjects.—Shorthand and typewriting, book-keeping, business methods, commercial arithmetic, and commercial English.

The teaching of these subjects will be provided for mainly by the following appointments:—

- (1) An organising head teacher whose duties shall be:—
 - (a.) To act as secretary to the County Joint Committee for Technical Instruction.
 - (b.) To organise technical schools in the four towns referred to, and to arrange for the giving of courses of instruction in such other centres as the Joint Committee for Technical Instruction may, from time to time decide upon; and, generally, to carry out the provisions of the scheme in accordance with the instructions of the committee acting in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction.
 - (c.) To teach and to supervise the work in each of the four urban centres.
- (2) An art teacher, whose services shall be available in the four urban centres, and at such other centres as may, from time to time, be arranged.
- (3) A manual instructor, whose services shall be available in the four urban centres and at such other centres as may from time to time be arranged.
- (4) Two instructresses of domestic economy subjects.

III.—ARRANGEMENTS FOR INSTRUCTION IN URBAN DISTRICTS.

The administration of the scheme in each urban centre will be in the hands of a local committee appointed by the Urban District Council. These committees will work in connection with the Joint Committee for Technical Instruction for the county. They will secure (at such rent as the County Joint Committee for Technical Instruction may approve), and equip, out of an equipment fund to be allocated to each committee, in accordance with its needs, suitable premises in which instruction may be given. They will arrange to advertise the classes periodically, visit them when formed, and endeavour to secure the regular attendance of the pupils.

The teaching will, for the most part, be accomplished by the teachers referred to in Section II., and it will be possible by this means to secure, for each of the four towns, four nights' instruction in each week during the session, which may be taken to extend from September until the end of the April following. Any subjects not provided for these teachers might be taught by local teachers, whose qualifications would need to be approved by the Department. For the remuneration of these a sum not exceeding the full amount of the 1d. rate in each urban district may be allocated under this scheme.

IV.—ARRANGEMENTS FOR INSTRUCTION IN RURAL DISTRICTS.

The services of the teachers appointed under this scheme will also be available, as far as may be, in other centres in the county, selected by the Joint Committee for Technical Instruction. The instruction most likely to be of value in such districts is, in general, that which would be imparted by the manual instructor and the teachers of domestic economy.

For work in rural districts, the teachers will be provided with equipment out of the grant devoted to this purpose. The courses of instruction in rural districts will extend generally over six weeks, but, where two centres can be worked concurrently, the course will be extended over three months, three days in each week being spent in one centre, the remaining three days in the other. In either case it will be possible to secure at least thirty lessons in each course.

V.—GENERAL CONDITIONS.

(See scheme for County Kilkenny).

MEMORANDUM ON THE TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION COMMITTEE FOR COUNTY TYRONE.

There are five local authorities within the geographical area of County Tyrone. These are the County Council and the Urban District Councils of Omagh, Strabane, Cookstown, Dungannon.

It is obvious that economy and efficiency of administration of technical instruction funds for that area would be secured by a scheme involving the co-operation of those authorities rather than by the operation of separate and independent schemes for each.

The scheme for the geographical area of the County of Tyrone has been drawn up on this principle of co-operation of the local authorities. The scheme involves an annual expenditure of about £1,500.

There has been established under Section 14 (2) of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, a Technical Instruction Committee consisting of (a) county, and (b) urban representatives, the number of each contributing authority being proportional to the total funds which would be available for an independent scheme under each authority. The "total funds available" is here understood to mean the joint fund of local and Departmental contributions.

On this basis the constitution of the Committee, assuming twenty-three as the total number (and this is a convenient size) would be:—

—	Total Representa- tives.	Councillors.	Added Members.
County Council,	6	4	2
Strabane U.D.C.,	5	3	2
Omagh U.D.C.,	4	2	2
Cookstown U.D.C.,	4	2	2
Dungannon U.D.C.,	4	2	2
	23	13	10

In each case two of the representatives may be persons who, not being councillors, have special knowledge of educational questions. These are called added members. The addition of these members shall be made in each case by the local authority. Six members shall form a quorum.

STATUS OF COMMITTEE.

The Department are advised that this Committee is a Statutory Committee within the meaning of the Act of 1899, but that, owing to its joint character, its tenure of office determines on each occasion with that of any of the local authorities who are represented upon it.

The effect of this view is that the Committee must be re-appointed after the re-election of any of the four Urban District Councils in January of any year; and after the re-election of the County Council in June of every third year.

POWERS.

The Department are of opinion that the Committee may be entrusted with any powers exercisable by the local authorities under the Technical Instruction Acts, 1889-1899, in respect of technical instruction, except the power of raising a rate or of borrowing money, and they agree to contribute to the scheme in accordance with the foregoing provisions.

Department of Agriculture and
Technical Instruction,
Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.

COUNTY ROSCOMMON TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION SCHEME, 1st August, 1905, to 31st July, 1906.

The scheme, subject to the provision requiring local contributions from the rates (see Finance), is applicable to the non-congested area administered by the County Council.

Population of county.—Non-congested areas, 70,706. Congested areas, 31,085. Total, 101,791.

Valuation of county.—Non-congested areas, £259,735. Congested areas, £41,481. Total, £301,216.

Value of 1d. rate.—Non-congested areas, £1,082. Congested areas, £173. Total, £1,255.

The rate will be paid over to the Committee in instalments in August, November, February, and May.

COUNTY COMMITTEE OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

The Committee was appointed on the 18th of June, 1905, and will cease to hold office on the 18th of June, 1908. There are fifty-two members, of whom thirty are county councillors, and twenty-two added members.

CHIEF INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture and allied industries; coal-mining and clay-pipe manufacturing.

OBJECT OF THE SCHEME.

The object of the scheme is to provide, in accordance with the Technical Instruction Acts, 1889 and 1891, and the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, instruction in manual training, domestic economy, and other technical subjects, mainly for those engaged in industrial occupations during the day time.

The scheme is set out under the following heads:—

- I. FINANCE.
- II. EVENING SCHOOLS.
- III. TECHNICAL CLASSES FOR GIRLS.
- IV. ITINERANT INSTRUCTION.
- V. SCHOLARSHIPS FOR BOYS.
- VI. GENERAL CONDITIONS.

I.—FINANCE.

A. Estimated Income.

	£
(1) County Council's contribution,	271
(2) Department's contribution,	450
Total,	<u>£721</u>

B. Estimated Expenditure.

	£
(1) Evening schools,	60
(2) Technical classes for girls,	*130
(3) Itinerant instructor of manual work,	120
(4) Two itinerant instructresses of domestic economy,	165
(5) Travelling expenses and class expenses of itinerant teachers, including rent of rooms and cost of removal of equipment,	136
(6) Subsidy to Athlone Urban Scheme in respect of instruction to County Roscommon pupils,	20
(7) Administration,	80
Total,	<u>£721</u>

* NOTE.—The Committee may, subject to the approval of the Department, apply this sum or any portion of it to the direct employment of teachers of industrial subjects at approved centres.

- c. A sum of £150 will be allocated from accumulated funds for the purpose of providing scholarships for boys tenable in Secondary schools. It is to be understood that as this is borne out of accumulated funds, this portion of the scheme is for one year only. The conditions are set forth in Section V. The balance of the accumulated funds is reserved for equipment, or for such other purpose as the Committee may, with the written sanction of the Department, decide upon.

II.—EVENING SCHOOLS.

The Committee will, subject to the written approval of the Department, establish, or aid in establishing, as far as the funds at their disposal permit, evening technical classes in places to be previously approved by the Committee and the Department.

- (a.) By acquiring, or giving aid towards acquiring, rooms in existing institutions or elsewhere, at rent for a short term.
 - (b.) By paying, or giving aid towards payment of, the necessary teachers, who may be engaged by the hour, week, month, or session, as the case may be.
 - (c.) By providing, or giving aid towards providing, equipment.
- Provided that:—
- (1) The school attendance registers are carefully and punctually marked.
 - (2) The teachers are certificated. (In exceptional cases the qualifications of a non-certificated teacher may be recognised).
 - (3) Each appointment or retention of a teacher is approved by the Department.
 - (4) Students are not placed on the roll until they have passed the fifth class, or what corresponds to the fifth class of a National school, or are over fourteen years of age.
 - (5) Each class contains a fair proportion of industrial or commercial students.
 - (6) Whenever the average attendance for four successive lessons in any course of instruction falls below six the class may be closed.
 - (7) Science and Art classes are conducted in accordance with the special regulations for such classes.
 - (8) No course is to be recognised which does not provide for more than twenty hours' instruction in the subject of the course.
 - (9) Theoretical lessons are of not less than forty minutes' duration, and practical lessons of not less than eighty minutes' duration.
 - (10) The classes are not recognised for grants by the Board of National Education.
 - (11) The subjects of instruction are suitable to the locality.

NOTE.—A sum of £20 will be paid to the Urban District Council of Athlone as a contribution to the technical instruction scheme in consideration of instruction given to students from County Roscommon in the Athlone Technical School.

III.—TECHNICAL CLASSES FOR GIRLS.

Subject to the conditions set forth below capitation grants at the rate of £3 per pupil for any number not exceeding ten, and at the rate of £2 per pupil for the remainder of the class, will be paid in respect of the attendance of girls at instruction in lace-making, crochet-making, needlework, machine knitting, shirt-making, drawn thread work, or such other industrial or domestic subject as may from time to time be approved by the Department, provided that the Department's inspectors certify that the pupil has received not less than 240 hours' instruction.

Conditions.

1. The industry in which instruction is given shall be suited to the circumstances of the locality.

2. The grant shall not be paid in respect of any pupil for more than one school session, except in the case of lace-making and crochet-making.

3. Grants will not be paid to any class for a second year unless there is evidence of satisfactory progress of the industry. The Department's inspectors will be specially directed to report how far the work is instruction, and how far the practice of an industry.

4. The equipment and instruction must be satisfactory.

5. The sales and wages book and attendance registers must be satisfactorily kept.

6. *Domestic Economy.*—The pupil, as part of the 240 hours of school work, shall receive at least forty hours' instruction in domestic economy subjects. The forty hours' instruction may be given in twenty lessons of two hours each, and must include practice. At least thirty hours must be devoted to cookery, ten hours may be given to laundry work. Not more than sixty hours' instruction in cookery and laundry work may be reckoned in the total of 240 hours.

In order to assist classes working under this part of the scheme to satisfy the conditions in regard to instruction in domestic economy, the County Committee may send a county instructress to give a course of instruction for a period of six weeks. Such a provision does not, however, establish a claim on the part of a class, and it must be understood that where such a course is granted the managers of the class are required to supply fire, light, and the necessary materials. The instruction given must be such as is applicable to the home life of those attending the courses.

7. *Drawing.*—In certain industrial subjects such as lace-making, a knowledge of drawing is of great value to the worker. Where provision can be made for efficient instruction in drawing, the attendance at such instruction may be counted towards the minimum of 240 hours' instruction mentioned in Section (1), and each hour's attendance in the drawing class on the part of a pupil on whom a claim is made may be counted as equivalent to three hours' instruction in the practice of the industry.

Not less than ten and not more than thirty hours' instruction in drawing will thus be counted.

8. No grant can be claimed in respect of instruction given in any subject unless the qualifications of the teacher in that subject have been recognised, in writing, by the Department. Grants will not be payable under this section in respect of instruction in an industrial subject given by a teacher employed by the Committee.

9. No grant can be claimed in respect of any pupil who is not over fourteen years of age.

10. No grant can be claimed in respect of any pupil on the roll of a National school or of an Industrial school under the Irish Industrial Schools Act.

11. Managers intending to claim grants under this section must forward Form S. 47 to the offices of the Committee on or before the 1st October, 1905. Unless managers comply with this requirement, and unless instruction under a duly recognised teacher shall have begun before the 1st December at the latest, the class will not be eligible for grants under this section of the scheme.

12. Should the funds allocated for the purpose of this part of the scheme not enable the Committee to pay off all the claims in full, at the rate mentioned above, the amount available will be divided in proportion to the claims admitted.

IV.—ITINERANT INSTRUCTION.

It is proposed to employ three itinerant teachers, viz., one manual instructor, and two teachers of domestic economy. The following are the general conditions in regard to their employment:—

(a.) They shall be under the control of the County Committee, and shall receive their instructions through the secretary of the Committee.

(b.) In centres where a course of instruction is being provided for the first time, it will, in general, be desirable for the instructor to pay a preliminary visit, in order to see that the proposed accommodation is suitable, and to confer with the local Committee with regard to arrangements for the course.

(c.) The itinerant teachers will, as a rule, be expected to give not less than four hours' actual teaching five days each week.

The general conditions for the employment of itinerant teachers are set forth in Circular 21, issued by the Department in October, 1902.

(d.) The Committee will submit to the Department at the beginning of the session a time-table and itinerary, showing the proposed distribution of the time of the itinerant teachers for the session 1905-6. This general time-table and itinerary shall be arranged at a Committee meeting held after the day fixed for the return of the forms of application from the different centres in the county.

(e.) The courses in domestic economy will, as a rule, be of six weeks' duration, lessons being given each day, but where it can conveniently be arranged, two courses may run concurrently. In this case the duration of the course will be three months, half the time in each week being devoted to one centre and half to the other. The same rule will in general apply to the courses in manual instruction.

(f.) The salaries of itinerant teachers are payable monthly.

V.—SCHOLARSHIPS FOR BOYS, TENABLE AT DAY SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Scholarships are offered for competition amongst boys attending Primary schools. The main object of these scholarships is to aid promising boys, who have already received a satisfactory primary education, to attend, at an approved Secondary school, instruction in experimental science and drawing, in order that they may be fitted to enter upon an industrial career, or to take advantage of further technical training.

A sum of £150 is allocated for each scholarships in the academic year 1906-7.

There will be three classes of scholarships:—

Class A.—Scholarships of £5 each.

Class B.—Scholarships of £10 each, tenable only by boys whose homes are outside a circle drawn with a radius of four miles from any recognised Secondary school.

Class C.—Scholarships of £15 each, tenable only by boys whose homes are outside a circle drawn with a radius of seven miles from any recognised Secondary school.

GENERAL CONDITIONS REGULATING THE AWARD OF SCHOLARSHIPS.

(1) The scholarships will be tenable only by boys:—

(a.) Who are over twelve and under fifteen years of age on the 1st of June, 1906, and who are not already in attendance at a Secondary school.

(b.) Whose parents or guardians have been resident in the area administered by the County Committee for at least one year immediately preceding the 1st of June, 1906.

(2) The scholarships will be awarded on the result of an examination conducted by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction. This examination will be held on the 30th of June, 1906, at centres which will be fixed when all the applications have been received. The subjects and time-table of the examination will be:—

Arithmetic: Saturday, June 30th, 11 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

The principles of vulgar and decimal fractions, with examples involving addition, subtraction, and multiplication. Proportion, simple interest, practice, unitary method. The metric system. Methods of weighing and measurement. Measurement of lengths, areas, and volumes.

English: Saturday, June, 30th, 1 to 2.15 p.m.

Composition.—A short essay or letter of thirty or forty lines—with correct spelling, grammar, and punctuation—on some familiar subject.

Ability to answer in fully-formed sentences questions on the meaning of words and phrases, and on the matter of a passage read.

Grammar.—The construction of words: Prefixes, affixes, and roots.

Analysis of simple and complex sentences.

Correction of faulty sentences.

Paraphrasing a short poetical extract.

Drawing: Saturday, June 30th, 2.30 to 3.30 p.m.

1. Freehand drawing.

2. Simple exercises in design.

3. Model drawing of simple common objects.

4. Simple geometrical drawing.

5. Memory drawing.

Candidates may be examined on any part of these syllabuses.

One hundred marks will be assigned for arithmetic, one hundred for English, and fifty for drawing.

(3) Forms of application for admission to the examination may be obtained from the secretary to the County Committee, and must be returned, duly filled in, by the 9th day of June.

(4) The scholarships will be tenable at recognised Secondary schools selected by the parents or guardians of the successful candidates, and which have been specially approved of, in writing, by the Department, as suitable for the purpose.

NOTE.—For the purpose of this scholarship scheme, "recognised Secondary schools" shall be taken to mean schools working in accordance with the regulations of the Department for Day Secondary schools. The school need not necessarily be situated in the county. The question of approving schools will be taken into consideration by the Department annually, when the choice of schools by the parents or guardians has been notified.

(5) Successful candidates will be required to begin attendance at the approved school at the beginning of the school year, and in no case later than the 1st of October. They will be required to furnish certificates of birth for the inspection of the County Committee.

(6) The amount of the scholarship will be paid to the parents or guardians of the scholar in instalments, payable on or about the 15th October, 15th January, 15th April, and 15th July. The second and further instalments will in each case be paid only after satisfactory reports of attendance and progress have been received from the principal of the school.

(7) The scholarships are tenable for one year only.

(8) The County Committee may refuse to award the full number of scholarships should a sufficient number of qualified candidates not show sufficient merit, and they reserve the right at any time to determine any scholarship, without notice, upon being satisfied that its continuance is for any reason undesirable.

(9) In the case of difficulties arising in connection with the awarding or holding of these scholarships, the matter will be referred to the Department, whose decision shall be final.

The scholarship scheme shall be suitably advertised by the Committees during the month of May. This may best be done by sending a copy of the scheme to all Primary schools within the area administered by the Committee, and by inserting an advertisement once in the papers circulating within the county.

VI.—GENERAL CONDITIONS.

(See Scheme for County Kilkenny).

URBAN DISTRICT OF BALLYMENA.

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION SCHEME.

1st August, 1905, to 31st July, 1906.

CHIEF INDUSTRIES.—Spinning, weaving, boot and shoe manufacture, coachbuilding, engineering, pork-curing, shirt, collar, and cuff making; mining (near the town). Important market centre for large district.

Population—10,886. Valuation—£31,272. Value of l.d. rate—£120. Date when rate will be paid over to the Committee—1st March, 1906.

Technical Instruction Committee.

The Committee was appointed in January, 1905, and will cease to hold office in January, 1906. There are nine members, of whom five are Urban District Councillors, and four added members.

Object of the Scheme.

The object of the scheme is to improve the industries of the neighbourhood by means of a central technical school, in which will be taught subjects having a direct or indirect bearing on the welfare of the trades and industries of the town and district.

Premises.

The Technical School is situated in Galgorm-street, and contains the following class-rooms:—Combined lecture room and science laboratory, with dark room adjoining; carpenters' workshop, commercial class room, domestic science room, with scullery adjoining; engine and dynamo room, mechanical drawing room, art room, modelling room, trades' subjects room, typewriting room.

Subjects of Instruction.

- I. **TECHNOLOGY.**—Electrical engineering, boot and shoe manufacture, wood-carving, metal work, linen weaving, plumbers' work, tailors' work, carpentry and joinery, lace making.
- II. **SCIENCE AND ART.**—Practical plane and solid geometry, building construction, machine construction and drawing, practical mathematics, mechanics, elementary science (teachers'), magnetism and electricity, inorganic chemistry, steam, hygiene, freehand drawing, drawing in light and shade, model drawing, perspective, geometrical drawing, memory drawing of plant form, modelling in clay, painting from still life, design.
- III. **DOMESTIC SUBJECTS.**—Cookery, laundry-work, home-sewing, dress-making, ambulance work, sick nursing.
- IV. **COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS.**—Commercial arithmetic, book-keeping, shorthand, typewriting, commercial English.

*Finance.**A. Estimated Income.*

	£
Local contribution from rates,	120
Fees,	105
Subscriptions to scholarship and prize fund,	19
From Department—	
(1.) Endowment,	520
(2.) Science and Art grants,	95
(3.) Equipment grant under the conditions of Form S. 4,	90
Sale of books, class materials, etc.,	10
Total,	£959

B. Estimated Expenditure.

	£
Salary of principal,	250
Salaries of other teachers,	338
Scholarships and prizes,	20
Caretaker's wages,	26
Fuel, light, and cleaning,	30
Interest on, and repayment of loan, and insurance,	100
Equipment (new and renewals),	75
Repairs to premises, grounds, etc.,	15
Printing, stationery, advertising,	35
Administrative and incidental expenses,	60
Total,	£959

General Conditions.

(1.) The scheme requires:—

(a.) That the classes conducted under its provisions shall be at all times open to the Department's Inspectors, who will, from time to time, visit and report on the condition and suitability of the school buildings or class-room; the character and quality of the instruction and its suitability to the needs of the locality; the efficiency of the teaching staff for the number of students under instruction; the progress of the students (which they may ascertain in such a manner as may be necessary); the method of registration; and, generally, the carrying out of the scheme in accordance with the Department's regulations.

NOTE 1.—The classes conducted or aided under the scheme should not be of such a size as to impair the efficiency of the instruction. The Department regard twenty for a practical class, and forty for a theoretical or demonstration class, as maxima.

NOTE 2.—Control will be exercised over the admission to classes, so that students may take only associated subjects, and admission to certain classes may be limited by entrance examinations, in order that the classes may be of manageable size, and that the pupils may be only those capable of taking full advantage of the instruction.

(b.) That accurate returns of such particulars as are required by the Department be made by the Committee at the specified times.

(c.) That the Attendance Registers be carefully, regularly, and punctually marked.

(d.) That classes may be closed should the average attendance for four successive lessons fall below six.

(e.) That the Committee furnish full particulars of the qualifications and experience of any teacher they propose to engage, and obtain the Department's approval of the appointment, in writing, before the appointment is actually made.

(f.) That within a week of any meeting of Committee a copy of the minutes of procedure of that meeting, as entered up in the minute book, be furnished to the Department. The minutes are for the information of the Department, and it is not to be understood that if a question is not raised on the minutes, the Department's sanction has thereby been obtained.

(g.) That expenditure, not covered by this scheme, be not incurred without the previous written approval of the Department. Such approval will not be given unless the proposals involving the expenditure have been submitted for the Department's sanction *before any liability is incurred*.

(2.) The scheme is not intended to apply to scholars in attendance at primary schools, but such scholars who are over fourteen years of age, or are in the Sixth Class of a National School (or, in the case of other schools, its equivalent) may be admitted to classes meeting after school hours. Under no circumstances may scholars on the roll of a primary school attend classes under this scheme which meet during primary school hours.

(3.) The scheme, as finally approved by the Department, must be printed and circulated throughout the area administered under the scheme.

(4.) The scheme is to be tentative for a year, and at the close of the year may be modified, as advisable.

If the conditions laid down are not fulfilled, or if, in the opinion of the Department, the reports of their Inspectors indicate that the instruction is inefficient, the Department may reduce their annual contribution to the scheme.

URBAN DISTRICT OF BRAY.

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION SCHEME.

1st August, 1905, to 31st July, 1906.

CHIEF INDUSTRIES.—House building, printing, miscellaneous trades.

Population, 7,424. Valuation, £29,795. Value of l.d. rate, £120.

The rate will be paid over to Committee in instalments, in August, 1905, and January, 1906.

Technical Instruction Committee.

The Committee was appointed on the 26th January, 1905, and will cease to hold office on the 26th January, 1906. There are eleven members, of whom six are Urban District Councillors, and five added members.

Objects of the Scheme.

The object of the scheme is to provide training for chauffeurs and for workers in the art furniture industry; to afford facilities for the training of young people for commercial pursuits; and to provide instruction in domestic economy, drawing, modelling, and wood-carving.

Premises.

The Technical School is situated at Brighton-terrace, Bray, and contains the following class-rooms:—One room for commercial subjects, one room for art classes, one room for domestic economy classes, one room for classes in the construction and management of automobiles, and one room for wood-carving.

Subjects of Instruction.

- (1) TECHNOLOGY.—Wood-carving, manufacture of art furniture, and construction and management of automobiles.
- (2) SCIENCE AND ART.—Freehand drawing, modelling, and design.
- (3) DOMESTIC SUBJECTS.—Cookery, laundry-work, needlework (including dressmaking and lacemaking), and hygiene.
- (4) COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS.—Commercial correspondence and office work, commercial arithmetic and book-keeping, shorthand and typewriting.

I.—FINANCE.

A. *Estimated Income.*

	£
Local contribution from rates,	120
Private subscriptions,	5
Fees,	35
Department's contribution,	400
Sundry receipts (sale of books, etc.),	5
	<hr/>
	£565

B. *Estimated Expenditure.*

	£
Salary of secretary and teacher of commercial subjects,	100
Salaries of other teachers,	140
Caretaker's wages,	30
Fuel, light, and cleaning,	40
Rents and insurance,	30
Equipment (new, and renewals),	30
Class materials,	20
Contribution in respect of salaries of teachers in connection with approved industries,	100
Trades scholarships,	50
Administration (printing, etc.), and incidental expenses,	25
	<hr/>
	£565

II.—INDUSTRIES.

I.—BRAY ART FURNITURE SOCIETY.

A. *Loan of Workshop and Equipment.*

To aid the local wood-carving industry, the Technical Instruction Committee may place at the service of the Bray Art Furniture Society for the training of skilled workers such portion of the Technical School premises and equipment as may, from time to time, with the approval of the Department, be determined, on condition that the operations of the classes conducted by the Committee are not interfered with in any way, and that the Committee shall have the right to nominate workers, to be trained by the society. This aid to the Art Furniture Society may be extended beyond July, 1906, if satisfactory evidence can be adduced to show that the operations of the society are tending to establish an industry upon a sound commercial basis.

B. *Employment of the Society's Officers as Teachers in Evening Classes.*

To facilitate the efforts of the society in securing the services of an art designer and a foreman, whose qualifications will enable the Department to recognise them as competent to give instruction in wood-carving and wood-work in evening classes, the Committee will be prepared to pay the society a sum of £50, on the following conditions:—

1. That the qualifications of the art designer and cabinetmaker and the terms of their engagements shall be subject to the approval of the Department.

2. That their services as teachers shall be available, free of charge, for evening classes conducted by the Committee. These services shall not exceed six hours per week in the case of the cabinet-maker.

II.—PROVISION FOR TRAINING SKILLED WORKERS IN APPROVED INDUSTRIES.

With a view to assisting managers of local industries, which have been approved for the purposes of this scheme by the Committee and the Department, to make adequate provision for the training of selected boys, and with the intention of securing for these boys an efficient training in such industries, the Committee have set aside a sum of £100, to be expended in grants, in accordance with the particulars which follow:—

A. A sum not exceeding £50 may be paid in grants to the managers of approved industries to assist them to pay the salaries of a competent staff, on condition that those members of the staff whose services may be required will be prepared to undertake as part of their duty the training of workers nominated by the Committee.

B. Five trades scholarships of £10 per annum each may be awarded to selected candidates, who, after probation, shall enter into a contract with the managers of an approved industry to undergo a course of training, under conditions which have received the written approval of the Department. The trade scholarship may be renewed in the case of any worker for a second year, and even for a third year, upon the recommendation of the Department's Inspector. The scholarship shall be payable to the managers of the industry concerned in two instalments—the first when the above-mentioned contract has been signed, and the second three months thereafter. In the case of learners, who have already entered into a contract, the terms of which have been approved by the Department in writing, the scholarship will be payable in one sum on the final approval of the scheme.

The method of awarding the trades scholarships shall be as follows:—

1. The Secretary of the Committee shall advertise particulars of the scheme, and receive applications, on a form to be supplied.

The application must be supported by:—

- (a.) Testimonials from the local clergy or District Councillors;
- (b.) A certificate from the principal of the school which the candidate has attended, giving particulars as to regularity of attendance and the highest standard passed by the candidate;
- (c.) A certificate of health.

2. The Committee shall interview the candidates, and select those to be nominated for probation.

3. The scholarship may be awarded by the Committee when they have had an opportunity of considering the managers' report on the probation.

The year for which a scholarship may be awarded shall date from the beginning of the period of probation. Should any learner be found unsuitable for the course of training, the Committee shall refuse to award the scholarship, but they may make a payment to the managers of the industry for the period of probation at the rate of £10 per annum.

Should the managers of any industry apply for assistance in accordance with the provisions of this scheme, they will be required to submit, in writing, for the consideration and approval of the Committee and of the Department their proposals on the following points, viz.:—Age of candidates for probation, length of probation, full period of training, provisions for training scholarship holders during workshop hours in the practical work of their trade, and in the allied science and art subjects, and wages during period of training.

The scheme requires that the conditions under which an aided industry is carried on shall be subject to the approval of the Committee and of the Department; that the premises used shall be open at all times to the inspection of the Committee and the officers of the Department, and that the accounts of such an industry shall be produced when required by the Committee or the Department.

III.—GENERAL CONDITIONS.

(See Scheme for the Urban District of Ballymena.)

URBAN DISTRICT OF RATHMINES AND RATHGAR.

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION SCHEME.

1st August, 1905, to 31st July, 1906.

CHIEF INDUSTRIES—Commercial Pursuits.

Population, 32,602. Valuation, £167,313. Value of 1d. rate, £697. The rate will be paid over to Committee before the 31st of March, 1906.

Technical Instruction Committee.

The Committee was appointed on the 23rd of January, 1905, and will cease to hold office in January, 1908. There are fifteen members, of whom eight are Urban District Councillors, and seven added members.

Object of the Scheme.

To carry on a school of commerce, with evening classes, for persons of both sexes who are over fourteen years of age.

Premises.

The technical school is situated at 24, Rathmines-road, County Dublin, and contains nine class-rooms, principal's office, waiting-room, etc.

Subjects of Instruction.

JUNIOR CLASSES:

Shorthand, typewriting, and manifolding, mercantile arithmetic, book-keeping, English correspondence, junior office work.

SENIOR CLASSES:

Advanced book-keeping and accountancy, business methods, company procedure and accounts, mercantile law, economics of commerce, trusts and trade combinations.

MODERN LANGUAGE CLASSES:

French, German.

BANKERS' CLASSES:

Commercial geography and history, practical banking and finance, advanced arithmetic and algebra, advanced book-keeping (final examination).

RAILWAY CLASSES:

Merchandise traffic, station accounts, audit work, coaching traffic, railway signalling and block working, work of railway chief offices, railway economics, and geography.

INSURANCE CLASSES:

Building construction and plan drawing, fire insurance (theory and practice), life insurance (theory and practice), insurance law (fire, life and accident).

FINANCE.

a. *Estimated Receipts:*

	£
Local contribution from rates,	697
Fees,	180
From Department,	1,000
Sales of class materials,	6
	<hr/>
	£1,883

n. *Estimated Expenditure.*

	£
Salary of principal,	400
Salaries of other teachers,	922
Class materials,	20
Prizes and expenses of examinations for school certificates,	60
Caretaker's wages,	52
Cleaning, light, fuel,	60
Rents and insurance,	95
Equipment (new and renewals),	40
Repairs to premises, grounds, etc.,	20
Printing, stationery, and advertising,	150
Administration and incidental expenses—	
(a.) Secretary's salary,	£50
(b.) Clerical assistance and office expenses,	£14
	<hr/>
	£1,883

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

(See Scheme for Urban District of Ballymena).

TABLE I.

TABLE showing by COUNTIES the AMOUNTS ALLOCATED from the DEPARTMENT'S ENDOWMENT and from LOCAL RATES, for the purpose of TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION in NON-AGRICULTURAL SUBJECTS. Session, 1st August, 1904, to 31st July, 1905.

Names of Counties, Urban Districts, and County Boroughs.	Total Allocation.	Annual Contribution from Department's Endowment.	Special Grants from Department's Endowment.	Contribution from Local Rates.
LEINSTER.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
COUNTY CARLOW :				
Carlow Urban District, ...	941 0 0	620 0 0	—	321 0 0
COUNTY DUBLIN,	585 0 0	420 0 0	—	165 0 0
Blackrock Urban District, ...	701 13 9	500 0 0	—	201 13 9
Kingsdown " ...	1,100 0 0	800 0 0	—	300 0 0
Pembroke " ...	1,475 0 0	1,000 0 0	—	475 0 0
Bathmore and Rathgar Urban District, ...	1,087 0 0	1,000 0 0	—	87 0 0
Dublin Co. Borough, ...	12,206 18 2	10,206 18 2	—	2,000 0 0
COUNTY KILDARE :				
Asby Urban District, ...	1,005 0 0	500 0 0	—	505 0 0
Nass " ...	—	—	—	—
COUNTY KILKENNY,	1,280 0 0	270 0 0	—	1,010 0 0
Kilkenny Urban District, ...	575 15 3	500 0 0	—	75 15 3
KING'S COUNTY :				
Birr Urban District, ...	743 0 0	430 0 0	—	313 0 0
Tullamore " ...	—	—	—	—
COUNTY LONGFORD :				
Granard Urban District, ...	646 0 0	410 0 0	—	236 0 0
Longford " ...	—	—	—	—
COUNTY LOUTH :				
Drogheda Urban District, ...	1,520 0 0	1,310 0 0	—	210 0 0
Dundalk " ...	—	—	—	—
COUNTY MEATH :				
Kells Urban District, ...	670 8 6	400 0 0	—	270 8 6
Navan " ...	—	—	—	—
QUEEN'S COUNTY, ...	1,035 0 0	490 0 0	—	545 0 0
COUNTY WESTMEATH, ...	775 0 0	450 0 0	—	325 0 0
Athlone Urban District, ...	450 0 0	400 0 0	—	50 0 0
COUNTY WEXFORD, ...	715 0 0	350 0 0	—	365 0 0
Enniscorthy Urban District, ...	228 0 0	200 0 0	—	28 0 0
New Ross " ...	228 11 0	200 0 0	—	28 11 0
Wexford " ...	735 5 3	500 0 0	100 0 0	75 5 3
COUNTY WICKLOW :				
Wicklow Urban District, ...	1,804 19 0	550 0 0	420 0 0	834 19 0
Bray " ...	623 3 2	400 0 0	—	223 3 2
Total for Leinster, ...	31,174 17 1	20,906 18 2	610 0 0	9,657 13 11

* The first moiety of the local contribution was paid over to the Committee in the previous academic year.

† Contribution for the Financial Year ending 31st March, 1905.

‡ Includes £115 arrears of contribution to previous Sessions' Schemes.

TABLE shewing by COUNTIES the AMOUNTS ALLOCATED, &c.—continued.

Names of Counties, Urban Districts, and County Boroughs.	Total Allocation.	Annual Contribution from Department's Endowment.	Special Grants from Department's Endowment.	Contribution from Local Rates.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
MUNSTER.				
COUNTY CLARE:				
Ennis Urban District, ...	835 12 2	450 0 0	—	275 12 2
Kilrush " ...				
COUNTY CORK:				
Clonsilla Urban District, ...	4,955 12 7	2,500 0 0	—	2,455 12 7
Fermoy " ...				
Kinsale " ...				
Malroom " ...				
Malton " ...				
Midleton " ...				
Queenstown " ...				
Skibbereen " ...				
Youghal " ...				
Cork Co. Borough, ...	3,193 15 1	*2,411 8 3	—	782 6 10
COUNTY KERRY:				
Killarney Urban District, ...	1,195 0 0	700 0 0	140 0 0	355 0 0
Listowel " ...				
Trillick " ...	600 12 10	600 0 0	—	50 12 10
COUNTY LIMERICK, —				
Limerick Co. Borough, ...	1,349 3 9	*1,308 11 2	—	140 12 7
COUNTY TIPPERARY (NORTH RIDING):				
Nenagh Urban District, ...	360 0 0	600 0 0	—	230 0 0
Templemore " ...				
Thurles " ...				
COUNTY TIPPERARY (SOUTH RIDING):				
Carrick-on-Suir Urban District	720 1 4	400 0 0	—	320 1 4
Cashel " ...				
Clonmel " ...	577 11 11	500 0 0	—	77 11 11
Tipperary " ...	621 15 2	450 0 0	—	1261 15 2
COUNTY WATERFORD:				
Dungarvan Urban District, ...	1,114 1 3	500 0 0	—	614 1 3
Waterford Co. Borough, ...				
Totals for Munster, ...	18,159 2 5	11,537 19 4	140 0 0	5,301 3 1

* Contributions for the Financial Year ending 31st March, 1925.

† Includes rate from the Rural District of Tipperary.

TABLE shewing by COUNTIES the AMOUNTS ALLOCATED, &c.—continued.

Names of Counties, Urban Districts, and County Boroughs.	Total Allocation.	Annual Contribution from Department's Endowment.	Special Grants from Department's Endowment.	Contribution from Local Rates.
ULSTER.				
COUNTY ANTRIM. ...	—	—	—	—
Ballymena Urban District, ...	615 0 0	500 0 0	—	115 0 0
Ballymoney " ...	210 0 0	200 0 0	—	10 0 0
Larne " ...	370 0 0	360 0 0	—	10 0 0
Belfast Co. Borough, ...	15,728 9 8	11,063 8 4	—	4,665 1 4
COUNTY ARMAGH. ...	—	—	—	—
Armagh Urban District, ...	470 0 0	380 0 0	—	90 0 0
Lurgan " ...	821 2 3	160 0 0	150 0 0	191 2 3
Portadown " ...	498 0 0	500 0 0	—	98 0 0
COUNTY CAVAN: ...	—	—	—	—
Belturbet Urban District, ...	600 0 0	400 0 0	—	200 0 0
Cavan " ...	—	—	—	—
Castell " ...	—	—	—	—
COUNTY DONEGAL: ...	—	—	—	—
Lettinkenny Urban District, ...	815 1 8	418 0 0	—	397 1 8
COUNTY DOWN. ...	—	—	—	—
Banbridge Urban District, ...	420 0 0	200 0 0	100 0 0	120 0 0
Bangor " ...	300 0 0	250 0 0	—	50 0 0
Holywood " ...	399 14 8	250 0 0	25 0 0	119 14 8
Newry " ...	247 17 1	200 0 0	—	47 17 1
Newtownards " ...	725 0 0	600 0 0	—	125 0 0
Warrenpoint " ...	455 8 1	400 0 0	—	55 8 1
COUNTY FERMANAGH: ...	—	—	—	—
Enniskillen Urban District, ...	420 0 0	400 0 0	—	20 0 0
COUNTY LONDONDERRY. ...	—	—	—	—
Coleraine Urban District, ...	477 0 0	400 0 0	—	77 0 0
Londonderry Co. Borough, ...	1,033 14 2	1,033 14 2	—	400 0 0
COUNTY MONAGHAN. ...	—	—	—	—
Monaghan Urban District, ...	852 0 0	226 0 0	—	626 0 0
Castleblayney " ...	—	—	—	—
Carrickmacross " ...	—	—	—	—
COUNTY TYRONE: ...	—	—	—	—
Cookstown Urban District, ...	1,416 14 4	850 0 0	—	566 14 4
Dungannon " ...	—	—	—	—
Omagh " ...	—	—	—	—
Sirahane " ...	—	—	—	—
Total for Ulster, ...	35,028 19 5	19,446 2 6	315 0 0	8,267 16 11

* The scheme was not in operation, and the local contribution of a rate of 1d. in the £ over the Urban District, and 1d. in the £ over the Rural District (predominant about £410) was consequently not paid over to the Committee.

** Contribution from rates for the Session 1903-4 and first moiety of the contribution for the Session 1904-5.

† Contributions for the Financial Year ending 31st March, 1905.

‡ Includes £100, contribution to the Separate Scheme for Girls.

§ Includes arrears of rate amounting to £191 1s. 8d.

¶ Includes arrears of contributions (£258) from Urban Districts for the Scheme for 1903-4.

TABLE shewing by COUNTIES the AMOUNTS ALLOCATED, &c.—*continued*.

Names of Counties, Urban Districts, and County Boroughs.	Total Allocation.	Annual Contribution from Department's Endowment.	Special Grants from Department's Endowment.	Contribution from Local Rates.
CONNAUGHT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
COUNTY GALWAY :				
Ballinasloe Urban District ..	1,877 2 0	800 0 0	—	877 2 0
Galway ..	715 16 11	600 0 0	—	115 16 11
COUNTY LEITRIM,	450 0 0	300 0 0	—	150 0 0
COUNTY MAYO :				
Castlebar Urban District ..	426 8 10	380 0 0	—	*46 8 10
Westport ..				
COUNTY ROSCOMMON,	655 16 8	450 0 0	—	†225 16 8
COUNTY SLIGO,	510 0 0	250 0 0	—	260 0 0
Sligo Urban District, ..	590 0 0	590 0 0	—	—
Totals for Connaught, ...	5,034 19 5	3,220 0 0	—	1,714 19 5
Totals for Leinster, ...	31,174 17 1	20,906 18 2	610 0 0	9,657 18 11
Totals for Munster, ..	18,110 2 5	11,657 19 4	190 0 0	6,261 3 1
Totals for Ulster, ...	28,028 19 5	18,446 2 6	315 0 0	9,267 15 11
Totals for Connaught, ...	5,034 19 5	3,220 0 0	—	1,714 19 5
Totals for Ireland, ...	82,347 18 4	65,231 0 0	1,055 0 0	26,034 18 4

* The balance of the contribution from local rates was paid over to the Committee after the close of the academic year.

† Includes £298 £s. 8d. on account of contribution to the Scheme for 1905-6. Part of the local contribution of £271 towards the Scheme for 1904-5 was paid over to the Committee during the previous Session.

‡ Balance of contribution of £285 paid over to Committee after the close of the academic year.

TABLE II.

LIST of SCIENCE and ART CLASSES, showing the Grants made by the Department during the Financial Year, 1st April, 1904-31st March, 1905, in respect of SCIENCE and ART INSTRUCTION given during the ACADEMIC YEAR, 1st August, 1903-31st July, 1904.

No. of School.	Name of School.	Science Instruction.		Art Instruction.		Total Grant for Science and Art Instruction.
		No. of Individual Students under Instruction.	Amount of Grant.	No. of Individual Students under Instruction.	Amount of Grant.	
LEINSTER.						
CO. DUBLIN:						
6311	Ballsbridge: Technical School, ...	25	1 3 0	19	6 17 10	2 9 10
6313	Blackrock: Technical School, ...	71	31 14 11	45	2 18 6	34 13 5
6372	Dalkey: Art Class, Bayview, ...	—	—	24	1 18 11	1 18 11
6183	Kingsdown: Municipal Technical School.	51	27 13 11	15	2 6 10	29 5 9
6311	Singsand: Pembroke Technical School.	70	1 11 9	—	—	1 11 9
CO. BOROUGH OF DUBLIN:						
6313	Christian Brothers' Novitiate, Marino.	—	—	55	25 19 9	25 19 9
6310	City of Dublin Technical Schools.	516	285 17 0	170	35 1 2	300 18 2
6363	Railway Institute, ...	19	8 13 4	—	—	8 13 4
CO. KILDARE:						
6346	Athy: St. Mary's School, Convent of Mercy.	—	—	26	2 17 10	2 17 10
6462	Nass Technical School, ...	—	—	18	1 15 10	1 15 10
CO. KILKENNY:						
6307	Kilkenny City Technical School.	—	—	36	2 13 7	2 13 7
CO. LOUTH:						
6116	Drogheda: Municipal Technical School.	31	8 2 4	27	10 1 0	18 3 4
6120	Drogheda: Sienna Convent, ...	—	—	41	13 6 10	13 6 10
6115	Dundalk: Municipal Technical School.	22	17 1 0	33	14 4 5	31 5 5
6362	Dundalk: Railway Works Class Room.	23	3 13 3	—	—	3 13 3
CO. MEATH:						
6305	Glencole School, ...	59	22 12 10	—	—	22 12 10
CO. WESTMEATH:						
6315	Athlone: St. Mary's School, ...	—	—	11	0 15 1	0 15 1
CO. WEXFORD:						
6309	Eunscorothy: Technical Classes (Market House).	—	—	15	1 4 4	1 4 4
6364	New Ross: Convent of Mercy, ...	—	—	38	6 13 1	6 13 1
6347	Wexford: Municipal Technical School.	28	6 11 11	70	11 7 6	17 19 6
TOTALS FOR LEINSTER, ...		969	396 5 3	643	134 7 6	529 12 9

TABLE II.—LIST OF SCIENCE AND ART CLASSES, &c.—*continued*.

No. of School.	Name of School	Science Instruction.		Art Instruction.		Total Grant for Science and Art Instruction.
		No. of Individual Students under Instruction.	Amount of Grant.	No. of Individual Students under Instruction.	Amount of Grant.	
	MUNSTER.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	CO. CLARE :					
6194	Kilmihil: Cahirmurphy National School.	32	29 12 9	—	—	29 12 9
6195	Kilmihil: Lacken National School.	55	32 5 0	—	—	32 5 0
	CO. COKE :					
6008	Bandon: Technical Classes, ...	—	—	21	2 8 2	2 8 2
6007	Cloankilly: Technical Classes, ...	9	2 13 0	16	1 0 2	3 13 2
6064	Dunmanway: St. Mary's Schools.	—	—	44	17 16 3	17 16 3
6043	Kinsale: Convent of Mercy, ...	—	—	35	25 17 4	25 17 4
6019	Passage West: Technical Classes.	12	6 0 4	—	—	6 0 4
6004	Queenstown: Technical Classes.	17	8 2 3	10	1 15 2	9 17 5
6002	Skibbereen: Technical Classes.	5	0 17 4	15	2 8 0	3 5 4
6434	Youghal: Presentation Convent.	—	—	29	10 9 10	10 9 10
6090	Youghal: Technical Classes, ...	—	—	14	2 6 2	2 6 2
	CO. BOROUGH OF COKE :					
6013	Christian Brothers' Schools, Our Lady's Mount.	—	—	14	3 1 8	3 1 8
6003	Crawford Municipal Technical Institute.	256	104 8 11	251	215 11 9	320 0 8
6007	St. Aloysius School, St. Marie's of the Isle.	8	6 1 0	12	2 14 8	8 15 8
6024	St. Vincent's Convent National School.	50	20 18 0	178	99 4 6	120 2 6
	CO. KERRY :					
6015	Kenmare: Convent of Poor Clares.	—	—	18	21 14 8	21 14 8
6080	Killarney: Technical Classes, ...	—	—	13	1 4 6	1 4 6
6078	Listowel: Technical Classes, ...	—	—	37	2 17 6	2 17 6
6571	Trillick: Central Technical School.	12	3 7 2	25	2 9 8	5 16 10
6003	Trillick: Presentation Convent, ...	2	5 3 0	22	39 6 11	44 9 11
	CO. BOROUGH OF LIMERICK :					
6009	Limerick: Municipal Science, Art, and Technical School.	137	40 15 1	126	57 18 1	106 13 2
	CO. TIFTERARY :					
6147	Cashel: Presentation Convent, ...	—	—	41	5 4 7	5 4 7
6547	Cloanmel: Convent of the Sisters of Charity.	—	—	30	5 16 8	5 16 8
6548	Cloanmel: Presentation Convent.	—	—	30	6 10 0	6 10 0
6256	Cloanmel: Technical School, ...	15	4 12 11	42	12 8 9	16 1 8
6296	Roosree: Technical School, ...	46	37 7 6	—	—	37 7 6
6148	Thurles: Presentation Convent.	—	—	75	20 3 2	20 3 2

TABLE II.—LIST OF SCIENCE AND ART CLASSES, &c.—continued.

No. of School	Name of School	Science Instruction.		Art Instruction.		Total Grant for Science and Art Instruction.
		No. of Individual Students under Instruction.	Amount of Grant.	No. of Individual Students under Instruction.	Amount of Grant.	
	MUNSTER—continued.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	CO. BOROUGH OF WATERFORD:					
6118	Christian Brothers' School, Mount Zion.	63	16 9 4	41	26 11 1	41 0 5
6121	Convent of the Sacred Heart, Ferrybank.	—	—	8	2 15 6	2 15 6
6116	De La Salle Training College, ...	152	235 2 10	102	50 13 4	286 16 2
6170	Municipal School of Art, ...	—	—	62	16 14 9	16 14 9
6130	St. Anna's High School, Ussaline Convent.	—	—	13	2 19 7	2 19 7
	TOTALS FOR MUNSTER. ...	322	560 16 5	1,375	659 8 4	1,220 4 9
	ULSTER.					
	CO. ANTRIM:					
6128	Ballymena: Municipal Technical School.	161	55 10 10	75	36 7 3	91 18 1
6144	Ballymoney: Intermediate School.	—	—	6	0 11 2	0 11 2
6122	Larne: Technical School, ...	74	26 18 10	21	5 17 9	31 16 7
	CO. BOROUGH OF BELFAST:					
6127	Municipal Technical Institute, ...	1,362	545 4 6	521	481 15 6	1,021 0 0
	CO. ARMAUGH:					
6137	Armagh: Municipal Technical School.	38	1 12 7	32	4 0 0	5 12 7
6135	Armagh: Natural History and Philosophical Society's New Art Room.	—	—	62	34 5 4	34 5 4
6133	Lurgan: Convent of Our Lady of Mercy.	—	—	44	19 1 7	19 1 7
6137	Lurgan: Municipal Technical School.	172	24 5 11	31	14 16 7	39 2 6
6171	Portadown: Municipal Technical School.	48	10 20 1	51	10 0 11	26 17 0
	CO. DOWNS:					
6132	Banbridge: Technical School, ...	57	15 1 8	25	3 8 6	18 10 2
6127	Bangor: Technical School, ...	54	7 0 5	26	10 6 1	17 6 6
6172	Holywood: Technical School, ...	72	37 4 4	33	5 1 9	42 6 1
6164	Newry: Municipal Technical School.	98	40 11 5	55	26 15 4	67 0 9
6165	Newtownards: Municipal Technical School.	65	8 11 2	69	7 10 3	16 1 5
	CO. LONDONDERRY:					
6135	Coleraine: Technical School, ...	90	11 9 0	46	8 7 3	19 16 3
6112	Eglinton: Carrumoney National School.	45	74 14 2	—	—	74 14 2

TABLE II.—LIST OF SCIENCE AND ART CLASSES—continued.

No. of School.	Name of School.	Science Instruction.		Art Instruction.		Total Grant for Science and Art Instruction.
		No. of Individual Students under Instruction.	Amount of Grant.	No. of Individual Students under Instruction.	Amount of Grant.	
	ULSTER—continued.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	CO. BOROUGH OF LONDONDERRY :					
6237	Londonderry : Municipal Technical School.	101	82 17 2	179	203 3 10	284 1 4
6238	Londonderry : Victoria High School.	2	3 15 8	—	—	3 15 8
	CO. TYRONE :					
6701	Cookstown : Technical Classes.	—	—	33	4 11 9	4 11 9
6281	Dungannon : Technical Classes.	71	6 16 5	70	10 2 0	16 18 5
6767	Omagh : Technical Classes. ...	—	—	45	1 19 0	1 19 0
6768	Strabane : Technical Classes. ...	—	—	39	3 2 0	3 2 0
	TOTALS FOR ULSTER. ...	2,185	1,013 10 2	1,529	899 3 10	1,922 14 6
	CONNAUGHT.					
	CO. GALWAY :					
6006	City of Galway Technical Institute.	108	22 1 7	77	75 5 8	97 7 3
	CO. LEITRIM :					
6229	Dargoon : National School. ...	35	12 17 4	—	—	12 17 4
	CO. MAYO :					
6047	Ballina : No. 2 Male National School.	21	9 7 4	—	—	9 7 4
	TOTALS FOR CONNAUGHT. ...	164	54 6 3	77	75 5 8	129 11 11
	(Paid after the close of the Financial Year.)					
6006	Cork : Crawford Municipal Technical Institute.	—	—	—	17 1 1	17 1 1
6045	Kennmare : Convent of Poor Clares.	—	—	—	2 18 0	2 18 0
	TOTALS FOR LEINSTER (39 Schools).	220	395 5 3	648	134 7 6	529 12 9
	TOTALS FOR MUNSTER (32 Schools).	822	599 16 5	1,275	679 7 5	1,240 3 10
	TOTALS FOR ULSTER (21 Schools). ...	2,185	1,013 10 2	1,529	899 3 10	1,912 16 0
	TOTALS FOR CONNAUGHT (3 Schools).	164	54 6 3	77	75 5 8	129 11 11
	TOTALS FOR IRELAND (77 Schools).	4,130	2,023 18 1	3,629	1,788 4 5	3,522 2 6

TABLE III.

LET OF SCHOOLS to which GRANTS towards the cost of purchasing Apparatus and Examples and providing Fittings for Science, Art, and Manual Instruction were made during the Financial Year, 1st April, 1904, to 31st March, 1905.

No. of School.	Name of School.	Amount of Grant.
LEINSTER.		
Co. CARLOW :		£ s. d.
6247	Bagenalstown : Presentation Convent,	46 1 2
6260	Carlow : Convent of Mercy,	10 15 0
6182	Knockbeg : St. Mary's College,	83 10 4
6324	Rathvilly : D'Irrell School,	32 4 1
6197	Tullow : St. Patrick's Seminary,	20 16 2
Co. DUBLIN :		
6269	Blackrock : Dominican Convent, Sion Hill, . .	60 5 7
6093	Blackrock College,	55 17 2
6187	Castleknock : Mercer's School,	10 18 10
6122	Clondalkin : St. Joseph's Seminary,	51 16 6
6198	Dulkey : Loreto Abbey,	4 11 9
6008	Donnybrook : St. Mary's University College, . .	3 14 7
6251	Rathmines : St. Mary's College,	90 3 1
6050	Sandymount : Academical Institution,	3 12 6
Co. BOROUGH OF DUBLIN :		
6159	Alexandra College,	14 7 0
6142	Belvedere College,	39 16 1
6271	Catholic University School,	41 0 0
6162	Christian Brothers' Schools, James's-street, . .	208 8 2
6219	Christian Brothers' Schools, Marino,	59 6 11
6130	Christian Brothers' Schools, North Brunswick-street,	9 19 3
6156	Christian Brothers' Schools, North Richmond-street,	100 0 0
6117	Christian Brothers' Schools, Synge-street, . .	168 6 3
6314	Christian Brothers' Schools, Woodland-row, . .	37 2 6
6647	Church Home School, Clyde-road,	31 5 8
6091	Diocesan Intermediate and Commercial School for Girls,	52 2 2
6021	Loreto Convent, North Great George's-street, . .	6 7 9
6168	Mountjoy School,	6 11 7
6243	St. Andrew's College,	17 11 4
6122	St. Margaret's Hall, Mesapil-road,	37 0 0
6146	Wenley College,	2 18 5
Co. KILDARE :		
6285	Cedridge Girls' School,	34 6 8
6221	Naas : Christian Brothers' Schools,	60 15 1
6464	Newbridge : Dominican College,	62 17 9
6139	Sallins : Clongowes Wood College,	62 9 6

No. of School.	Name of School.	Amount of Grant.
	Co. KILKENNY:	£ s. d.
6039	Kilkenny: Christian Brothers' Schools, . . .	09 9 8
6007	Kilkenny: City Technical School, . . .	10 17 8
6487	Kilkenny College, . . .	56 13 4
6135	Kilkenny: St. Kieran's College, . . .	83 6 2
	Co. LOUTH:	
6173	Dundalk: Christian Brothers' Schools, . . .	65 8 9
6089	Dundalk: Educational Institution, . . .	9 11 10
	Co. MEATH:	
6108	Kells: Christian Brothers' Schools, . . .	36 5 11
6568	Navan: Loretto Abbey, . . .	88 18 0
6561	Navan: St. Finian's Seminary, . . .	5 2 2
	QUEEN'S COUNTY:	
6029	Ahheydeix: Preston School, . . .	56 8 11
6176	Maryborough: Christian Brothers' Schools, . . .	93 4 1
6359	Mountsrath: St. Beigid's Convent, . . .	1 14 9
	Co. WESTMEATH:	
6011	Athlone: Ramelagh School, . . .	21 14 3
6536	Mullingar: Loretto Convent, . . .	81 18 9
	Co. WEXFORD:	
6104	Enniscorthy: Christian Brothers' Schools, . . .	63 2 0
6085	Gorey: Loretto Abbey, . . .	39 18 2
6040	New Ross: Good Counsel College, . . .	50 11 3
6733	Newtownbarry: St. Mary's Convent, . . .	68 19 7
6086	Wexford: Loretto Convent, . . .	48 6 0
	Co. WICKLOW:	
6022	Bray: Loretto Convent, . . .	3 7 4
	TOTAL FOR LEINSTER, . . .	2,445 18 3
	MUNSTER:	
	Co. CLARE:	
6137	Ennis: Christian Brothers' Schools, . . .	13 16 7
6331	Ennis: St. Flannan's College, . . .	9 18 1
6063	Ennis: St. Mary's School, Convent of Mercy, . . .	53 12 10
6105	Kilmihil: Cahirmurphy National School, . . .	2 3 3
6295	Kilrush: Christian Brothers' Schools, . . .	39 10 11

No. of School.	Name of School.	Amount of Grant.
Co. CORK :		£ s. d.
6012	Blackrock: Ursuline Convent,	65 17 3
6286	Charleville: Christian Brothers' Schools,	2 11 7
6146	Charleville: St. Joseph's Convent of Mercy,	2 8 0
6167	Fermoy: Christian Brothers' Schools,	41 11 11
6569	Macroom: Convent of Mercy,	2 5 0
6131	Middleton: Christian Brothers' Schools,	1 9 1
6740	Middleton College,	43 19 0
6110	Mitchelstown: Christian Brothers' Schools,	4 0 10
4555	Queenstown: Convent of Mercy,	1 17 10
6742	Skibbereen: Intermediate and University School,	25 12 4
6328	Youghal: Christian Brothers' Schools,	4 0 7
Co. BOROUGH OF CORK :		
6017	Christian Brothers' College,	47 0 2
6044	Grammar School,	45 2 3
6031	High School,	9 1 3
6056	Presentation Brothers' College,	210 7 8
6057	St. Aloysius School, St. Marie's of the Isle,	29 18 4
6138	Ursuline High School, St. Angela's,	9 5 2
Co. KERRY :		
6154	Dingle: Christian Brothers' Schools,	9 15 4
6048	Killarney: Loreto Convent,	1 15 0
6241	Killarney: St. Brendan's Seminary,	5 18 5
6317	Listowel: St. Michael's College,	16 13 6
Co. LIMERICK :		
6237	Kilfinane: Civil Service and Classical School,	52 7 7
Co. BOROUGH OF LIMERICK :		
6160	Christian Brothers' Schools, Sexton-street,	39 13 8
6172	Laurel Hill Convent,	8 3 3
6039	Municipal Science, Art, and Technical School,	54 8 10
6157	St. Munchin's College,	16 13 8
Co. TIPPERRARY :		
6101	Carriek-on-Suir: Christian Brothers' Schools,	1 17 8
6361	Cashel: Christian Brothers' Schools,	16 5 4
6308	Cashel: Rockwell College,	56 3 9
6134	Clonmel: Christian Brothers' Schools, SS. Peter and Paul,	8 5 0
6566	Clonmel: Technical School,	16 2 4
6396	Roscrea: Technical School,	10 8 0
6148	Thurles: Presentation Convent,	30 19 2
6069	Thurles: Ursuline Convent,	17 10 8
6095	Tipperary: Technical Classes,	7 3 3

No. of School.	Name of School.	Amount of Grant.
	Co. WATERFORD:	£ s. d.
6214	Dungarvan: Christian Brothers' Schools, . . .	102 3 2
6640	Dungarvan: St. Augustine's Seminary, . . .	72 3 8
	Co. BOROUGH OF WATERFORD:	
6631	Bishop Foy High School for Boys, . . .	36 18 0
6118	Christian Brothers' Schools, Mount Sion, . . .	254 10 10
6074	Newtown School, . . .	1 5 0
	TOTAL FOR MUNSTER, . . .	1,493 15 0
	ULSTER.	
	Co. ANTRIM:	
6119	Ballymena Academy, . . .	43 5 1
6631	Carrickfergus: Ladies' Collegiate School, . . .	15 14 8
6232	Larne: Technical School, . . .	4 0 4
	Co. BOROUGH OF BELFAST:	
6080	Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's, . . .	2 13 10
6685	Christian Brothers' Schools, Trade Preparatory Course, . . .	143 15 2
6184	Girls' Collegiate School, Mount Prospect, . . .	4 13 11
6032	Royal Academical Institution, . . .	13 16 4
6095	St. Malachy's College, . . .	14 4 4
	Co. ARMAGH	
6055	Armagh: Royal School, . . .	7 12 6
6367	Lurgan: Municipal Technical School, . . .	2 10 0
	Co. DONEGAL:	
6062	Lifford: Prior Schools, . . .	15 11 2
	Co. DOWN:	
6582	Banbridge: Technical School, . . .	8 1 3
	Co. FERMANAGH:	
6160	Enniskillen: Portora Royal School, . . .	78 5 9
6578	Enniskillen: St. Michael's Intermediate School, . . .	53 3 2
	Co. LONDONDERRY:	
6235	Coleraine: Technical School, . . .	5 13 7
6588	Magherafelt: Rainey Endowed School, . . .	44 9 0

No. of Schools.	Name of School.	Amount of Grant.
	Co. DUBLIN OF LONDONDERRY:	£ s. d.
6088	Christian Brothers' Schools, Brow-of-the-Hill, . . .	15 3 1
6094	Foyle College,	22 1 9
6097	Municipal Technical School,	4 6 6
6140	St. Columba's College,	10 13 9
6109	Strand House School,	4 0 6
	Co. MONAGHAN:	
6213	Carrickmacross: Viscount Weymouth's Grammar School,	33 1 4
6325	Monaghan: St. Louis Convent,	10 16 2
	Co. TYRONE:	
6701	Cookstown: Technical Classes,	4 13 6
6189	Omagh: Christian Brothers' Schools,	30 14 10
	TOTAL FOR ULSTER,	602 7 5
	CONNAUGHT.	
	Co. GALWAY:	
6039	Ballinasloe: St. Joseph's College,	68 17 10
6066	City of Galway Technical Institute,	45 19 3
6076	Galway: St. Joseph's Seminary,	23 9 3
6527	Tuam: St. Jarlath's College,	75 12 4
	Co. MAYO:	
6202	Killimogh: St. Louis Convent,	56 4 1
6278	Westport: Christian Brothers' Schools,	31 3 6
	Co. ROSCOMMON:	
6280	Roscommon: Ranelagh School,	28 0 0
	Co. SLIGO:	
6193	Sligo: Intermediate School,	49 15 8
6141	Sligo: Summerhill College,	64 1 4
6197	Sligo: Ursuline Convent,	14 7 10
	TOTAL FOR CONNAUGHT,	457 11 1
	Total for Leinster,	2,445 18 3
	Total for Munster,	1,493 15 0
	Total for Ulster,	602 7 5
	Total for Connaught,	457 11 1
	TOTAL FOR IRELAND,	4,999 11 9

TABLE IV.

LIST OF SCHOOLS in receipt of "Equivalent Grant" in respect of Instruction given during the Academic Year 1st August, 1903–31st July, 1904, and the amount of such grant paid during the Financial Year, 1st April, 1904–31st March, 1905.

No. of School.	Name of School.	Amount of Grant.
		£ s. d.
	LEINSTER:	
6010	Dublin: City of Dublin Technical Schools, . . .	834 17 7
6041	Ringend: Pembroke Technical School, . . .	439 0 0
	MUNSTER:	
6147	Cashel: Presentation Convent, . . .	80 0 0
6003	Cork: Crawford Municipal Technical Institute, . . .	414 7 6
6360	Cork: School of Music, . . .	213 9 9
6039	Limerick: Municipal Science, Art, and Technical School, . . .	278 11 6
	ULSTER:	
6227	Belfast: Municipal Technical Institute, . . .	275 9 0
	CONNAUGHT:	
6066	Galway: City of Galway Technical Institute, . . .	115 16 11
6073	Gort: Convent of Mercy Technical School, . . .	100 0 0
6267	Claremorris: Technical Schools, . . .	46 0 0
6431	Portumna: Convent of Mercy Technical School, . . .	73 16 5
6266	Tuam: Technical Schools, . . .	161 2 10
	Total, . . .	3,032 2 6

TABLE V.

LIST OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS, showing the Grants paid by the Department during the Financial Year 1st April, 1904-31st March, 1905, in respect of Instruction in Drawing and Manual Work.

No. of School.	Name of School.	School Year ending.	Grant for Drawing.		Grant for Manual Instruction.		Total Grant for Drawing and Manual Instruction.
			Average Attendance.	Amount of Grant.	No. of Scholars under Instruction.	Amount of Grant.	
	LEINSTER.			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	CO. CARLOW:						
6179	Carlow-Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.12.04	215	16 4 0	-	-	16 4 0
	CO. DUBLIN:						
6284	Arlane Industrial School, ...	31.3.04	743	74 6 0	113	66 14 5	141 0 5
6281	Blackrock-Mentha Industrial School.	30.11.04	33	6 4 6	55	18 9 0	24 13 6
6357	Castleknock-Morgan's Endowed School.	28.2.05	15	1 5 0	-	-	1 5 0
6190	Kingsdown-Christian Brothers' Schools.	29.2.04	265	19 17 6	-	-	19 17 6
6387	Monkstown-Carriglos Park Industrial School.	31.3.04	153	15 6 0	40	32 4 7	47 10 7
	CO. BOROUGH OF DUBLIN:						
6265	Christian Brothers' Schools, Francis-street.	29.2.04	316	23 14 0	-	-	23 14 0
6245	Christian Brothers' Schools, Golden Bridge.	28.2.05	86	6 9 0	-	-	6 9 0
6240	Christian Brothers' Schools, Great Strand-street.	29.2.04	205	19 19 0	20	6 1 0	26 0 0
6102	Christian Brothers' Schools, James's-street.	28.2.05	203	21 19 6	-	-	21 19 6
6379	Christian Brothers' Schools, Marino.	31.1.05	124	12 8 0	-	-	12 8 0
6130	Christian Brothers' Schools, Nth. Brunswick-street.	29.2.04	204	15 6 0	-	-	15 6 0
6156	Christian Brothers' Schools, Nth. Richmond-street.	28.2.05	330	35 0 0	-	-	35 0 0
6238	Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Laurence O'Toole's.	28.2.05	187	18 14 0	20	8 6 5	27 0 5
6329	Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's-place.	28.2.05	264	19 16 0	-	-	19 16 0
6117	Christian Brothers' Schools, Sygne-street.	29.2.04	373	37 16 0	-	-	37 16 0
6244	Christian Brothers' Schools, Westland-row.	29.2.04	325	29 12 6	-	-	29 12 6
6201	Diocesan Intermediate and Commercial School for Girls (Primary Division).	31.5.04	55	3 9 0	-	-	3 9 0
6339	Merchant Taylor's School, ...	29.2.04	32	2 8 0	-	-	2 8 0
6135	O'Brien Institute, ...	30.11.04	85	8 10 0	-	-	8 10 0
	CO. KILDARE:						
6217	Athy-Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.4.05	172	12 18 0	-	-	12 18 0
6304	Athy-St. Mary's School, Convent of Mercy.	30.4.04	24	1 16 0	-	-	1 16 0
6261	Kilcock-Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.3.04	86	6 9 0	-	-	6 9 0
6225	Monasterevan-Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.1.05	84	6 6 0	-	-	6 6 0
6228	Nas-Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.11.04	108	5 8 0	-	-	5 8 0

TABLE V.—LIST OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS—continued.

No. of School	Name of School.	School Year ending.	Grant for Drawing.		Grant for Manual Instruction.		Total Grant for Drawing and Manual Instruction.	
			Average Attendance.	Amount of Grant.	No. of Scholars under Instruction.	Amount of Grant.		
CO. KILKENNY :								
6804	Callan—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.10.04	82	£ 6 3 0	-	-	£ 6 3 0	
6809	Kilkenny—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.10.04	129	14 3 6	-	-	14 3 6	
6890	Thomastown—St. Michael's Convent.	31.10.04	16	1 12 0	-	-	1 12 0	
KING'S COUNTY :								
6829	May—Industrial School, Convent of Mercy.	25.2.05	72	7 4 0	-	-	7 4 0	
CO. LOUTH :								
6103	Drogheda—Christian Brothers' Schools, Sunday Gate.	31.10.04	118	11 16 0	-	-	11 16 0	
6389	Drogheda—Christian Brothers' Schools, West Gate.	31.10.04	82	6 3 0	-	-	6 3 0	
6173	Dundalk—Christian Brothers' Schools.	29.2.04	253	21 4 6	-	-	21 4 6	
CO. MEATH :								
6103	Kells—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.10.04	115	5 12 6	-	-	5 12 6	
QUEEN'S COUNTY :								
6176	Maryborough—Christian Brothers' Schools.	28.2.05	163	12 4 6	-	-	12 4 6	
6362	Portlington—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.1.05	90	6 15 0	-	-	6 15 0	
CO. WESTMEATH :								
6964	Mullingar—Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.11.04	103	14 9 6	-	-	14 9 6	
CO. WEXFORD :								
6166	Enniscorthy—Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.11.04	215	16 2 6	-	-	16 2 6	
6300	Gorey—Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.11.04	122	9 3 0	-	-	9 3 0	
6161	New Ross—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.12.04	170	12 15 0	-	-	12 15 0	
6158	Wexford—Christian Brothers' Schools, George's-street.	31.12.04	87	6 10 6	-	-	6 10 6	
1341	Wexford—Christian Brothers' Schools, Joseph-street.	31.12.04	148	11 2 0	-	-	11 2 0	
TOTALS FOR LEINSTER, ...			-	7,126	587 1 6	265	123 15 5	7,151 16 11
MUNSTER.								
CO. CLARE :								
6127	Ennis—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.10.04	174	13 1 0	-	-	13 1 0	
6383	Ennistymon—Christian Brothers' School.	30.4.04	167	*12 10 6	-	-	12 10 6	
6386	Kilrush—Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.4.04	122	9 3 0	-	-	9 3 0	

* Fourteen months' grant.

TABLE V.—LIST OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS—continued.

No. of School.	Name of School.	School Year ending.	Grant for Drawing.		Grant for Manual Instruction.		Total Grants for Drawing and Manual Instruction.
			Average Attendance.	Amount of Grant.	No. of Scholars under Instruction.	Amount of Grant.	
CO. CORK :							
628	Charleville—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.12.04	66	£ 4 19 0	-	-	£ 4 19 0
635	Clenahilly—St. Aloysius Industrial School.	30.9.04	61	£ 4 11 6	-	-	£ 4 11 6
6246	Duneraile—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.12.04	70	£ 5 5 0	-	-	£ 5 5 0
637	Ferryway—Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.4.04	127	£ 19 1 0	-	-	£ 19 1 0
631	Middleton—Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.4.04	163	£ 12 4 6	-	-	£ 12 4 6
6110	Michaelstown—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.5.04	128	£ 6 8 0	-	-	£ 6 8 0
625	Youghal—Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.4.04	146	£ 10 19 0	-	-	£ 10 19 0
CO. BOROUGH OF CORK :							
632	Christian Brothers' Schools, Burney-street.	31.3.04	183	£ 13 14 6	-	†	£ 13 14 6
603	Christian Brothers' Schools, Our Lady's Mount.	31.5.04	367	£ 148 14 9	92	£ 17 19 10	£ 66 14 7
634	Christian Brothers' Schools, Sullivan's-quay.	31.3.04	198	£ 19 16 0	-	-	£ 19 16 0
CO. KERRY :							
633	Caherviveen—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.5.04	86	£ 6 9 0	-	-	£ 6 9 0
6154	Dingle—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.5.04	154	£ 11 11 0	-	-	£ 11 11 0
679	Trillick—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.5.04	261	£ 15 1 6	-	-	£ 15 1 6
629	Trillick—St. Joseph's Industrial School.	31.5.04	97	£ 9 14 0	20	£ 6 14 10	£ 16 8 10
CO. LIMERICK :							
634	Doon—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.1.05	49	£ 3 13 6	-	-	£ 3 13 6
635	Glus District Industrial School.	31.12.04	123	£ 12 0 0	-	-	£ 12 0 0
CO. BOROUGH OF LIMERICK :							
625	Christian Brothers' School, St John's.	31.1.05	181	£ 13 11 6	-	-	£ 13 11 6
624	Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's.	31.1.05	106	£ 12 9 0	-	-	£ 12 9 0
623	Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Munchin's.	31.1.05	99	£ 7 8 6	-	-	£ 7 8 6
620	Christian Brothers' Schools, Sexton-street.	31.1.05	435	£ 32 12 6	-	-	£ 32 12 6
623	Industrial School, Sexton-street.	31.1.05	163	£ 16 6 0	43	£ 17 7 10	£ 33 13 10
CO. TIPPERARY :							
614	Caristock-on-Suir—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.10.04	175	£ 17 10 0	-	-	£ 17 10 0
601	Cashed—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.12.04	93	£ 6 19 6	33	£ 2 8 10	£ 9 8 4

* Eighteen months' grant.

† Included in the grant to Christian Brothers' Schools, Our Lady's Mount.

‡ Fourteen months' grant.

TABLE V.—LIST OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS—continued.

No. of School.	Name of School.	School Year ending.	Grant for Drawing.		Grant for Manual Instruction.		Total Grants for Drawing and Manual Instruction.
			Average Attendance.	Amount of Grant.	No. of Scholars under Instruction.	Amount of Grant.	
CO. TIPPERARY—continued.							
6294	Clonmel—Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's.	31.10.04	167	£ 12 10 6	-	£ -	£ 12 10 6
6134	Clonmel—Christian Brothers' Schools, SS. Peter and Paul.	31.10.04	178	13 7 0	-	-	13 7 0
6229	Nenagh—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.10.04	143	10 14 6	-	-	10 14 6
6105	Thurles—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.10.04	290	18 0 0	-	-	18 0 0
6133	Tipperary—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.1.05	141	10 16 0	-	-	10 16 0
CO. WATERFORD:							
6214	Dungarvan—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.10.04	132	6 12 0	62	6 10 0	13 2 0
6204	Lismore—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.5.04	122	9 8 0	54	8 4 10	17 7 10
6220	Tramore—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.10.04	73	5 9 6	-	-	5 9 6
CO. BOROUGH OF WATERFORD:							
6118	Christian Brothers' Schools, Mount Sion.	31.10.04	303	27 12 0	-	-	27 12 0
6203	Christian Brothers' Schools, St. John's.	31.10.04	133	10 7 0	-	-	10 7 0
6202	Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Patrick's.	31.10.04	37	4 5 6	-	-	4 5 6
TOTALS FOR MUNSTER, ...			-	5,965	474 16 9	284 59 6 2	533 2 11
ULSTER.							
CO. BOROUGH OF BELFAST:							
6228	Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Malachy's.	30.11.04	120	9 9 0	-	-	9 9 0
6229	Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's.	30.11.04	120	9 0 0	-	-	9 0 0
6229	Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Patrick's.	30.11.04	175	13 2 6	-	-	13 2 6
CO. ARMAUGH:							
6240	Armagh—Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.11.04	35	6 9 0	-	-	6 9 0
CO. BOROUGH OF LONDON-DEBET:							
6088	Christian Brothers' Schools, Brow-of-the-Hill.	31.1.05	192	9 12 0	-	-	9 12 0
CO. MONAGHAN:							
6196	Monaghan—Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.11.04	100	7 10 0	-	-	7 10 0
CO. TYRONE:							
6189	Omagh—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.1.05	30	6 0 0	-	-	6 0 0
TOTALS FOR ULSTER, ...			-	579	61 2 6	-	61 2 6

TABLE V.—LIST OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS—*continued*.

No. of School.	Name of School.	School Year ending.	Grant for Drawing.		Grant for Manual Instruction.		Total Grants for Drawing and Manual Instruction.
			Average Attendance.	Amount of Grant.	No. of Scholars under Instruction.	Amount of Grant.	
CONNAUGHT.							
CO. GALWAY:				£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
6237	Galway — Salthill Industrial School.	304.05	186	18 12 0	-	-	18 12 0
6238	Letterfrack—St. Joseph's Industrial School.	304.05	143	*17 17 6	-	-	17 17 6
6239	Tuam — Christian Brothers' Schools.	304.05	159	6 9 0	39	1 4 4	7 13 4
CO. MAYO:							
6232	Ballinrobe—Christian Brothers' Schools.	304.05	95	7 2 6	-	-	7 2 6
TOTALS FOR CONNAUGHT,		-	553	50 1 0	39	1 4 4	51 5 4
TOTALS FOR LEINSTER (41 Schools).		-	7,120	587 1 6	365	131 15 5	718 16 11
TOTALS FOR MUNSTER (37 Schools).		-	5,946	474 16 9	284	59 6 2	534 2 11
TOTALS FOR ULSTER (7 Schools).		-	379	61 2 6	-	-	61 2 6
TOTALS FOR CONNAUGHT (4 Schools).		-	553	50 1 0	39	1 4 4	51 5 4
TOTALS FOR IRELAND (89 Schools).		-	14,698	1,173 1 9	379	192 5 11	1,365 7 8

* Fifteen months' grant.

						1903-4.	1904-5.
Number of Schools receiving the award "Excellent" for Drawing.						15	15
Do.	do.	do.	"Good"	do.	...	73	65
Do.	do.	do.	"Fair"	do.	...	3	5

TABLE.

LIST OF DAY SECONDARY SCHOOLS, showing the GRANTS paid by the Department during the Subjects of the Department's Programme given during

No. of School.	Name of School.	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.				DRAWING.			
		No. of Students recognised for Grant.			Amount of Grant.	No. of Students recognised for Grant.			Amount of Grant.
		First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.		First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	
	LEINSTER.				£ s. d.				£ s. d.
	CO. CARLOW:								
6367	Bagenstown: Presentation Convent.	8	8	12	38 15 1	8	8	-	6 11 9
6188	Bagenstown: St. Joseph's Classical School.	13	4	-	37 11 1	13	4	-	6 4 4
6170	Carlow: Christian Brothers' Schools.	13	13	-	49 11 1	13	13	-	11 12 11
6390	Carlow: Convent of Mercy.	3	3	4	17 9 6	3	3	3	5 9 4
6182	Knockbeg: St. Mary's College.	15	12	-	32 13 9	15	12	-	36 10 3
6324	Rathvilly: D'Israeli School.	10	-	-	13 18 5	10	-	-	5 13 8
6356	Tallow: Brigantine Convent.	19	9	4	61 8 0	19	9	2	12 6 4
6167	Tallow: St. Patrick's Seminary.	13	5	-	23 3 6	13	5	-	6 11 2
	CO. DUBLIN:								
6324	Ballbrigan: Loreto Convent.	27	5	-	61 12 10	27	5	10	23 13 4
6174	Ballbridge: Masonic Girls' School.	12	7	10	56 7 0	12	7	-	4 9 3
6358	Blackrock: Dominican Convent, Sign Hill.	43	-	-	44 5 4	43	-	-	7 7 5
6093	Blackrock College, ...	56	26	18	184 7 7	56	26	-	29 4 2
6368	Blackrock: Ladies' Collegiate School.	6	-	3	11 7 7	6	-	5	5 0 8
6157	Castleknock: Mercer's School.	16	-	-	19 8 3	16	-	-	6 1 3
6357	Castleknock: Morgan's Endowed School.	19	-	-	30 14 9	19	-	-	8 14 4
6309	Castleknock: St. Vincent's College.	36	24	12	81 12 5	36	26	-	11 4 18
6322	Chapelizod: Mount Sackville Convent.	24	11	-	46 6 6	24	11	-	8 19 10
6122	Clonsilla: St. Joseph's Seminary.	17	3	-	25 3 8	17	3	3	3 14 11
6231	Clonsilla: Maseke Boys' School.	14	21	4	88 5 5	16	21	-	15 06 5
6198	Dalkey: Loreto Abbey.	15	8	2	30 16 3	15	8	-	8 9 4
6406	Donnybrook: St. Mary's University College.	13	2	-	10 2 2	13	2	6	5 2 11
6150	Kingsdown: Christian Brothers' Schools.	21	12	13	67 7 6	21	12	-	11 14 8
6226	Kingsdown: Grammar School.	1	2	-	5 15 2	1	2	6	5 12 9
6006	Rathfarnham: Loreto Abbey.	56	13	16	93 17 7	56	13	-	21 10 0
6351	Rathgar: Norfolk College.	9	-	-	10 16 3	9	-	-	1 16 3
6320	Rathmines: Loreto Convent.	13	9	-	23 16 3	13	9	9	18 14 7
6351	Rathmines: St. Mary's College.	17	13	19	123 16 5	17	13	-	9 7 1
6350	Sandy Mount: Academical Institution.	5	20	14	70 7 4	5	20	-	7 13 1
6045	Teresure: Carmelite College.	6	4	7	35 15 3	6	4	-	1 18 4

VI.

the Financial Year, 1st April, 1904—31st March, 1905, in respect of instruction in the Academic Year, 1st August, 1903—31st July, 1904.

MANUAL INSTRUCTION.				DOMESTIC ECONOMY.				Total Amount of Grants.	No. of School.
No. of Students recognised for Grant.			Amount of Grant.	No. of Students recognised for Grant.			Amount of Grant.		
First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.		First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.			
			£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
—	—	—	—	12	—	—	9 10 10	54 17 8	6347
22	—	—	7 5 0	—	—	—	—	51 0 5	6183
26	—	—	12 18 11	—	—	—	—	74 2 11	6170
—	—	—	—	7	—	—	3 7 3	26 6 1	6200
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43 4 0	6182
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 12 1	6224
—	—	—	—	7	—	—	3 13 3	67 8 4	6266
13	—	—	5 6 0	—	—	—	—	34 0 8	6207
—	—	—	—	2	—	—	12 2 5	37 8 7	6224
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30 16 3	6174
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51 12 9	6269
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	213 11 9	6003
—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1 4 5	17 12 3	6203
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25 9 8	6187
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39 9 3	6267
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32 17 3	6200
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55 8 4	6202
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33 18 7	6222
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29 1 10	6231
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39 5 9	6198
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22 5 1	6003
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78 18 2	6150
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 6 11	6226
—	—	—	—	23	—	—	11 17 0	127 4 7	6006
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 12 6	6261
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42 10 10	6020
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	132 3 6	6251
14	—	—	8 1 4	—	—	—	—	66 6 9	6050
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37 13 7	6045

TABLE VI.—LIST OF DAY

No. of School.	Name of School.	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.				DRAWING.				
		No. of Students recognised for Grant.			Amount of Grant.	No. of Students recognised for Grant.			Amount of Grant.	
		First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.		First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.		
CO. DUBLIN OF DUBLIN:										
6159	Alexandra College, ...	17	19	2	£ s. d.	17	19	—	£ s. d.	
6204	Alexandra School, ...	24	13	—	52 9 1	24	13	—	13 16 5	
6142	Belvedere College, ...	18	30	6	60 12 7	18	30	—	8 21 6	
6271	Catholic University School.	13	7	—	29 15 1	13	7	—	5 7 2	
6182	Christian Brothers' Schools, James's-street.	51	26	9	119 18 11	51	26	3	21 6 4	
6180	Christian Brothers' Schools, North Brunswick-street.	17	5	6	28 9 2	17	5	—	6 1 1	
6156	Christian Brothers' Schools, North Richmond-street.	133	81	25	380 16 10	133	81	—	63 12 5	
6117	Christian Brothers' Schools, Synge-street.	66	33	15	207 8 7	66	33	—	31 2 6	
6344	Christian Brothers' Schools, Westland-row.	37	35	—	82 6 10	37	35	—	51 6 3	
6647	Church Home School, Clyde-road.	19	—	—	23 8 10	19	—	—	1 9 11	
6091	Diocesan Intermediate and Commercial School for Girls.	23	—	—	27 16 6	23	—	—	8 9 6	
6152	Diocesan School for Boys.	27	9	10	77 18 9	27	9	—	9 6 30	
6382	Dominican Convent, Eccles-street.	47	15	4	75 18 3	47	15	—	12 16 9	
6674	Crosswheen-square School.	2	—	—	2 3 1	2	—	—	0 12 2	
6403	Harrington College, ...	6	—	—	6 17 3	6	—	—	2 2 3	
6004	King's Hospital, ...	23	18	17	87 16 3	23	18	13	26 7 6	
6035	Loreto College, St. Stephen's-green.	29	11	—	42 4 6	29	11	5	18 7 9	
6021	Loreto Convent, North Great George's-street.	19	17	2	45 18 4	19	17	—	5 15 8	
6168	Mountjoy School, ...	20	7	7	63 11 8	20	7	—	6 3 4	
6064	Rutland Ladies' School,	14	10	—	36 4 4	14	10	—	12 12 6	
6243	St. Andrew's College, ...	49	38	37	218 4 11	49	38	—	30 14 4	
6132	St. Margaret's Hall, Mespil-road.	11	3	3	23 6 7	11	3	—	2 12 6	
6115	St. Vincent's Orphanage.	19	13	—	47 8 3	19	13	—	8 10 8	
6127	The High School, ...	26	20	—	62 5 11	26	20	—	17 10 10	
6146	Wesley College, ...	26	10	3	61 11 0	26	10	—	12 19 1	
CO. KILDARE:										
6217	Athy: Christian Brothers' Schools.	11	14	—	33 18 0	11	14	—	7 16 4	
6235	Colbride: Girls' School.	22	—	—	40 14 10	22	—	—	7 10 8	
6464	Newbridge: Dominicans College.	14	8	—	32 7 0	14	8	—	6 2 7	
6130	Sallins: Clongowes Wood College.	75	19	9	136 7 10	75	19	1	26 10 7	

SECONDARY SCHOOLS, &c.—continued.

MANUAL INSTRUCTION.				DOMESTIC ECONOMY.				Total Amount of Grants.	No. of Schools.
No. of Students recognised for Grant.			Amount of Grant.	No. of Students recognised for Grant.			Amount of Grant.		
First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.		First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.			
			£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56 2 8	6159
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66 5 10	6264
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69 4 0	6142
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26 2 3	6271
33	—	—	12 15 4	—	—	—	—	154 0 7	6162
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34 10 3	6130
126	61	29	112 11 11	—	—	—	—	502 1 2	6156
38	—	—	14 4 9	—	—	—	—	352 15 10	6117
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	103 4 0	6344
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32 18 9	6547
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26 6 0	6061
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87 5 7	6132
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	88 9 0	6022
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 16 3	6274
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 0 3	6403
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	114 3 3	6004
—	—	—	—	9	—	—	5 12 0	66 4 3	6055
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54 14 0	6021
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69 14 8	6163
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49 3 4	6054
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	248 12 3	6243
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27 0 0	6132
19	13	—	21 19 3	—	—	—	—	77 15 2	6115
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68 16 9	6127
4	1	—	2 4 1	—	—	—	—	77 14 2	6146
25	—	—	8 4 2	—	—	—	—	49 12 6	6217
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62 5 6	6285
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38 20 7	6404
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	102 18 5	6139

TABLE VI.—LIST OF DAY

No. of School	Name of School.	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.				DRAWING.			
		No. of Students recognised for Grant.			Amount of Grant.	No. of Students recognised for Grant.			Amount of Grant.
		First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.		First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	
	CO. KILKENNY:				£ s. d.				£ s. d.
6039	Kilkenny: Christian Brothers' Schools.	39	-	-	38 7 7	38	-	-	3 12 4
6040	Kilkenny College, ...	44	-	-	67 11 0	44	-	-	13 9 5
6048	Kilkenny: Loreto Convent.	27	17	2	49 7 10	22	17	-	15 13 4
6128	Kilkenny: St. Kieran's College.	36	27	31	163 0 8	35	27	-	23 12 5
	CO. LONGFORD:								
6128	Longford: St. Mel's College.	19	15	-	56 6 10	19	15	-	7 3 2
	CO. LOUTH:								
6021	Ardee: De La Salle Christian Brothers' Schools.	11	-	-	18 5 7	11	-	-	3 4 6
6103	Drogheda: Christian Brothers' Schools.	21	10	-	49 19 1	21	10	-	11 17 12
6108	Drogheda: Grammar School.	4	4	-	11 17 7	4	4	-	3 9 1
6173	Dundalk: Christian Brothers' Schools.	25	19	7	64 10 9	25	19	-	11 8 7
6089	Dundalk: Educational Institution.	16	9	13	96 19 5	16	9	-	6 6 9
6086	Dundalk: Ladies' School.	7	-	-	9 7 4	7	-	-	1 7 5
6116	Dundalk: St. Mary's College.	28	14	12	73 9 4	28	14	-	6 1 4
	CO. MEATH:								
6108	Kells: Christian Brothers' Schools.	13	1	-	20 13 0	13	1	-	5 9 4
6068	Navan: Loreto Abbey.	34	11	-	49 3 4	34	11	-	8 2 0
6061	Navan: St. Finian's Seminary.	36	18	-	65 2 2	36	18	-	10 6 5
	QUEEN'S COUNTY.								
6310	Abbeyleix: Brigidine Convent.	18	-	-	25 12 1	19	-	-	6 5 3
6049	Abbeyleix: Preston School.	11	-	-	12 12 5	11	-	-	3 19 7
6176	Maryborough: Christian Brothers' Schools.	20	9	-	30 9 11	20	9	-	6 5 11
6106	Mountbush: Monastery School.	5	2	-	11 14 0	5	2	-	1 10 2
6359	Mountbush: St. Brigid's Convent.	14	5	-	23 12 1	14	5	-	4 10 11
	CO. WESTMEATH:								
6011	Athlone: Ranelagh School.	20	14	11	67 14 11	20	14	11	24 7 15
6061	Mullingar: Christian Brothers' Schools.	43	-	-	38 18 0	43	-	-	5 17 3
6226	Mullingar: Loreto Convent.	38	-	-	56 7 5	38	-	-	6 9 1

SECONDARY SCHOOLS, &c.—continued.

MANUAL INSTRUCTION.				DOMESTIC ECONOMY.				Total Amount of Grants.	No. of School.
No. of Students recognised for Grant.			Amount of Grant.	No. of Students recognised for Grant.			Amount of Grant.		
First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.		First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.			
			£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48 0 3	6069
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81 0 5	6067
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65 1 2	6038
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	175 13 1	6135
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63 10 1	6028
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 10 1	6321
21	—	—	7 17 0	—	—	—	—	60 14 0	6103
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 6 8	6086
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75 19 4	6173
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100 6 2	6089
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 14 9	6056
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81 10 8	6116
14	—	—	4 19 7	—	—	—	—	31 2 0	6108
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57 5 4	6508
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75 8 7	6561
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32 18 4	6310
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 12 0	6029
29	—	—	9 10 2	—	—	—	—	46 6 0	6178
5	—	—	1 15 1	—	—	—	—	14 19 3	6106
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33 12 0	5809
21	22	—	18 0 9	—	—	—	—	110 3 7	6011
28	—	—	10 12 8	—	—	—	—	58 7 11	6061
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42 9 6	6386

TABLE VI.—LIST OF DAY

No. of School.	Name of School.	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.				DRAWING.			
		No. of Students recognised for Grant.			Amount of Grant.	No. of Students recognised for Grant.			Amount of Grant.
		First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.		First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	
	CO. WEXFORD:				£ s. d.				£ s. d.
6094	Ennisceorthy: Christian Brothers' Schools.	12	11	-	27 7 7	12	11	-	6 25 9
6095	Ennisceorthy: Loreto Convent.	9	10	6	48 10 6	9	10	-	7 8 20
6096	Gorey: Loreto Abbey, ...	27	7	2	51 0 6	27	7	-	12 11 8
6101	New Ross: Christian Brothers' Schools.	12	4	-	23 0 1	12	4	-	6 10 1
6094	New Ross: John Ivory School.	5	-	-	7 7 0	5	-	-	1 10 1
6095	Wexford: Ladies' School.	3	4	8	18 12 5	3	4	-	3 3 10
6096	Wexford: Loreto Convent.	19	22	8	82 6 1	19	22	-	22 2 11
6070	Wexford: St. Peter's College.	16	15	-	27 7 8	16	15	-	7 16 8
6280	Wexford: The Tate School.	5	2	2	0 6 7	5	2	-	1 11 2
	CO. WICKLOW:								
6022	Bray: Loreto Convent, ...	10	13	-	27 18 2	10	13	8	17 17 8
	Totals for Leinster, ...	2,027	964	495	4,914 19 0	2,027	964	88	986 11 11
	MUNSTER.								
	CO. CLARE:								
6137	Ennis: Christian Brothers' Schools.	17	13	14	77 13 7	17	13	-	3 13 4
6031	Ennis: St. Flannan's College.	17	40	-	69 5 8	17	40	-	16 19 7
6063	Ennis: St. Mary's School, Convent of Mercy.	19	26	-	53 7 10	19	26	-	15 5 10
6295	Kilrush: Christian Brothers' Schools.	18	15	-	47 17 7	18	15	-	16 12 8
	CO. CORK:								
6012	Blackrock: Ursuline Convent.	32	-	-	41 12 7	32	-	-	9 6 6
6286	Charleville: Christian Brothers' Schools.	14	12	-	34 8 5	14	12	-	5 35 8
6145	Charleville: St. Joseph's Convent of Mercy.	19	16	-	61 4 5	19	16	-	15 6 4
6210	Doneraile: Christian Brothers' Schools.	15	6	6	31 12 4	15	6	-	4 11 10
6157	Fermoy: Christian Brothers' Schools.	19	13	7	39 12 1	19	13	-	5 11 3
6308	Fermoy: Loreto Convent.	32	11	-	54 6 1	32	11	-	7 19 2
6191	Fermoy: St. Colman's College.	32	39	23	128 7 7	32	39	-	19 2 6
6069	Midleton: Convent of Mercy.	12	4	-	37 3 4	12	4	-	8 11 0
6131	Midleton: Christian Brothers' Schools.	22	11	6	39 7 3	22	11	-	7 26 10
6110	Mitchelstown: Christian Brothers' Schools.	9	8	-	15 16 10	9	8	-	2 10 8

SECONDARY SCHOOLS, &c.—continued.

MANUAL INSTRUCTION.				DOMESTIC ECONOMY.				Total Amount of Grants.	No. of School.
No. of Students recognised for Grant.			Amount of Grant.	No. of Students recognised for Grant.			Amount of Grant.		
First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.		First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.			
			£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
23	—	—	5 17 0	—	—	—	—	40 2 7	6104
—	—	—	—	6	—	—	4 19 11	60 19 3	6249
—	—	—	—	12	—	—	9 13 6	72 8 8	6085
17	—	—	5 14 4	—	—	—	—	35 4 10	6161
5	—	—	1 13 3	—	—	—	—	10 19 10	6094
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22 2 3	6095
—	—	—	—	7	—	—	3 12 6	100 2 5	6086
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35 2 4	6570
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 17 10	6380
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55 15 7	6022
308	97	20	271 10 7	107	—	—	65 13 1	6,247 14 7	
4	12	—	5 8 0	—	—	—	—	91 14 11	6137
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86 5 3	6331
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68 13 9	6033
32	—	—	11 5 0	—	—	—	—	69 14 7	6295
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50 19 1	6012
20	—	—	6 10 3	—	—	—	—	46 16 8	6286
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76 10 9	6145
14	12	—	9 9 4	—	—	—	—	45 19 6	6240
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45 3 4	6157
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59 5 3	6508
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	120 10 0	6191
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45 17 4	6569
15	9	—	6 11 7	—	—	—	—	53 15 8	6121
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 6 6	6120

TABLE VI.—LIST OF DAY

No. of School	Name of School.	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.				DRAWING.			
		No. of Students recognised for Grant.			Amount of Grant.	No. of Students recognised for Grant.			Amount of Grant.
		First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.		First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	
	CO. CORK—continued.				£ s. d.				£ s. d.
6555	Queenstown: Convent of Mercy.	19	5	-	42 0 4	19	5	-	10 9 6
6081	Queenstown: Presentation Brothers' College.	4	7	-	17 4 6	4	7	-	3 1 1
6111	Rochestown: Franciscan Capuchin College.	3	7	-	17 6 6	3	7	6	11 8 1
6388	Youghal: Christian Brothers' Schools.	17	16	-	45 11 5	17	16	-	8 3 7
	CO. DUBLIN OF CORK.								
6007	Christian Brothers' College.	32	27	30	159 16 6	32	27	-	15 6 4
8923	Christian Brothers' Schools, Our Lady's Mount.	65	45	27	208 8 2	65	45	-	27 3 10
6334	Christian Brothers' Schools, Sullivan's Quay.	16	16	-	50 19 6	16	16	-	3 33 5
6044	Grammar School, ...	20	19	26	120 15 8	20	19	-	22 0 4
6031	High School, ...	10	9	3	43 18 7	10	9	-	6 26 6
6058	Presentation Brothers' College.	25	29	17	123 18 0	25	29	-	8 29 0
6077	Roselle Seminary, ...	20	11	-	56 11 1	20	11	5	22 15 11
6037	St. Aloysius' School, St. Mark's of the Isle.	16	8	-	37 14 10	16	8	3	13 6 10
6138	Ursuline High School, St. Angelo's.	28	26	6	75 6 3	28	26	-	27 5 1
	CO. KERRY:								
6154	Dingle: Christian Brothers' Schools.	11	16	14	76 0 8	11	16	-	7 5 5
6068	Killarney: Loreto Convent.	25	25	3	63 7 6	25	25	9	33 9 6
6241	Killarney: St. Brendan's Seminary.	12	16	-	34 9 6	12	16	-	9 19 3
6317	Lisdoon: St. Michael's College.	36	-	-	43 7 0	36	-	-	7 29 9
6179	Trillick: Christian Brothers' Schools.	18	11	-	35 14 3	18	11	-	9 5 13
6123	Trillick: Intermediate and University School.	20	12	1	49 9 8	10	12	-	8 11 4
6008	Trillick: Presentation Convent.	12	6	-	25 0 6	12	6	-	6 15 11
	CO. DUBLIN OF LIMERICK:								
6160	Christian Brothers' Schools, Sexton-street.	58	35	20	103 13 4	56	35	-	23 5 11
6263	Crescent College, ...	32	13	-	73 16 10	32	13	-	8 8 10
6048	High School, Richmond House.	9	-	-	8 9 1	9	-	-	1 24 9
6500	Intermediate School, Rutland-street.	4	-	-	3 12 4	4	-	-	0 11 9
6172	Laurel Hill Convent, ...	20	8	13	70 13 0	20	8	-	11 14 5
6215	Madame de Pré's College.	11	-	-	11 2 0	11	-	-	2 2 3
6207	Mount St. Alphonsus School.	4	8	9	29 8 7	4	8	-	3 6 11

SECONDARY SCHOOLS, &c.—continued.

MANUAL INSTRUCTION.				DOMESTIC ECONOMY.				Total * Amount of Grants.	No. of School.
No. of Students recognised for Grant.			Amount of Grant.	No. of Students recognised for Grant.			Amount of Grant.		
First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.		First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.			
			£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32 9 10	6556
6	5	—	3 6 5	—	—	—	—	28 12 0	6081
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28 14 7	6111
12	8	—	7 13 2	—	—	—	—	61 8 2	6328
25	—	—	9 6 4	—	—	—	—	175 7 2	6017
25	45	25	50 16 8	—	—	—	—	336 8 8	6013
14	—	—	5 0 3	—	—	—	—	64 18 2	6264
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	132 16 0	6044
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50 15 1	6031
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	132 17 0	6066
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69 7 0	6037
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 13 8	53 0 4	6037
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	97 11 4	6128
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85 6 2	6154
—	—	—	—	9	—	—	4 18 7	101 15 7	6048
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44 8 9	6261
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51 5 9	6317
12	11	—	9 7 6	—	—	—	—	54 7 8	6179
11	11	—	10 2 0	—	—	—	—	68 2 9	6123
—	—	—	—	18	—	—	5 12 1	37 8 6	6068
35	12	—	18 18 5	—	—	—	—	310 17 8	6100
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32 5 8	6523
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 8 10	6048
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 1	6050
—	—	—	—	9	—	—	5 9 4	87 16 9	6172
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18 5 8	6216
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32 15 6	6237

TABLE VI.—LIST OF DAY

No. of School.	Name of School.	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.				DRAWING.			
		No. of Students recognised for Grant.			Amount of Grant	No. of Students recognised for Grant.			Amount of Grant.
		First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.		First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	
	CO. BOROUGH OF LIMERICK—continued.				£ s. d.				£ s. d.
6161	St. Munchin's College. ...	10	21	10	53 13 10	10	21	-	30 2 3
6637	Villiers' Commercial School for Girls.	3	-	-	3 1 6	3	-	-	9 11 7
6644	Villiers' Endowed School.	9	-	-	8 18 1	9	-	-	1 12 6
	CO. TIPPERARY:								
6101	Carrick-on-Suir Christian Brothers' Schools.	18	1	-	15 17 0	18	1	-	2 11 11
6361	Cashel Christian Brothers' Schools.	14	-	-	17 16 0	14	-	-	3 6 5
6134	Clonmel Christian Brothers' Schools, SS. Peter and Paul.	38	26	-	75 18 3	38	26	-	33 3 7
6229	Nenagh Christian Brothers' Schools.	38	17	14	48 15 0	38	17	-	8 23 10
6106	Thurles Christian Brothers' Schools.	27	19	-	58 16 2	27	19	-	14 1 4
6069	Thurles Ursuline Convent.	36	-	-	66 18 5	36	-	-	7 2 9
6183	Tipperary Christian Brothers' Schools.	7	20	-	31 5 1	7	20	-	7 3 9
6069	Tipperary Grammar School.	7	-	-	6 13 1	7	-	-	1 14 4
	CO. WATERFORD:								
6214	Dungraean Christian Brothers' Schools.	23	15	13	69 16 5	23	15	-	7 4 10
6294	Lismore Christian Brothers' Schools.	8	7	-	22 5 9	8	7	-	4 1 6
6291	Tramore Christian Brothers' Schools.	18	14	-	42 17 0	18	14	-	11 24 11
	CO. BOROUGH OF WATERFORD:								
6631	Bishop Foy High School for Boys.	23	-	-	25 14 0	23	-	-	7 20 10
6116	Christian Brothers' Schools, Mount Sion.	43	20	24	144 5 6	43	20	-	19 0 9
6566	Christian Brothers' College, Waterpark.	26	14	5	43 16 10	26	14	-	12 1 5
6664	Convent of the Sacred Heart of Mary, Ferrybank.	36	8	-	51 15 7	36	8	-	16 4 9
6563	Girls' High School. ...	23	-	-	22 8 1	23	-	-	3 18 5
6674	Newtown School. ...	3	6	-	8 14 8	3	6	-	3 0 8
6160	St. Anne's High School, Ursuline Convent.	37	11	4	74 0 1	37	11	-	16 6 7
	Totals for Munster. ...	1,266	785	227	3,286 1 1	1,266	785	23	608 9 8

SECONDARY SCHOOLS, &c.—continued.

MANUAL INSTRUCTION.				DOMESTIC ECONOMY.				Total Amount of Grants.	No. of School.
No. of Students recognised for Grant.			Amount of Grant.	No. of Students recognised for Grant.			Amount of Grant.		
First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.		First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.			
			£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63 16 1	6161
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 13 1	6537
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 10 7	6544
19	—	—	4 15 2	—	—	—	—	23 4 1	6161
14	—	—	3 13 1	—	—	—	—	24 16 6	6361
65	19	—	20 12 1	—	—	—	—	119 13 11	6134
33	14	—	12 17 6	—	—	—	—	70 6 4	6229
31	16	—	13 0 0	—	—	—	—	85 17 6	6166
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64 1 2	6069
15	12	—	9 0 10	—	—	—	—	47 14 8	6183
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 7 5	6060
23	—	—	8 3 6	—	—	—	—	76 4 9	6214
8	7	—	6 13 6	—	—	—	—	33 0 9	6304
18	12	—	9 3 11	—	—	—	—	63 15 10	6391
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36 4 10	6331
44	22	—	21 1 6	—	—	—	—	184 7 0	6113
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61 2 3	6165
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67 19 7	6084
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 6 6	6051
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 16 2	6074
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90 6 8	6100
654	235	37	262 16 0	40	—	—	17 15 8	4,226 6 6	

TABLE VI.—LIST OF DAY

No. of School	Name of School.	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.				DRAWING.			
		No. of Students recognised for Grant.			Amount of Grant.	No. of Students recognised for Grant.			Amount of Grant.
		First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.		First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	
ULSTER.					£ s. d.				£ s. d.
CO. ANTRIM:									
6119	Ballymena Academy, ...	30	17	12	76 14 10	30	17	-	16 3 0
6244	Ballymoney: Intermediate School.	9	6	6	29 0 11	9	6	6	16 12 5
6270	Ballymoney: Ladies' School.	5	3	7	24 8 2	5	3	7	9 12 8
6581	Carriekfergus: Ladies' Collegiate School.	13	-	-	20 7 6	13	-	-	5 5 8
6296	Larne: Grammar School.	9	7	5	22 3 6	9	7	-	6 10 11
6294	Lisburn: Intermediate School.	12	8	9	62 17 1	12	8	-	4 19 4
6114	Lisburn: Ulster Provincial School.	25	7	5	41 9 7	25	7	-	16 16 11
CO. BOROUGH OF BELFAST:									
6080	Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's.	62	22	13	116 12 1	62	22	-	21 14 7
6085	Christian Brothers' Schools, Trade Preparatory Course.	66	-	-	156 9 9	66	-	-	31 5 3
6175	Collegiate School, Brookvale-avenue.	14	3	2	26 12 6	14	3	2	8 13 0
6184	Girls' Collegiate School, Mount Prospect.	10	5	5	24 19 2	10	5	-	7 11 4
6295	Ladies' Collegiate School, Alexandra-gardens.	8	3	-	12 19 4	8	3	-	4 8 11
6248	Ladies' Collegiate School, Rosetta-park.	9	2	-	10 7 9	9	2	-	3 15 6
6192	Merchantile College, ...	68	19	-	80 16 3	55	19	-	13 11 6
6218	Methodist College, ..	45	29	18	128 16 8	45	29	-	15 0 2
6284	Municipal Technical Institute, Trade Preparatory Course.	84	-	-	279 14 9	84	-	-	54 16 8
6186	Princess Gardens School.	22	9	3	49 8 3	22	9	3	15 10 5
6032	Royal Academical Institution.	60	42	8	222 0 2	60	42	4	34 14 2
6049	Royal Academy, ..	17	20	12	95 6 2	17	20	-	10 17 11
6005	St. Malachy's College, ...	16	9	9	64 2 5	16	9	-	6 10 3
6264	St. Mary's Dominican Convent.	9	4	-	15 17 2	9	4	-	2 17 11
6071	Victoria College, ...	33	8	4	69 7 7	32	8	3	23 13 3
CO. ARMAGH:									
6260	Armagh: Christian Brothers' Schools.	28	-	-	56 11 0	23	-	-	8 9 1
6065	Armagh: Royal School.	11	15	16	57 16 0	11	15	-	7 5 0
6053	Lurgan College, ...	9	13	-	50 9 9	9	13	-	6 4 2
CO. DONEGAL:									
6273	Lettinkenny: Loreto Convent.	6	8	3	31 2 19	8	8	-	8 2 9
6062	Lifford: Prior Schools, ...	18	19	2	62 0 8	18	19	-	14 3 11
6067	Raphoe: Royal School.	11	15	10	76 10 10	11	15	-	11 3 9

SECONDARY SCHOOLS, &c.—continued.

MANUAL INSTRUCTION.				DOMESTIC ECONOMY.				Total Amount of Grants.	No. of School.
No. of Students recognised for Grant.			Amount of Grant.	No. of Students recognised for Grant.			Amount of Grant.		
First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.		First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.			
			£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86 17 10	6119
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39 13 4	6244
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34 0 8	6270
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25 13 0	6551
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38 14 5	6199
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67 16 5	6194
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56 8 6	6114
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	122 6 8	6060
68	—	—	42 15 0	—	—	—	—	224 9 2	6085
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35 5 6	6175
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32 10 6	6184
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17 8 3	6195
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 3 2	6318
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84 8 9	6192
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	143 15 10	6318
84	—	—	87 0 5	—	—	—	—	421 11 10	6284
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64 18 8	6180
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	253 14 4	6082
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106 4 1	6049
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60 12 8	6095
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18 15 1	6164
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81 3 10	6071
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45 0 1	6200
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65 0 0	6055
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56 13 11	6053
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39 4 10	6273
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66 4 4	6002
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87 14 7	6087

TABLE VI.—LIST OF DAY

No. of School.	Name of School.	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.				DRAWING.			
		No. of Students recognised for Grant.			Amount of Grant.	No. of Students recognised for Grant.			Amount of Grant.
		First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.		First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	
	CO. DOWN:				£ s. d.				£ s. d.
6296	Banbridge: Academical Institution.	29	-	-	33 10 6	29	-	-	10 14 9
6298	Banbridge: Excelesior Academy.	20	-	-	34 13 0	20	-	-	5 13 3
6316	Bangor: Glenola School.	6	-	-	7 10 9	6	-	-	1 13 6
6295	Bangor: Ladies' Collegiate School.	2	-	-	1 9 3	2	-	-	0 6 11
6222	Bangor: Ladies' School, Dunlris.	5	-	1	6 15 5	5	-	-	1 12 10
6075	Holywood: Upper Sullivan School.	24	13	12	92 7 0	24	13	-	11 15 9
6171	Newry: Christian Brothers' Schools.	31	13	6	49 2 3	31	13	-	7 7 9
6292	Newry: St. Colman's College.	11	13	6	55 4 7	11	13	-	6 1 9
	CO. FERMANAGH:								
6369	Bundickillen: Portora Royal School.	14	11	12	67 0 11	14	11	-	8 2 4
	CO. LONDONDERRY:								
6136	Coleraine: Academical Institution.	23	7	1	41 9 0	23	7	-	11 16 7
6135	Coleraine: Gordonville Ladies' School.	7	5	-	18 7 4	7	5	-	4 10 7
6288	Limavady: Keshank School.	6	7	-	16 5 2	6	7	-	5 3 10
6736	Macosquin: Intermediate School.	20	-	-	24 15 9	20	-	-	6 1 7
6588	Magherafelt: Balney Endowed School.	28	-	-	25 17 10	28	-	-	8 11 10
	CO. BOROUGH OF LONDONDERRY.								
6088	Christian Brothers' Schools, Brow-of-the-Hill.	46	13	11	136 19 4	46	13	11	35 9 3
6549	Convent of Our Lady of Mercy.	33	-	-	49 0 5	33	-	-	9 18 1
6294	Foyle College, ...	20	18	16	88 8 6	20	18	-	29 15 2
6149	St. Columba's College, ...	10	7	5	35 15 2	10	7	-	5 2 3
6273	St. Lurash's College, ...	2	-	-	1 8 1	2	-	-	0 11 10
6109	Strand House School, ...	24	27	5	23 3 7	24	27	-	20 19 0
6008	Victoria High School, ...	39	35	31	255 11 7	39	35	-	20 13 9
	CO. MONAGHAN:								
6643	Carrickmacross: Paleio an Brothers' Schools.	2	-	-	2 6 10	2	-	-	0 8 2
6223	Carrickmacross: St. Louis Convent.	17	16	-	74 2 8	17	16	-	16 12 11
6213	Carrickmacross: Viscount Weymouth Grammar School.	13	-	-	16 3 3	13	-	-	2 13 5

SECONDARY SCHOOLS, &c.—continued.

MANUAL INSTRUCTION.				DOMESTIC ECONOMY.				Total Amount of Grants.	No. of School
No. of Students recognised for Grant.			Amount of Grant.	No. of Students recognised for Grant.			Amount of Grant.		
First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.		First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.			
			£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44 5 8	6208
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40 6 3	6209
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 8 9	6316
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 16 2	6226
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 8 3	6222
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	104 2 9	6075
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56 10 0	6171
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81 8 4	6232
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75 3 3	6169
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53 5 7	6136
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22 17 11	6136
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 9 0	6233
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30 17 4	6130
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34 9 8	6238
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	172 9 0	6088
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58 18 6	6649
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	109 3 8	6094
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40 17 5	6140
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 13 11	6273
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	114 2 7	6109
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	296 10 4	6068
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 15 0	6243
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90 15 7	6223
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19 1 8	6213

TABLE VI.—LIST OF DAY

No. of School.	Name of School.	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.				DRAWING.			
		No. of Students recognised for Grant.			Amount of Grant.	No. of Students recognised for Grant.			Amount of Grant.
		First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.		First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	
	CO. MONAGHAN—continued.				£ s. d.				£ s. d.
6196	Monaghan: Christian Brothers' Schools.	19	13	-	47 0 8	19	13	-	9 16 3
6205	Monaghan: St. Louis Convent.	28	12	16	160 14 9	28	12	5	30 19 8
6078	Monaghan: St. Macartan's Seminary.	12	14	33	162 16 0	12	14	-	6 17 11
	CO. TYRONE:								
6138	Co. Kesh: Ladies' School.	7	4	-	13 12 5	7	4	-	6 16 5
6006	Dungannon: Ladies' School.	10	6	-	19 11 4	10	6	6	15 16 3
6231	Dungannon: Royal School.	15	7	10	45 9 4	15	7	-	5 9 6
6099	Dungannon: St. Patrick's Academy.	18	15	5	60 11 8	18	15	-	8 14 4
6076	Omagh: Academy, ...	12	-	-	20 3 6	12	-	-	5 18 8
6139	Omagh: Christian Brothers' Schools.	20	14	10	84 3 6	20	14	-	7 12 9
6083	Omagh: High School, ...	14	11	-	37 15 0	14	11	8	13 13 5
6211	Omagh: Loretto Convent.	9	13	-	35 18 11	9	13	-	5 15 9
	Totals for Ulster, ...	1,271	602	329	3,838 17 5	1,271	602	55	718 35 7
	CONNAUGHT.								
	CO. GALWAY:								
6139	Ballinasloe: St. Joseph's College.	20	-	-	30 0 0	20	-	-	7 7 4
6067	Galway: Dominican Convent, Taylor's Hill.	19	8	1	31 14 1	19	8	1	9 3 3
6242	Galway: Grammar School.	8	4	6	21 5 7	8	4	-	2 12 7
6070	Galway: St. Joseph's Seminary.	13	8	-	20 0 7	13	8	-	7 11 2
6163	Mount Bellew: St. Francis' Seminary.	28	9	-	64 17 11	28	9	-	11 12 7
6220	Tuam: Christian Brothers' Schools.	19	8	-	25 16 0	19	8	-	7 18 3
6227	Tuam: St. Jarlath's College.	23	18	-	42 7 10	22	18	-	7 10 5
	CO. MAYO:								
6302	Kiltimagh: St. Louis Convent.	19	12	-	42 8 3	19	12	-	15 9 4
6278	Westport: Christian Brothers' Schools.	17	23	-	43 7 0	17	23	-	5 5 4

SECONDARY SCHOOLS, &c.—continued.

MANUAL INSTRUCTION.				DOMESTIC ECONOMY.				Total Amount of Grants.	No. of School.
No. of Students recognised for Grant.			Amount of Grant.	No. of Students recognised for Grant.			Amount of Grant.		
First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.		First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.			
			£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
10	13	—	14 3 8	—	—	—	—	71 0 7	6196
—	—	—	—	23	—	—	36 9 2	228 2 7	6225
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	169 7 11	6073
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 8 10	6128
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35 7 7	6006
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51 18 10	6331
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59 6 0	6060
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23 2 2	6076
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91 16 3	6189
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51 8 6	6083
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41 15 8	6211
10	13	—	143 19 1	23	—	—	36 9 2	4,718 2 2	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37 7 4	6039
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69 17 4	6007
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23 18 2	6242
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27 14 10	6076
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76 10 6	6153
17	—	—	7 10 1	—	—	—	—	41 4 4	6220
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68 18 6	6227
—	—	—	—	31	—	—	9 19 2	87 9 9	6202
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71 12 4	6278

TABLE VI.—LIST OF DAY

No. of School.	Name of School.	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE				DRAWING.			
		No. of Students recognised for Grant.			Amount of Grant	No. of Students recognised for Grant			Amount of Grant.
		First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.		First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	
	CO. ROSCOMMON:				£ s. d.				£ s. d.
6265	Ballyhadareen: Diocesan College.	20	11	6	68 9 2	20	11	-	12 18 11
6260	Roscommon: Banelagh School.	10	15	-	36 4 2	10	15	-	12 6 0
	CO. SLAGO:								
6193	Sligo: Intermediate School.	9	5	-	25 4 9	9	5	-	6 15 7
6141	Sligo: Summerhill College.	47	18	11	126 0 2	47	18	-	24 8 1
6197	Sligo: Ursuline Convent.	29	16	15	162 2 3	29	16		28 11 8
	Totals for Connaught, ...	220	155	29	727 17 9	280	155	1	162 9 6
	Totals for Leinster, ... (31 Schools).	2,027	924	405	4,914 19 0	2,027	924	88	205 11 11
	Totals for Munster, ... (22 Schools).	1,256	785	297	3,236 1 1	1,206	785	22	608 9 9
	Totals for Ulster, ... (63 Schools).	1,271	692	229	3,818 17 5	1,271	602	55	718 14 7
	Totals for Connaught, (14 Schools).	280	155	29	727 17 9	280	155	1	162 9 6
	TOTALS FOR IRELAND (220 Schools).	4,834	2,501	1,070	12,797 15 2	4,834	2,506	167	1,835 7 3

SECONDARY SCHOOLS—continued.

MANUAL INSTRUCTION.				DOMESTIC ECONOMY.				Total Amount of Grants	No. of School.
No. of Students recognised for Grant			Amount of Grant.	No. of Students recognised for Grant.			Amount of Grant.		
First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.		First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.			
			£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71 8 1	6245
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55 10 2	6250
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32 2 11	6193
30	—	—	8 1 8	—	—	—	—	158 9 11	6341
—	—	—	—	48	11	—	37 8 6	168 2 5	6197
47	—	—	15 11 9	79	11	—	47 7 8	963 6 7	
368	97	29	271 10 7	107	—	—	65 13 1	6,247 14 7	
344	225	26	262 16 0	40	—	—	17 15 8	4,235 5 6	
149	13	—	143 19 1	23	—	—	36 9 2	4,713 2 3	
57	—	—	15 11 9	79	11	—	47 7 8	963 6 7	
1278	336	55	698 17 5	249	11	—	167 8 7	16,144 8 11	

TABLE VII.

LIST OF HOME INDUSTRIES CLASSES in receipt of aid from the Department during the Financial Year, 1st April, 1904, to 31st March, 1905, AND AMOUNT OF THE GRANTS PAID.

No. of Class.	Name of Class.	Amount of Grant Paid
LEINSTER.		£ s. d.
Co. DUBLIN :		
6590	Blackrock: Knitting Industry (Machine Knitting),	34 5 0
6716	Dundrum: Dun Emer Industries (Tapestry Weaving and Bookbinding),	115 0 0
Co. KILKENNY:		
6505	Castlesomer: Basket Industry,	136 9 5
Co. LOUTH:		
6417	Clogher Head: Home Industries Society (Crochet Making),	49 15 0
6476	Dundalk: Co-operative Shirtmaking Industry,	89 15 0
Co. WEXFORD:		
6709	Wexford: Straw Hat Industry,	186 12 2
Co. WICKLOW:		
6437	Bray: Crochet Class,	34 7 6
6530	Donard: Co-operative Home Industries Society (Carriemacross Lace Making),	34 7 6
Total for Leinster,		680 11 7
MUNSTER.		
Co. TIFFERARY:		
6492	Carriek-on-Suir Co-operative Lace Industry	11 10 0
Total for Munster,		11 10 0

No. of Class.	Name of Class.	Amount of Grant Paid.
ULSTER.		£ s. d.
Co. ANTRIM :		
6746	Ballycastle : Sprigging and Needlework Class,	11 5 0
Co. ARMAGH :		
6535	Mullaghbawn : Shirtmaking Industry,	52 2 10
Co. DONEGAL :		
6687	Letterkenny : Sprigging Class,	52 0 0
6481	Milford : Crochet Class,	10 12 6
Co. MONAGHAN :		
6495	Clones : St. Louis' Convent (Lace Class),	11 7 6
6495	Carrickmacross : St. Louis' Convent (Lace Class),	16 2 6
6627	Raferagh : Lace Class,	32 10 0
Co. TYRONE :		
6814	Cookstown : Lissau Crochet Class,	45 12 6
6632	Stewartstown : Co-operative Home Industries Society, (Doll Making),	18 10 0
Total for Ulster,		250 2 10
CONNAUGHT.		
Co. GALWAY :		
6718	Loughrea : St. Raphael's Home Industries Society (Underclothing),	26 5 8
Co. SLEIGO :		
6634	Sligo : Manufacturing Society (Shirt and Ready-made Clothing Making),	100 0 0
Total for Connaught,		126 5 8
Total for Leinster,		680 11 7
Total for Munster,		11 10 0
Total for Ulster,		250 2 10
Total for Connaught,		126 5 8
Total for Ireland,		1,068 10 1

TABLE VIII.—STATEMENT showing the OCCUPATIONS of STUDENTS attending Schools and Classes conducted under the conditions of Schemes of Technical Instruction in Non-Agricultural Subjects.

URBAN SCHEMES.

LEINSTER.

	Dublin.	Bathmash and Rathgar.	Fembroke.	Kingsdown.	Wexford.	Kilkenny.	Blackrock.	Bray.	Athlone.	New Ross.	Enniscorthy.	WATERFORD.
Population (1901 Census).	290,628	32,602	35,799	17,377	11,168	10,009	8,719	7,428	6,617	6,517	6,438	6,438
Number of individual Students enrolled.	2,382	320	533	312	240	214	304	210	240	176	88	240
Number enrolled in Science Classes.	857	-	111	68	26	17	33	-	-	-	-	141
Number enrolled in Art Classes.	263	-	22	46	75	21	14	23	47	20	30	50
Number enrolled in Technical Classes.	622	-	161	67	25	30	35	77	66	26	5	133
Number enrolled in Commercial Classes.	1,040	320	95	150	91	31	70	61	71	30	39	123
Number enrolled in Domestic Economy Classes (Cookery, Laundrywork, Dressmaking and Housewifery).	196	-	204	108	34	125	86	68	70	81	35	103
Number enrolled in other Classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	41	-	18
OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.												
Young Men.												
Persons engaged in Farming Occupation, Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.	7	-	32	27	8	14	7	11	31	4	-	6
Coinch and Car Builders, Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c.	200	-	77	1	16	2	-	3	-	-	-	10
Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c.	66	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	6
Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers, &c.	88	-	24	-	3	-	3	4	-	-	-	11
Printing Trades—Compositors, Lithographers, &c.	27	-	1	-	4	3	-	-	4	-	-	2
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	1	-	14
Painters and Decorators, Plumbers, Gasfitters, &c.	72	-	1	-	2	1	1	1	3	-	-	2
Trades involving Applied Art—Jewellers, Furniture Makers, &c.	65	-	-	8	1	-	2	4	1	-	1	8
Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c.	54	-	2	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	6
Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.	89	-	-	2	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	10
Clerks in Commercial Offices, Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance, and Accountants' Offices.	111	-	9	2	12	9	1	11	-	8	18	19
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers.	257	-	4	9	6	2	7	4	5	10	-	20
Students (University, Law, Medical), Occupations not included in above Classes.	27	-	35	-	4	5	5	6	4	4	-	12
Boys just left School or College.	43	-	4	1	4	4	-	2	-	3	1	7
Boys still in attendance at School or College.	65	-	5	-	-	2	2	34	1	-	-	10
No occupation stated.	19	-	19	13	2	7	2	13	3	2	-	10
Total Number of Young Men.	181	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1
	126	227	15	27	23	14	17	20	33	13	-	1
	1,876	227	273	116	93	70	63	122	119	60	37	1
Young Women.												
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations, Domestic Servants, &c.	29	-	24	20	7	16	25	2	6	35	-	10
Printing Trades.	39	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	1
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.	41	-	22	7	3	10	4	-	3	4	-	1
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1	1	-	-	-
Factory Workers, not included above, Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c.	9	-	1	-	-	-	10	-	1	41	-	1
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Service, &c.	27	-	11	7	3	16	4	12	6	-	-	16
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers.	66	-	22	8	8	1	10	-	-	6	-	1
Students (University, Medical), Occupations not included in above Classes.	32	-	25	10	27	6	18	2	-	9	4	1
Girls just left School or College.	11	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Girls still in attendance at School or College.	21	-	15	8	1	2	-	-	46	25	-	-
No occupation stated.	25	-	17	1	-	9	7	4	-	-	1	1
	216	93	122	145	36	55	35	26	10	-	-	1
Total Number of Young Women.	606	93	320	226	167	144	161	88	121	116	32	1

TABLE VIII.—continued.
URBAN SCHEMES—continued.
ULSTER.

	Belfast.	Londonderry.	Newry.	Lurgan.	Lagan Con- vent.	Ballymena.	Portadown.	Newtownards.	Armagh.	Coleraine.	Larne.	Bangor.	Banbridge.	Holywood.	Warrenpoint.	Totals for ULSTER.
Population (1901 Census). .	245,190	32,822	12,405	11,782	-	10,886	20,002	8,110	7,538	6,855	5,070	5,163	5,006	8,840	1,817	481,119
Number of Individual Students enrolled.	4,586	412	400	225	173	440	285	212	240	302	277	257	290	244	85	9,128
Number enrolled in Science Classes.	1,829	131	68	85	-	102	74	24	11	80	67	50	67	49	-	3,117
Number enrolled in Art Classes.	622	126	65	47	41	100	48	20	5	34	32	36	31	21	23	1,286
Number enrolled in Technical Classes.	558	22	14	41	-	77	19	16	12	29	17	21	39	20	-	854
Number enrolled in Commercial Classes.	1,123	61	103	66	39	105	89	77	106	70	84	71	63	41	31	2,119
Number enrolled in Domestic Economy Classes (Cookery, Laundrywork, Dressmaking and Sewing).	284	74	158	75	98	143	87	90	89	146	59	100	143	58	31	2,330
Number enrolled in other Classes.	1,471	-	-	-	5	-	34	-	17	-	18	42	-	-	-	1,587
OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.																
Young Men.																
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations.	4	-	3	1	-	3	12	1	2	11	-	2	3	-	2	44
Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.	297	34	39	8	-	10	6	6	7	6	14	10	4	4	3	419
Iron and Car Builders.	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5
Engineers, Workers in Metal, Blacksmiths, &c.	689	18	11	9	-	20	17	12	1	20	11	8	17	2	-	890
Electricians, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c.	39	14	2	3	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	2	-	-	-	67
Mechanical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers, &c.	69	9	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	73
Printing Trades—Compositors, Lithographers, &c.	91	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	3	-	-	104
Other Industries—Designers, Patterners, &c.	149	23	7	31	-	11	3	2	6	-	-	2	14	-	-	247
Writers, &c.	71	12	4	1	-	-	-	3	1	6	2	7	1	-	5	113
Painters, Glaziers, &c.	63	2	1	3	-	1	4	2	-	8	-	1	2	1	-	88
Others involving Applied Art— Jewellers, Furniture Makers, &c.	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	54
Chemists, Apothecaries, Druggists, &c.	104	-	6	-	-	3	2	-	-	2	3	-	4	3	-	127
Butchers, Shopkeepers, Ware- housemen, &c.	245	10	24	7	-	17	3	13	12	12	10	9	11	4	5	388
Clerks in Commercial Offices.	170	31	27	9	-	15	19	14	11	3	17	8	9	14	-	399
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance and Account- ants' Offices.	85	6	4	4	-	12	6	2	5	6	2	2	8	1	-	142
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, &c.	100	20	6	5	-	31	7	5	3	9	5	3	4	2	3	203
Students (University, Law, Medical), Compulsion not included in the above Classes.	38	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	45
Boys just left School or College, Residing in Attendance at School or College.	77	28	8	46	-	20	14	12	30	22	14	19	32	26	8	383
No occupation stated.	251	2	3	-	-	1	14	1	3	-	19	-	-	-	18	307
Total Number of Young Men.	2,859	235	138	134	-	189	121	87	100	129	129	73	116	99	35	5,124
Young Women.																
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations.	-	-	-	-	8	-	2	-	-	-	7	-	-	2	-	19
Domestic Servants.	43	4	7	2	13	31	17	2	15	12	16	7	8	10	6	189
Building Trades.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.	121	9	39	8	6	12	15	12	16	6	24	-	17	5	-	281
Other Industries—Designers, Patterners, &c.	45	-	1	3	-	22	2	2	8	-	4	-	25	-	-	112
Writers, &c.	22	5	42	20	33	-	8	32	3	5	-	-	11	-	-	237
Butcher Workers, not included above.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shoemakers, Shopkeepers, &c.	43	4	22	5	9	10	2	5	9	15	8	7	13	9	1	172
Costumiers, Civil Service, &c.	134	11	9	7	1	15	14	8	9	4	7	7	5	10	-	284
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers	224	45	20	7	15	30	14	16	9	8	8	6	16	12	6	441
Students (University, Medical), Compulsion not included in above Classes.	11	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	2	1	1	-	29
Girls just left School or College, Residing in Attendance at School or College.	58	25	10	23	28	31	26	4	22	14	11	32	12	15	2	313
No occupation stated.	170	63	8	23	4	75	33	42	46	64	56	101	51	33	16	1,405
Total Number of Young Women.	1,777	177	203	101	173	251	154	125	140	173	145	124	174	105	60	3,994

TABLE VIII.—continued.

URBAN SCHEMES—continued.

MUNSTER AND CONNAUGHT.

	Cork.	Limerick.	Waterford.	Clonmel.	Trillick.	TOTALS FOR MUNSTER.	Galway.	Sligo.	TOTALS FOR CONNAUGHT.
Population (1901 Census),	76,122	33,151	26,768	10,667	9,867	161,076	13,426	10,270	23,696
Number of individual Students enrolled.	1,168	999	476	214	254	3,011	293	307	599
Number enrolled in Science Classes.	224	89	37	13	28	381	89	106	195
Number enrolled in Art Classes.	260	120	95	111	46	532	77	99	176
Number enrolled in Technical Classes.	342	166	32	31	46	557	25	31	56
Number enrolled in Commercial Classes.	46	165	-	83	60	354	83	97	180
Number enrolled in Domestic Economy Classes (Cookery, Laundrywork, Dress-making, and Housewifery).	330	257	300	59	112	1,058	79	130	209
Number enrolled in other Classes.	-	237	-	-	-	237	16	-	16
OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.									
Young Men.									
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations.	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-
Building Trades, including Workmen in Wood, &c.	130	60	23	5	7	225	8	14	22
Couch and Car Builders.	-	1	3	-	3	10	-	5	5
Engineers, Workmen in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c.	123	14	16	-	12	155	-	2	2
Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c.	5	1	1	-	-	7	-	-	-
Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers, &c.	15	4	7	-	-	26	-	1	1
Printing Trades—Compositors, Lithographers, &c.	1	9	-	-	-	10	5	4	9
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Painters and Decorators.	25	5	24	3	3	70	-	5	7
Plumbers, Gasfitters, &c.	15	6	26	2	1	50	2	4	6
Trades involving Applied Art—Jewellers, Furniture Makers, &c.	-	12	2	-	-	16	-	6	6
Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c.	17	10	6	-	-	33	-	-	-
Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.	7	2	1	8	4	22	19	24	43
Clerks in Commercial Houses.	25	23	7	11	23	97	11	10	21
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance, and Accountants' Offices.	19	6	-	2	11	37	-	-	-
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers.	33	16	1	7	5	62	13	1	14
Students (University, Law, Medical).	10	-	-	-	-	10	6	-	6
Occupations not included in the above classes.	63	51	-	8	9	131	4	4	8
Boys just left School or College.	1	5	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Boys still in attendance at School or College.	24	83	-	19	4	130	33	7	40
No occupation stated.	65	10	1	3	12	91	6	1	7
Total Number of Young Men.	606	330	128	74	95	1,228	110	83	193
Young Women.									
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations.	2	-	8	1	3	14	-	-	-
Domestic Servants.	16	18	49	-	9	83	15	24	39
Printing Trades.	-	-	4	-	2	6	3	-	3
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.	4	19	7	-	-	32	5	2	7
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Factory Workers, not included above.	-	-	2	-	1	3	20	1	21
Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c.	37	4	8	6	23	78	4	22	26
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Service, &c.	26	12	10	1	6	55	5	14	19
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers.	43	32	16	2	1	94	24	30	54
Students (University, Medical).	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Occupations not included in above classes.	53	16	-	10	-	79	7	49	86
Girls just left School or College.	10	-	90	-	10	110	-	1	1
Girls still in attendance at School or College.	23	82	33	14	12	149	43	22	65
No occupation stated.	250	464	175	108	72	1,138	13	51	64
Total Number of Young Women.	597	599	245	140	129	1,708	141	249	390

TABLE VIII.—continued.

COUNTY SCHEMES—PERMANENT CENTRES OF INSTRUCTION.

LEINSTER.

	Carlow.	Dublin.	Kildare.	Kilkenny.	King's County.	Longford.	Louth.	Monaghan.	Queen's County.	Westmeath.	Wexford.	Wicklow.	TOTALS FOR LEINSTER.
Number of individual Students enrolled.	286	48	133	-	199	-	615	-	111	-	225	-	1,567
Number enrolled in Science Classes.	-	-	11	-	31	-	144	-	-	-	38	-	224
Number enrolled in Art Classes.	-	-	75	-	28	-	104	-	-	-	-	-	206
Number enrolled in Technical Classes.	42	-	16	-	97	-	65	-	-	-	123	-	321
Number enrolled in Commercial Classes.	-	-	99	-	-	-	213	-	-	-	-	-	323
Number enrolled in Domestic Economy Classes (Cookery, Laundry-work, Dressmaking and Housewifery).	244	10	-	-	89	-	229	-	22	53	-	62	709
Numbers enrolled in other Classes.	-	38	21	-	-	-	46	-	80	-	-	-	185
OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.													
Young Men.													
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations.	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	25
Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.	8	-	18	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	39	95
Cow and Car Builders.	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c.	-	-	11	-	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	1	48
Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Printing Trades—Compositors, Lithographers, &c.	-	-	3	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	8
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Painters and Decorators.	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Plumbers, Gasfitters, &c.	-	-	2	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	22
Trades involving Applied Art—Jewelers, Furniture Makers, &c.	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	9
Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c.	-	-	15	-	-	-	46	-	-	-	-	-	78
Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.	4	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	42
Clerks in Commercial Offices.	-	-	7	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	13
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance, and Accountants' Offices.	-	-	3	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	19
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers.	-	-	4	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	14
Students (University, Law, Medical).	-	-	9	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	44
Occupations not included in the above Classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
Boys just left School or College.	20	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	39
Boys still in attendance at School or College.	-	-	14	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	33
No occupation stated.	4	-	-	-	107	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	125
Total Number of Young Men.	42	-	39	-	107	-	253	-	-	-	-	-	642
Young Women.													
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations.	20	10	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	35
Domestic Servants.	80	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	108
Printing Trades.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.	10	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	38
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	-	-	10	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	18
Factory Workers, not included above.	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	-	-	-	-	42
Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c.	-	-	9	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	24
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Service, &c.	-	-	4	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	19
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, &c.	0	-	17	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	49
Students (University, Medical).	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Occupations not included in the above Classes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	35
Girls just left School or College.	42	-	7	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	63
Girls still in attendance at School or College.	39	-	15	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	79
No occupation stated.	56	28	29	-	93	-	92	-	22	111	-	-	480
Total Number of Young Women.	244	48	94	-	93	-	382	-	22	111	-	-	1,058

TABLE VIII.—*continued.*
COUNTY SCHEMES—PERMANENT CENTRES OF INSTRUCTION—*continued.*
MUNSTER.

	Clare.	Cork.	Kerry.	Limerick.	Tipperary (Nth. Riding).	Tipperary (Sth. Riding).	Tipperary (Joint Urban and Rural).	Waterford.	TOTALS FOR MUNSTER.
Number of Individual Students enrolled,	321	1,028	121	92	129	33	240	7	2,445
Number enrolled in Science Classes,	-	321	-	-	51	-	30	-	395
Number enrolled in Art Classes,	-	196	-	-	-	-	-	-	196
Number enrolled in Technical Classes,	69	103	-	-	23	-	33	-	205
Number enrolled in Commercial Classes,	-	353	-	-	50	-	-	-	456
Number enrolled in Domestic Economy Classes (Cookery, Laundrywork, Dressmaking, and Housewifery),	152	58	72	-	-	33	124	7	426
Number enrolled in other classes,	-	130	49	12	-	15	-	-	206
OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.									
<i>Young Men.</i>									
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations,	8	21	-	-	-	-	23	-	52
Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.,	15	291	-	-	-	-	-	-	306
Coin and Car Builders,	2	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c.,	3	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	63
Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c.,	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers, &c.,	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Printing Trades, Compositors, Lithographers, &c.,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Painters and Decorators,	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Plumbers, Gasfitters, &c.,	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Trades Involving Applied Art—Jewellers, Fur- niture Makers, &c.,	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c.,	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Solemen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.,	7	60	-	-	-	-	3	-	69
Clerks in Commercial Offices,	4	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	78
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance, and Accountants' Offices,	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, Students (University, Law, Medical),	9	49	-	-	-	-	1	-	59
Occupations not included in above classes,	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Boys just left School or College,	6	44	-	-	-	-	4	-	54
Boys still in attendance at School or College,	30	424	-	-	38	-	27	-	499
No occupation stated,	4	-	-	-	91	-	23	-	118
Total Number of Young Men,	69	1,116	-	-	129	-	80	-	1,294
<i>Young Women.</i>									
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations,	12	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
Domestic Servants,	2	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
Printing Trades,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dressmaking, Milliners, &c.,	7	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factory Workers, not included above,	2	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	77
Shoe-women, Shopkeepers, &c.,	2	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Servants, &c.,	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, Students (University, Medical),	1	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
Occupations not included in above classes,	41	17	59	-	-	-	-	-	117
Girls just left School or College,	19	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
Girls still in attendance at School or College,	2	294	-	-	-	33	24	7	330
No occupation stated,	64	43	72	92	-	-	136	-	407
Total Number of Young Women,	102	486	121	92	-	33	100	7	1,635

TABLE VIII.—continued.

COUNTY SCHEMES—PERMANENT CENTRES OF INSTRUCTION—continued.
ULSTER AND CONNAUGHT.

	Cavan.	Donegal.	Down.	Fermanagh.	Londonderry.	Monaghan.	Tyrone.	TOTALS FOR ULSTER.	Galway.	Lectric.	Mayo.	Downpatrick.	Sligo.	TOTALS FOR CONNAUGHT.
Number of individual Students enrolled,	616	-	-	576	-	-	377	1,763	189	55	-	76	-	330
Number enrolled in Science Classes,	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	51	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number enrolled in Art Classes,	-	-	-	30	-	-	131	131	11	-	-	-	-	11
Number enrolled in Technical Classes,	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	29	33	-	-	-	-	33
Number enrolled in Commercial Classes,	-	-	-	-	-	-	198	198	23	-	-	-	-	23
Number enrolled in Domestic Economy Classes (Cookery, Laundrywork, Dress- making and Housewifery),	-	-	-	-	-	-	255	255	141	46	-	71	-	355
Number enrolled in other Classes,	616	-	-	595	-	-	-	1,363	-	55	-	55	-	110
OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.														
Young Men.														
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baking Trades, including Workers in Wood, do,	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash and Car Builders,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draughtsmen, do,	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers, &c.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Printing Trades—Compositors, Lithograph- ers, &c.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Painters and Decorators,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plumbers, Gasfitters, &c.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trades involving Applied Art—Jewellers, Furniture Makers, &c.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	29	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks in Commercial Houses,	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	36	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assur- ance, and Accompanists' Offices,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, Students (University, Law, Medical),	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
Occupations not included in above Classes,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boys just left School or College,	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boys still in attendance at School or College, No occupation stated,	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Number of Young Men,	-	-	-	-	-	-	190	190	32	-	-	-	-	31
Young Women.														
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations,	399	-	-	-	-	-	4	403	-	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic Servants,	31	-	-	-	-	-	61	72	13	1	-	-	-	14
Printing Trades,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factory Workers not included above,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c.,	35	-	-	-	-	-	27	27	-	45	-	-	-	45
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Service, &c.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, do,	7	-	-	-	-	-	27	34	1	-	-	-	-	1
Students (University, Medical),	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Occupations not included in above Classes,	-	-	-	-	-	-	197	197	34	8	-	-	-	42
Girls just left School or College,	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Girls still in attendance at School or College, No occupation stated,	143	-	-	-	-	-	46	189	18	-	-	-	-	16
Total Number of Young Women,	616	-	-	576	-	-	387	1,870	138	55	-	76	-	239

TABLE VIII.—continued.
COUNTY SCHEMES—ITINERANT INSTRUCTION.
LEINSTER.

OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.	Carlow.	Dublin.	Kildare.	Kilkenny.	King's County.	Longford.	Louth.	Meath.	Queen's County.	Westmeath.	Wexford.	Wicklow.	Total for Leinster.
<i>Young Men.</i>													
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations, Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.	16	-	47	74	132	-	-	-	58	83	18	17	46
Coach and Car Builders.	2	-	5	-	15	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	28
Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c.	-	-	2	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	22
Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Printing Trades, Compositors, Lithographers, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Painters and Decorators.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	4
Plumbers, Gasfitters, &c.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	4
Trades involving Applied Art—Jewellers, Furniture Makers, &c.	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	6	1	-	6	25
Clerks in Commercial Offices.	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	14
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance and Accountants' Offices.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers.	4	-	4	-	6	-	-	-	15	2	1	2	24
Students (University, Law, Medicine).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Occupations not included in the above Classes.	-	-	4	-	60	-	-	-	19	14	3	-	96
Boys just left School, or College.	16	-	21	-	17	-	-	-	3	68	-	3	87
Boys still in attendance at School or College.	-	-	-	-	52	-	-	-	41	-	-	6	99
No Occupation stated.	2	-	8	-	27	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	55
Total Number of Young Men.	44	-	114	85	383	<i>Information not supplied by the Local Authority.</i>			164	175	35	57	1,098
<i>Young Women.</i>													
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations	79	247	62	193	165	<i>Information not supplied by the Local Authority.</i>			101	256	-	73	1,373
Domestic Servants.	46	58	39	96	35				24	14	11	30	148
Printing Trades.	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Information not supplied by the Local Authority.</i>			-	-	-	-	-
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.	5	-	19	-	11				3	11	-	1	30
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	1	-	-	-	-	<i>Information not supplied by the Local Authority.</i>			-	-	-	-	-
Factory Workers not included above.	-	20	-	-	-				-	-	-	-	-
Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c.	-	25	-	44	27	<i>Information not supplied by the Local Authority.</i>			19	16	-	26	181
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Service, &c.	-	-	15	8	-				1	-	-	15	35
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers.	2	27	2	12	13	<i>Information not supplied by the Local Authority.</i>			5	12	2	10	39
Students (University, Medical).	-	-	13	-	-				-	-	-	-	13
Occupations not included in above Classes.	-	130	-	-	14	<i>Information not supplied by the Local Authority.</i>			25	83	-	51	269
Girls just left School or College.	12	63	6	-	22				4	-	-	2	107
Girls still in attendance at School or College.	-	-	15	-	33	<i>Information not supplied by the Local Authority.</i>			-	46	13	35	94
No Occupation stated.	48	32	35	15	31				13	1	104	2	233
Total Number of Young Women.	193	637	207	365	369	285			200	518	130	222	1,079
Total Number of Students.	237	637	321	451	752	235			364	693	164	279	4,176

TABLE VIII.—*continued.*
COUNTY SCHEMES—*ITINERANT INSTRUCTION—continued.*
MUNSTER.

OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.	Clare.	Cork.	Kerry.	Limerick.	Tipperary (Nth. Riding).	Tipperary (Sth. Riding).	Tipperary (East, Urban and Rural).	Waterford.	TOTALS FOR MUNSTER.
<i>Young Men.</i>									
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations,	68	87	60	54	4	37	11	81	398
Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.,	15	46	34	2	2	15	2	8	124
Cash and Car Builders,	-	3	-	16	-	2	1	-	22
Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c.,	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	6
Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c.,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers, &c.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Printing Trades—Compositors, Lithographers, &c.,	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Painters and Decorators,	-	2	-	3	1	4	-	-	10
Painters, Gilders, &c.,	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
Trades involving Applied-Art—Jewellers, Furniture Makers, &c.,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solermen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.,	8	12	9	12	2	11	-	7	61
Clerks in Commercial Offices,	1	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	7
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance, and Accountants' Offices,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, &c.,	19	9	37	13	-	10	-	11	99
Students (University, Law, Medical),	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Compositions not included in the above Classes,	8	11	47	31	3	-	3	27	135
Boys just left School or College,	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Boys still in attendance at School or College,	70	127	143	103	-	149	38	39	719
No occupation stated,	37	-	71	35	-	13	-	44	200
Total Number of Young Men,	228	302	394	270	18	288	55	272	1,797
<i>Young Women.</i>									
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations,	990	925	272	334	160	220	124	25	1,906
Domestic Servants,	14	88	147	30	15	61	5	86	460
Printing Trades,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.,	15	162	9	14	3	21	2	2	228
Textile Industries, Designers, Weavers, &c.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11
Factory Workers not included above,	-	160	-	-	-	-	-	-	160
Shopwomen, Shopkeepers, &c.,	17	125	65	39	62	62	21	12	396
Cooks, Cashiers, Civil Service, &c.,	3	8	4	-	6	4	-	-	25
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers,	3	24	24	32	3	21	2	11	125
Students (University, Medical),	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compositions not included in above Classes,	39	129	39	265	15	-	17	166	723
Girls just left School or College,	56	40	-	-	1	-	-	-	67
Girls still in attendance at School or College,	67	63	43	434	63	103	-	129	945
No occupation stated,	73	160	193	268	2	221	-	3	815
Total Number of Young Women,	422	1,187	553	1,315	313	792	171	423	5,449
Total Number of Students,	650	1,480	1,147	1,585	331	1,080	226	695	7,241

TABLE VIII.—*continued.*
 COUNTY SCHEMES.—ITINERANT INSTRUCTION.—*continued.*
 ULSTER AND CONNAUGHT.

OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.	Cavan.	Donegal.	Down.	Fermanagh.	Londonderry.	Monaghan.	Tyrone.	TOTALS FOR ULSTER.	Galway.	Lettin.	Mayo.	Roscommon.	Sligo.	TOTALS FOR CONNAUGHT.
<i>Young Men.</i>														
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations, .	105	40	3	-	-	116	13	277	-	38	108	30	-	21
Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, do.	8	5	8	-	-	15	-	36	-	6	13	7	-	26
Coach and Car Builders, .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	3	-	6
Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draughtsmen, do.	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c., .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Printing Trades—Compositors, Lithographers, do.	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	4
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	4
Painters and Decorators, .	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	6	-	-	-	3	-	12
Plumbers, Gasfitters, &c., .	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	5
Trades involving Applied Art—Jewellers, Furniture Makers, &c.	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	14
Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c., .	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	5
Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.,	3	-	4	-	-	4	8	19	-	2	5	4	-	21
Clerks in Commercial Office, .	-	-	2	-	-	2	4	8	-	1	-	-	-	11
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assur- ance, and Accountants' Offices.	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	4	-	14
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers,	11	4	4	-	-	6	6	31	-	-	1	12	-	44
Students (University, Law, Medical), .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Occupations not included in the above Classes,	13	11	4	-	-	10	-	28	-	11	47	16	-	92
Boys just left School or College, .	2	-	-	-	-	9	2	13	-	-	-	6	-	21
Boys still in attendance at School or College,	18	31	28	-	-	105	9	191	-	51	64	42	-	356
No Occupation stated, .	-	-	2	146	-	7	-	155	-	-	-	4	-	160
Total Number of Young Men, .	160	94	65	146	-	290	53	798	-	160	242	132	-	524
<i>Young Women.</i>														
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations, .	126	140	29	-	-	-	38	372	1,009	-	55	159	-	241
Domestic Servants, .	4	17	56	-	-	15	14	143	46	4	1	4	-	176
Printing Trades, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c., .	1	10	2	-	2	2	27	44	49	-	-	2	-	104
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.,	-	44	2	-	-	-	31	77	-	-	355	-	-	437
Factory Workers not included above,	-	2	-	-	5	-	5	12	-	-	-	-	-	24
Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c., .	14	7	18	-	7	-	23	69	51	-	15	1	-	131
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Service, &c., .	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	6	-	2	-	-	19
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers,	6	13	13	-	11	13	26	82	96	-	5	3	-	216
Students (University, Medical), .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	4
Occupations not included in the above Classes,	166	125	70	-	6	5	219	530	449	31	-	87	-	1,188
Girls just left School or College, .	6	-	-	-	-	-	17	23	-	-	459	5	-	481
Girls still in attendance at School or College,	7	21	66	-	40	26	54	217	-	-	57	31	-	346
No occupation stated, .	36	-	-	179	269	238	-	742	255	-	-	5	675	1,480
Total Number of Young Women, .	514	322	245	179	276	298	487	2,330	1,900	95	603	390	675	5,350
Total Number of Students, .	474	476	360	325	275	478	500	3,118	1,900	106	710	513	675	5,830

TABLE VIII—continued.

SUMMARY.

OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.	URBAN SCHEMES.					COUNTY SCHEMES. Permanent Centres of Instruction.					COUNTY SCHEMES. Itinerant Instruction.				
	Leinster.	Munster.	Ulster.	Connaught.	TOTALS.	Leinster.	Munster.	Ulster.	Connaught.	TOTALS.	Leinster.	Munster.	Ulster.	Connaught.	TOTALS.
Young Men.															
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations.	63	2	44	-	109	25	53	5	-	83	444	322	277	221	1,234
Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.	428	225	419	22	1,105	95	306	6	-	407	119	124	36	20	305
Cash and Car Builders, Engineers, Workers in Metal, Druggists, &c.	12	10	5	5	32	2	19	-	-	21	22	28	1	5	50
Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c.	335	155	800	2	1,292	43	71	7	-	120	30	6	3	-	39
Electrical Engineers, Seton-plate Instrument Makers, &c.	64	7	67	-	135	2	-	3	-	5	-	1	-	-	1
Printing Trades—Compositors, Lithographers, &c.	119	25	73	1	219	-	3	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	38	10	104	7	160	8	1	7	-	16	-	2	2	2	6
Painters and Decorators, Harpers, Quilters, &c.	13	-	267	3	283	2	-	6	-	8	-	-	1	2	3
Trades involving Applied Art—Jewellers, Furniture Makers, &c.	80	70	113	7	270	4	13	2	-	19	4	10	0	3	23
Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c.	82	59	88	6	235	6	5	1	-	12	2	3	2	2	10
Solomons, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.	60	16	54	6	136	12	10	1	-	23	12	1	7	-	21
Clerks in Commercial Offices, Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance, and Accountants' Offices.	94	23	127	-	244	9	2	3	-	14	-	-	3	-	3
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupils Teachers, Students (University, Law, Medical).	191	29	338	43	601	73	60	60	-	193	24	61	19	11	115
Persons not included in the above Classes.	304	97	919	21	1,241	42	78	26	1	147	13	7	8	1	29
Boys just left School or College.	131	37	142	-	310	17	18	-	2	37	-	1	5	4	10
Boys still in attendance at School or College.	62	62	263	14	341	19	50	18	-	87	24	99	31	13	177
No occupation stated.	99	10	45	6	160	8	8	1	-	17	-	5	-	-	5
Totals (Young Men).	85	121	564	8	758	64	64	-	1	106	100	135	28	74	347
Young Women.															
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations.	198	6	22	-	246	35	28	8	11	83	42	4	13	6	65
Domestic Servants, &c.	191	142	323	40	757	63	499	25	16	605	167	719	191	160	1,237
Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.	898	91	307	7	803	128	118	-	-	246	55	200	153	4	414
Cash and Car Builders, Engineers, Workers in Metal, Druggists, &c.	3,036	1,188	5,134	198	9,556	652	1,386	180	21	2,239	1,060	1,792	798	534	4,184
Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c.	6	14	19	-	39	35	29	400	-	464	1,272	1,506	272	244	3,454
Electrical Engineers, Seton-plate Instrument Makers, &c.	179	83	193	29	484	118	28	72	14	222	375	446	148	9	978
Printing Trades—Compositors, Lithographers, &c.	40	6	2	2	50	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	94	32	281	7	414	31	17	15	1	64	52	228	44	2	336
Painters and Decorators, Harpers, Quilters, &c.	11	6	112	21	150	13	-	-	-	25	45	11	77	183	318
Trades involving Applied Art—Jewellers, Furniture Makers, &c.	62	3	237	2	304	42	77	5	45	169	20	100	12	-	122
Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c.	102	78	173	26	379	45	40	42	-	147	153	396	69	16	630
Solomons, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.	111	55	224	19	409	19	6	12	-	37	19	25	4	2	50
Clerks in Commercial Offices, Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance, and Accountants' Offices.	123	94	441	54	722	56	22	34	1	122	89	128	82	8	307
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupils Teachers, Students (University, Medical).	16	1	29	2	48	9	-	4	-	6	13	-	-	-	12
Persons not included in the above Classes.	114	79	432	56	681	86	167	197	42	431	361	722	520	118	1,712
Boys just left School or College.	64	60	74	1	199	63	23	9	16	111	123	67	23	163	366
Boys still in attendance at School or College.	254	149	313	66	782	76	290	189	18	673	209	845	217	141	1,502
No occupation stated.	773	1,188	1,465	94	3,410	450	607	680	102	1,839	329	813	762	460	2,404
Totals (Young Women).	1,964	1,798	2,934	390	8,141	1,028	1,651	1,079	289	3,954	3,076	5,449	2,220	1,228	12,205
Totals (Young Men and Young Women).	5,000	3,051	9,129	588	17,737	1,687	2,445	1,799	320	6,221	4,136	7,241	3,118	1,892	14,387

TABLE IX.

LOCAL SCIENCE AND ART EXAMINATIONS (IRELAND),
1904.

LIST of EXAMINATION CENTRES, showing the subjects in which examinations were held at each Centre.

(NOTE—F. = *Freehand Drawing of Ornament in Outline*; L. = *Drawing in Light and Shade from a Cast*; M. = *Model Drawing*; G.-D. = *Geometrical Drawing (Art)*; P. = *Perspective*; P.-F. = *Memory Drawing of Plant Form*; B.-B. = *Drawing on the Blackboard*. Science Subjects are designated by the numbers given them in "Syllabuses and Lists of Apparatus" of the Board of Education for 1904-5.)

EVENING EXAMINATIONS AND EXAMINATIONS IN DRAWING ON THE
BLACKBOARD.

Centre Number.	Name of Centre.	Subjects in which Examinations were held.	
		Science.	Art.
LEINSTER.			
Co. CARLOW—			
6247	Beginalstown: Presentation Convent.	—	Design.
6256	Tullow: Brigidine Convent.	—	B.-B.
6267	Tullow: St. Patrick's Seminary.	—	F., L., M., and G.-D.
Co. DUBLIN—			
6248	Blackrock Municipal Technical School.	Subjects III, X., Xp. (Stage 2), and XXV.	—
6163	Kilginstown: Municipal Technical School.	Subject III.	F., and M.
6266	Rathfarnham: Loreto Abbey.	—	B.-B.
Co. BOROUGH OF DUBLIN—			
6143	Christian Brothers' Novitiate, Marino, Clontarf.	—	F., L., M., G.-D., B.-B., and Design.
6247	Church Home School.	—	F.
6210	City of Dublin Technical Schools.	Subjects I., II., III., V. (Divn. I.), VII., VIII., IX., X., Xp. (Stage 1), Xp. (Stage 2), XI., XXII. and XXIII.	F., L., M., G.-D., B.-B., and Design.
6282	Dominican Convent, Eccles-street.	—	Design.
6265	Loreto College, Stephen's-green.	—	B.-B., and Design.

EVENING EXAMINATIONS—continued.

Centre Number.	Name of Centre.	Subjects in which Examinations were held.	
		Science.	Art.
	LINCOLN—continued.		
6019	CO. BOROUGH OF DUBLIN—con. Metropolitan School of Art.	—	F, L, M, G-D, P, P-F, B-B, Anatomy, Architecture, De- sign, Drawing from the Antique, Draw- ing of Common Ob- jects from Memory, Drawing from Life, Historic Ornament, Modelling Design (Stage 2), Modelling Design (Honours), Modelling from Life, Modelling from the Antique, Modelling the Head from Life, Painting from Still Life, Painting Orna- ment, and Princi- ples of Ornament.
6035	Royal College of Science.	Subjects I, II, III, V, (Divn. I), V, (Divn. II), V, VI, VII, VII, VIII, VIII, IX, X, Xa (Stages 2 and 3), XI, XIV, XVI, XVII, XX, XXII, XXIV, and XXV.	Historic Ornament.
	CO. KILDARE—		
6017	Asby: Christian Brothers' School.	Subject I.	G-D, and Design.
6046	Asby: St. Mary's School, Con- vent of Mercy.	—	F, L, and M.
	CO. KILKENNY—		
6038	Gorebridge: Bridgeline Con- vent.	—	F. and Design.
607A	Kilkenney: Model School.	—	F. and M.
6067	Kilkenney: Technical School.	—	G-D.
	CO. LOUTH—		
6416A	Drogheda: Mayoralty Rooms	—	F.
6416	Drogheda: Municipal Tech- nical School.	Subjects I, III, IX, and XXII	L, M, G-D, and B-B.
6173	Dundalk: Christian Brothers' School.	—	F, L, M, and G-D.
6380	Dundalk: Convent of Mercy.	—	F, L, M, G-D, and Design.
6063	Dundalk: Railway Works Class Rooms.	Subject II.	—
6415	Dundalk: Technical School.	Subjects I, II, III, V, (Divn. I), VII, IX, and XXII	G-D. and P.
	QUEEN'S COUNTY—		
6310	Abbeyleix: Bridgeline Convent.	—	B-B.
6339	Mountkith: Bridgeline Con- vent.	—	G-D, P-F, and Design
6306	Mountkith: Monastery School.	—	B-B.

EVENING EXAMINATIONS—*continued.*

Centre Number.	Name of Centre.	Subjects in which Examinations were held.	
		Sciences.	Art.
	LEINSTER— <i>continued.</i>		
	CO. WEXFORD—		
6249	Ennisceorthy : Loreto Convent,	—	Design.
6250	Ennisceorthy : Market House,	—	F, L, M, and G-D.
6255	New Ross : Convent of Mercy,	—	F, L, M, G-D, and B-B.
6347	Wexford : Municipal Technical School.	Subjects L, Vp, X, and Xp. (Stage I.)	F, L, M, G-D, B-B, and Design.
	CO. WICKLOW—		
6457	Bray : Technical School,	—	F.
	MUNSTER.		
	CO. CLARE—		
6063	Ennis : St. Mary's School, Convent of Mercy.	—	F. and M.
	CO. CORK—		
6012	Blackrock : Ursuline Convent,	—	F, L, M, G-D, B-B, and Design.
6149	Clonsilla : Convent of Mercy,	Subject XXV, . . .	—
6308	Fermoy : Loreto Convent,	—	F, L, M, G-D, and Design.
6043	Kinsale : Convent of Mercy,	—	F, L, M, Drawing of Common Objects from Memory, and Design.
6269	Macroom : Convent of Mercy,	—	Design.
6131	Midleton : Christian Brothers' Schools,	—	F, L, M, G-D, B-B, and Design.
6031	Queenstown : Convent of Mercy,	—	F, M, and B-B.
6031	Queenstown : Presentation Brothers' College,	Subjects II, III, and Vp.	F. and M.
6328	Youghal : Christian Brothers' School,	—	Design.
6434	Youghal : Presentation Convent,	—	F. and M.
	CO. BOROUGH OF CORK—		
6013	Christian Brothers' Schools, Our Lady's Mount.	Subject X,	F, M, G-D, B-B, Design, Historic Ornament, and Principles of Ornament.
6003	Crawford Municipal Technical Institute.	Subjects I, II, III, IV, V, (Drawn), VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, Xp, (Stage I.), Xp (Stage 2), Xp (Stage 3), XI, XII, (Stage 1), XVII, XX, and XXII.	F, L, M, G-D, F, P-F, B-B, Anatomy, Design, Drawing of Common Objects from Memory, Drawing from Life, Drawing from the Antique, Drawing the Antique from Memory, Historic Ornament, Modelling Design (Stage 1), Modelling from the Antique, Modelling the Head from Life, Painting from Still Life, Painting Ornament, and Principles of Ornament.
6290	Presentation Brothers' Monastery, Mount St. Joseph.	—	B-B and Design.

EVENING EXAMINATIONS—continued.

Centre Number.	Name of Centre.	Subjects in which Examinations were held.	
		Science.	Art.
MUNSTER—continued.			
CO. BOROUGH OF CORK—con.			
6037	St. Aloysius' School, St. Marie's of the Isle.	—	B-B. and Design.
6026	St. Vincent's Convent, St. Mary's-road.	—	B-B. and Design.
6133	Ursuline High School, St. Angela's.	—	B-B.
CO. KERRY—			
6043	Killarney : Loreto Convent.	Subject XVII.	B-B. and Design.
6039	Killarney : Technical School.	—	F.
6078	Listowel : Technical School.	—	F.
6571	Trillick : Central Technical School.	Subjects I., II., and III.	F., L., M., and P.
6068	Trillick : Presentation Convent.	—	B-B.
CO. BOROUGH OF LIMERICK—			
6099a	Athenaeum Hall, Coill-street.	Subject IX.	F., and Drawing of Common Objects from Memory.
6190	Christian Brothers' Schools, Sexton-street.	—	F., M., and B-B.
6039	Municipal Science, Art, and Technical School, 69 George-street.	Subjects II., III., Vp., VII., Xp. (Stage I.), XI., Xip. (Stage I.), and XXV.	—
6039A	School of Art, Coill-street.	Subject X.	L., M., G.-D., P., P-F., B-B., and Design.
CO. TIPPERARY—			
6147	Cashel : Presentation Convent.	—	P-F., B-B., and Design.
6536	Clonmel : Central Technical School.	Subject III.	F., L., M., B-B., P-F., Design, and Drawing of Common Objects from Memory.
6069	Thurles : Ursuline Convent.	Subjects V. (Divn. I.) and IX.	F.
6132	Tipperary : Christian Brothers' Schools.	Subject III.	—
CO. BOROUGH OF WATERFORD.			
6118	Christian Brothers' Schools, Mount Zion.	Subjects I., III., VIa., X., and Xp. (Stage I.)	F., L., M., G.-D., B-B., P., P-F., Design, and Drawing of Common Objects from Memory.
6064	Convent of the Sacred Heart of Mary, Ferrybank.	Subject V. (Divn. I.).	F., L., M., P., B-B. and Design.
6300	St. Anne's High School, Ursuline Convent.	—	F., M., B-B., and Design.
ULSTER.			
CO. ANTRIM—			
6358	Ballymena : Technical School.	Subjects II., V. (Divn. I.), VIII., IX., X., and XXII.	F., L., M., G.-D., P-F., B-B., Design, Modelling from the Antique, and Painting from Still Life.
6244	Ballymoney : Intermediate School.	—	F., L., M., G.-D. and Design.
6232A	Larne : Female National School.	Subjects III., V. (Divn. I.), IX., XIV., and XXV.	F. and M.

EVENING EXAMINATIONS—continued.

Centre Number.	Name of Centre.	Subjects in which Examinations were held.	
		Science.	Art.
ULSTER—continued.			
CO. ANTRIM—continued.			
6129	Larne : Grammar School.	Subjects X., Xp. (Stage I.), Xp. Stage 2).	—
6028	Lisburn : Convent of the Sacred Heart of Mary.	—	Design.
6114	Lisburn : Ulster Provincial School.	Subjects V. (Divn. I.), VIA., VIIc., X., Xp. (Stage I.).	F., M., and Design.
CO. BOROUGH OF BELFAST—			
6227	Municipal Technical Institute, College Square, North.	Subjects V. (Divn. I.), V. (Divn. II.), Va., VIIc., IX., XI., XIV., XVIIc., XIX., XXIIc., XXIIIc., and XXV.	—
62370	Queen's College.	Subjects Xp. (Stage I.), and Xp. (Stage 2).	—
6277A	School of Art, North Street.	Subjects I., IV., VIA., VIIc., VIIIc., VIIId., VIIIc., VIIIc., XIIc., and XX.	F., L., M., G.-D., P., P.-F., B.-B., Anatomy, Architecture, Architectural Design, Design, Drawing of Common Objects from Memory, Drawing from Life, Drawing from the Antique, Drawing the Antique from Memory, Historic Ornament, Modelling Design (Stage 2) Modelling from Life, Modelling from the Antique, Modelling the Head from Life, Printing from Still Life, Printing Ornament, and Principles of Ornament.
6257B	Working Men's Institute.	Subjects II., IIIc., V., and Xp. (Stage I.).	—
CO. ARMAGH—			
6038	Armagh : Natural History and Philosophical Society's New Art Rooms, The Mall.	—	F., L., M., G.-D., P., P.-F., Design, and Printing from Still Life.
6433	Lurgan : Convent of Our Lady of Mercy.	—	F., L., M., G.-D., P., P.-F., B.-B., Design, Historic Ornament, and Principles of Ornament.
6387	Lurgan : Municipal Technical School.	Subject V. (Divn. I.).	F., L., M., and B.-B.
6374	Portadown : Municipal Technical School.	Subjects IIIc., and V. (Divn. I.).	—
CO. DOWN—			
6532	Ranbridge : Technical School.	Subject V. (Divn. I.).	M. and G.-D.
6537	Renger Technical School.	Subject IIIc.	F., L., M., and B.-B.
6572	Holywood Technical School.	Subjects V. (Divn. I.), X., Xp. (Stage I.), and Xp. (Stage 2).	F. and M.
6564	Newry : Municipal Technical School.	Subjects I., IIc., IIIc., V. (Divn. I.), Va., VIIc., VIIIc., VIIId., IX., XXIIIc., and XXV.	F., L., M., G.-D., B.-B., and Design.

EVENING EXAMINATIONS—*continued.*

Centre Number.	Name of Centre.	Subjects in which Examinations were held.	
		Science.	Art.
	ULSTER— <i>continued.</i>		
	Co. DOWN— <i>continued.</i>		
6092	Newry: St. Colman's College,	Subjects V. (Divn. I.), VI., VII., VIII., and X.	—
6045	Newtownards: Technical School	Subjects II, III, and VII.	F.
	Co. LONDONDERRY—		
6235A	Coleraine: Masonic Hall.	—	L.
6235	Coleraine: Technical School.	Subjects II, III, V, (Divn. I.), VI., VII., VIII, IX, and X.	F., M., G.-D., and P.-F.
	Co. BOROUGH OF LONDON- DERRY.		
6589	Londonderry: Convent of Our Lady of Mercy.	—	B.-B.
6037	Londonderry: Municipal Technical School.	Subjects I, II, III, V. (Divn. I.), Vp., VI., VII., and IX.	F., L., M., G.-D., P., P.-F., B.-B. Anatomy, De- sign, Modelling De- sign (Stage 2), Paint- ing Ornament, and Principles of Orna- ment.
6189	Londonderry: Strand House School.	Subjects X. and Xp. (Stage I),	—
	Co. MONAGHAN—		
6225	Monaghan: St. Louis' Con- vent.	—	F., L., M., G.-D., and B.-B.
	Co. TYRONE—		
6328	Cookstown: Academy.	—	F.
6331	Dungannon: Technical School.	Subjects Vp. and IX.	F. and M.
6211	Omagh: Loretto Convent.	—	F., M., G.-D., and De- sign.
6707	Omagh: Urban Council Halls.	—	F. and G.-D.
6708A	Strabane: Bridge End School.	—	F. and G.-D.
	Co. CONNAUGHT.		
	Co. GALWAY—		
6006	Galway: City of Galway Tech- nical Institute.	Subjects I, III, and X.	F., L., M., G.-D., P.-F., B.-B. Design, Draw- ing of Common Ob- jects from Memory, and Painting Orna- ment.
6067	Galway: Dominican Convent, Taylor's Hill.	Subjects V. (Divn. I.), and X.	M., G.-D., B.-B., De- sign, and Architec- ture.
6063	Gort: Convent of Mercy.	—	B.-B.
	Co. MAYO—		
6202	Keshmogh: St. Louis' Convent	—	B.-B.
	Co. SLIGO—		
6197	Sligo: Ursuline Convent.	Subjects XIV. and XV.	F., L., M., B.-B., and Design.

DAY EXAMINATIONS.

Centre Number.	Name of Centre.	Subjects in which Examinations were held.	
		Science.	Art.
	LEINSTER.		
	CO. CARLOW—		
6247	Bagenalstown: Presentation Convent.	Subjects XIV. and XXV.	F. and G.-D.
6250	Carlow: Convent of Mercy, .	—	F., L., M. and G.-D.
6256	Tallow: Brigidine Convent, .	—	F., L., M., and G.-D.
	CO. DUBLIN—		
6269	Blackrock: Dominican Convent, Shan Hill.	—	F., M., and G.-D.
6728	Rathgar: School, . . .	—	F., M., G.-D. and P.
	CO. BOROUGH OF DUBLIN—		
6143	Dublin: Christian Brothers' Noviciate, Marino, Clontarf.	—	M. and G.-D.
	CO. KILKENNY—		
6166	Gorebridge: Brigidine Convent.	—	M. and G.-D.
	CO. LOUTH—		
6416	Drogheda: Municipal Technical School.	Subject V. (Divn. I.)	—
6120	Drogheda: Blonna Convent,	—	F., L., G.-D. and P.
	CO. MEATH—		
6538	Navan: Loreto Abbey, .	—	F. and G.-D.
6565	Oldcastle School, . . .	Subjects V. (Divn. I.) and XXIII.	—
	QUEEN'S COUNTY—		
6310	Abbeyleix: Brigidine Convent.	—	F., M., and G.-D.
6456	Mountshin: Brigidine Convent.	—	F., L., and M.
	CO. WESTMEATH—		
6535	Mullingar: Loreto Convent,	—	F.
	MUNSTER.		
	CO. CLARE—		
6105	Kilishil: Cahirmurphy National School.	Subjects V. (Divn. I.) and XXIV. (Divn. I.)	—
	CO. CORK—		
6609	Macroom: Convent of Mercy,	—	F. and L.
6566	Queenstown: Convent of Mercy.	—	L., and M.

DAY EXAMINATIONS—continued.

Centre Number.	Name of Centre.	Subjects in which Examinations were held.	
		Science	Art.
	MUNSTER—continued.		
	CO. BOROUGH OF CORK—		
6405	Crawford Municipal Technical Institute.	—	P.
6396	Presentation Brothers' Monastery, Mount St. Joseph.	—	F., L., M., and G.-D.
6396	St. Aloysius School, St. Marie's of the Isle.	—	F. and L.
6034	St. Vincent's Convent, St. Mary's-road.	Subject V. (Divn. I.)	F., L., M., and G.-D.
	CO. KERRY—		
6015	Kemmare: Convent of Poor Clares.	—	F., M., and G.-D.
6018	Killarney: Loreto Convent.	Subject XXV.	F. and M.
6968	Trillick: Presentation Convent.	—	F., L., and M.
	CO. TIPPERARY—		
6147	Cashel: Presentation Convent.	—	F., L., M., G.-D., and P.
6148	Thurles: Presentation Convent.	—	F., L., and G.-D.
	CO. WATERFORD.		
6070	Waterford: Municipal School of Art.	—	F., M., G.-D., and P.
	ULSTER.		
	CO. ANTRIM—		
6368	Ballymena: Municipal Technical School.	—	F., L., M., G.-D., and P.
6028	Idgurn: Convent of the Sacred Heart of Mary.	—	L.
	CO. DOWN—		
6364	Newry: Municipal Technical School.	Subjects X. and Xp. (Stage I.)	—
	CO. FERMANAGH—		
6372	Enniskillen: Convent of Mercy.	—	F., L., M., and G.-D.
	CO. LONDONDERRY—		
6549	Londonderry: Convent of Our Lady of Mercy.	—	F.
6037	Londonderry: Municipal Technical School.	—	G.-D.
	CO. TYRONE—		
6123	Cookstown: Ladies' School.	—	G.-D.
	CONNUGHT.		
	CO. GALWAY—		
6065	Galway: City of Galway Technical Institute.	Subjects I., V. (Divn. I.), VIII., IX. and XXIII.	F. and P.
6650	Tuam: Convent of Mercy.	—	F.
6266	Tuam: Presentation Convent.	—	F. and G.-D.
	CO. MAYO—		
6202	Kilthnagh: St. Louis' Convent.	—	F., L., M., and G.-D.

TABLE X.
LOCAL SCIENCE AND ART EXAMINATIONS (IRELAND)
May and June, 1904.
Summaries of Results.

Year.	Number Examined.	Number of Passes.	Number of Failures.	Percentage of Passes.
1904	5,922	3,344	2,578	56.47
1903	4,894	2,622	2,272	54.39
1902	4,380	2,339	2,041	53.34
1901	4,013	2,181	1,832	54.35

(The corresponding figures for the Examinations of 1902 are given in Old Style.)

—		Number Examined.	Number of Passes.	Number of Failures.	Percentage of Passes.
Science Examinations,	Day,	121	53	68	43.46
		15	9	7	59.25
	Evening,	1,636	1,016	620	61.95
		1,341	813	528	60.77
		1,777	1,071	706	60.27
		1,357	824	533	60.72
Art Examinations,	Day,	698	337	361	56.83
		480	269	211	55.90
	Evening,	3,662	1,936	1,726	54.90
		3,057	1,669	1,388	54.59
		4,145	2,273	1,872	54.84
		3,537	1,898	1,639	53.96

For the purposes of comparison the figures of the whole of the Examinations held by the Board of Education, South Kensington, are appended.

Science (Day and Evening),	1904	77,277	50,516	26,761	65.37
	1903	75,913	49,308	26,605	64.96
	1902	80,651	48,225	32,426	60.16
	1901	80,799	46,913	33,877	60.46
Art (Day and Evening),	1904	88,081	53,260	34,741	60.56
	1903	89,998	52,445	37,547	58.27
	1902	94,700	56,099	38,601	59.13
	1901	111,865	69,551	42,304	53.22
Totals,	1904	165,358	103,776	61,582	62.51
	1903	165,911	101,753	64,158	61.29
	1902	175,351	104,324	70,997	59.63
	1901	211,745	125,164	86,581	59.11

SCIENCE EXAMINATIONS (IRELAND)—EVENING.

SUBJECT.	Stage 1.			Stage 2.			Stage 3.*			Honours.		
	Number Examined.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Number Examined.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Number Examined.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Number Examined.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
I. Practical Plane and Solid Geometry.	64	24	19	13	2	5	1	-	1	-	-	-
	50	14	17	7	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. Machine Construction and Drawing.	143	29	46	39	2	14	8	1	2	2	-	-
	87	28	25	26	2	18	2	-	-	1	-	-
III. Building Construction.	140	61	51	60	24	27	11	-	9	1	-	-
	122	45	35	27	4	14	4	1	-	-	-	-
IV. Naval Architecture.	11	1	7	6	2	2	6	-	3	1	-	-
	29	3	9	10	3	7	2	1	-	2	-	1
V. Practical Mathematics.	37	7	11	19	1	5	3	-	2	-	-	-
	25	2	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIA. Theoretical Mechanics (Solids).	14	6	6	15	-	9	1	-	1	-	-	-
	30	3	6	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIB. Theoretical Mechanics (Fluids).	11	3	2	3	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
	9	3	5	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
VII. Applied Mechanics.	57	10	16	23	6	11	7	-	1	-	-	-
	44	9	13	17	1	10	1	-	-	-	-	-
VIII. Sound, Light, and Heat.	39	11	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	38	12	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIIIA. Sound.	-	-	-	4	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-
	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIIIB. Light.	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIIIC. Heat.	-	-	-	6	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	4	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
IX. Magnetism and Electricity.	124	17	44	38	5	16	2	-	-	-	-	-
	120	55	40	14	3	6	1	1	-	-	-	-
X. Inorganic Chemistry.	144	51	57	42	3	21	1	1	-	-	-	-
	100	25	33	34	6	11	1	-	-	-	-	-
XI. Inorganic Chemistry (Practical).	73	15	23	35	10	14	2	-	1	-	-	-
	65	29	25	23	5	10	2	-	-	-	-	-

* Formerly known as Honours, Part I.

SCIENCE EXAMINATIONS (IRELAND)—EVENING—continued.

SUBJECT.	Stage 1.			Stage 2.			Stage 3.			Honours.		
	Number Examined.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Number Examined.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Number Examined.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Number Examined.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
XI. Organic Chemistry, . . .	15	1	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	23	2	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
XII. Organic Chemistry (Practical), . . .	10	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XIII. Geology, . . .	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XIV. Human Physiology, . . .	8	5	1	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	30	12	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XVI. Zoology, . . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XVII. Botany, . . .	9	1	4	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XIX. Metallurgy, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
XX. Navigation, . . .	2	2	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XXII. Steam, . . .	61	10	29	19	2	7	5	-	-	-	-	-
	23	7	13	13	-	22	2	-	-	-	-	-
XXIII. Physiography, . . .	3	1	1	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7	1	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Do. (Section 1 only), . . .	21	12*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	41	15*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XXIV. Agricultural Science and Rural Economy, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XXV. Hygiene, . . .	24	7	11	6	1	3	1	-	1	-	-	-
	31	9	21	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Do. (Section 1 only), . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	28	19*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals, . . .	1013	289	360	351	62	151	52	2	22	4	-	-
	935	273	307	295	47	104	27	3	-	3	-	1

* Passed; only one class of success.

SCIENCE EXAMINATIONS (IRELAND)—EVENING—continued.

SUBJECT.			Stages 1 to 7.			Honours.		
			Number Ex- amined.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Number Ex- amined.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
V. Mathematics.	Division I.	1.	162	26	56	3	1	1
		2.	126	29	31			
		3.	47	5	27			
		4.	40	1	19			
		5.	19	11	8			
	Division II.	6.	17	3	13	2 ^a	1	.
		7.	4	1	2			
		8.	5	-	3			
		9.	1	-	1			
		10.	-	-	-			
Totals.			283	48	94	3	1	1
			100	33	66	2	1	-

* The two Candidates presented themselves for examination in Honours, Part I

SCIENCE EXAMINATIONS (IRELAND)—DAY.

SUBJECT.	Stage 1.			Stage 2.		
	Number Ex- amined.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Number Ex- amined.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
I. Practical Plane and Solid Geometry, {	1	1	-	1	1	-
VIII. Sound, Light, and Heat, . . . {	3	2	2	-	-	-
IX. Magnetism and Electricity, . . {	5	2	1	-	-	-
X. Inorganic Chemistry, . . . {	3	-	1	2	1	1
XI. Inorganic Chemistry (Practical), . {	-	-	-	-	-	-
XII. Inorganic Chemistry (Practical), . {	1	-	-	-	-	-
XIII. Human Physiology, . . . {	2	1	1	-	-	-
XIV. Human Physiology, . . . {	-	-	-	-	-	-
XV. Human Physiology, . . . {	9	5	2	-	-	-
XVI. Human Physiology, . . . {	-	-	-	-	-	-
XVII. Human Physiology, . . . {	-	-	-	1	1	-
XVIII. Human Physiology, . . . {	1	-	1	-	-	-
Do., (Section I only), . . . {	22	4 ^a	-	-	-	-
XIX. Human Physiology, . . . {	9	5 ^a	-	-	-	-
XX. Human Physiology, . . . {	-	-	-	7	-	3
XXI. Human Physiology, . . . {	-	-	-	-	-	-
XXII. Human Physiology, . . . {	9	1	5	2	-	2
XXIII. Human Physiology, . . . {	-	-	-	-	-	-
XXIV. Human Physiology, . . . {	-	-	-	-	-	-
XXV. Human Physiology, . . . {	3	-	-	-	-	-
Totals, . . .		52	14	10	13	3
		16	6	3	-	-

* Passes: only one class of success.

SCIENCE EXAMINATIONS (IRELAND)—DAY—continued.

SUBJECT.	Stages 1 to 7.		
	Number Examined.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
V. Mathematics, Division I.,	46	4	10
	—	—	—
	9	1	6
	—	—	—
Totals,	1	—	1
	—	—	—
Totals,		55	5
		—	17
		—	—

ART EXAMINATIONS (IRELAND)—EVENING.

SUBJECT.	Number Examined.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Freehand Drawing in Outline,	206	144	266
	790	234	288
Drawing in Light and Shade from a Copy,	206	29	121
	264	57	115
Model Drawing,	566	124	200
	476	68	105
Drawing on the Blackboard,	468	115	129
	506	152	166
Geometrical Drawing,	371	66	107
	292	55	82
Perspective,	66	8	28
	61	8	22
Drawing of Common Objects from Memory,	22	4	8
	—	—	—
Memory Drawing of Plant Form,	121	16	79
	142	6	40
Drawing from the Antique,	36	14	13
	34	10	22

ART EXAMINATIONS (IRELAND)—EVENING—continued.

SUBJECT.	Number Ex- amined.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Drawing the Antique from Memory,	15	4	2
	7	1	3
Drawing from Life,	35	4	5
	22	4	4
Anatomy,	23	1	12
	24	2	8
Painting Ornament,	23	-	15
	19	2	8
Painting from Still Life,	41	10	24
	34	5	16
Principles of Ornament,	65	2	23
	47	5	21
Historic Ornament,	14	2	7
	22	1	9
Architecture,	11	2	1
	5	2	-
Architectural Design,	3	-	-
	4	-	1
Design, Stage 1,	304	42	167
	203	36	93
Do, Stage 2,	50	1	9
	41	5	13
Do, Honours,	5	-	1
	4	-	1
Modelling the Head from Life,	6	3	-
	11	3	2
Modelling from Life,	11	1	1
	4	1	-
Modelling from the Antique,	32	1	7
	23	2	4
Modelling Design, Stage 2,	18	3	3
	9	3	4
Do, Honours,	1	-	-
	-	-	-
Totals,	3,552	585	1,251
	3,057	356	1,113

ART EXAMINATIONS (IRELAND)—DAY.

SUBJECT.	Number Examined.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Freehand Drawing in Outline, {	220 196	23 26	98 35
Drawing in Light and Shade from a Cast, {	72 76	4 1	26 13
Model Drawing, {	141 131	33 19	46 45
Geometrical Drawing, {	128 56	20 5	69 25
Perspective, {	23 22	2 —	12 6
Totals, {	633 480	107 51	239 138

EXAMINATIONS IN SUBJECTS OF TECHNOLOGY (IRELAND), 1904.

YEAR.	Number of Candidates Examined.	Number of Candidates Passed.	Number of Prizes.
1904	722	302	13
1903	544	229	9
1902	395	177	3
1901	289	105	—

(The corresponding figures for the Examinations of 1903 are given in Old Style.)

No. of School.	PLACE.	No. of Candidates Examined.	No. of Candidates Passed.	No. of Prizes.
6238	Armagh Municipal Technical School.	2 —	1 —	— —
6236	Ballymena Municipal Technical School.	7 5	2 3	— —
6237	Belfast—Municipal Technical Institute.	242 214	153 121	6 3
6248	Blackrock Municipal Technical School.	— 8	— 4	— —

EXAMINATIONS IN SUBJECTS OF TECHNOLOGY (IRELAND), 1904—*con.**(The corresponding figures for the Examinations of 1903 are given in Old Style)*

No. of School.	PLACE.	No. of Candidates Examined.	No. of Candidates Passed.	No. of Prizes.
6257	Bray Technical School, . . .	-	5	-
6235	Coblenze Technical School, . .	-	3	-
6003	Cork — Crawford Municipal Technical Institute.	57 26	29 14	5 1
6416	Drogheda Municipal Technical School.	13	-	-
6010	Dublin—City of Dublin Technical School.	199 297	82 88	- -
6415	Dundalk Municipal Technical School.	22	-	-
6381	Dungannon Municipal Technical School.	1	1	-
6096	Galway — City of Galway Technical Institute.	16 1	8 1	- -
6097	Kilkenny City Technical School.	8	2	-
6063	Kingstown Municipal Technical School.	17 11	9 7	- -
6063	Kinsale Technical School, . .	5	3	-
6232	Larne Municipal Technical School.	2	2	-
6029	Limerick Municipal Science, Art, and Technical Schools.	28 15	15 4	- -
6037	Londonderry Municipal Technical School.	8 6	7 -	- -
6433	Lurgan — Convent of Our Lady of Mercy Technical School.	14	5	-
6367	Lurgan Municipal Technical School.	11 5	4 2	- -
6344	Newry Municipal Technical School.	21	11	-
6045	Newtownards Technical School.	1	1	-
6041	Ringsend—Pembroke Technical School.	12 31	7 15	- -
6371	Tralee — Central Technical School.	4 4	1 3	- -
6366	Tullamore Technical School.	2 4	2 3	2 -
6113	Waterford — Christian Brothers' Schools, Mount Sion.	4	2	-
Totals, . . .		722 544	302 299	13 9

PRIZES AND MEDALS GAINED BY IRISH STUDENTS.

BELFAST MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

Name.	Subject.	Grade.	Place taken at Examination.	Prize.
Cousor, Samuel R.	Lithography.	Honours.	First.	£2 (Cordwainers) and Silver Medal.
Gibson, William.	Flax Spinning.	Honours.	First.	£3 (Clothworkers) and Silver Medal.
Mann, Robert.	Plumbers' Work.	Ordinary.	Second.	£2 and Bronze Medal.
Martin, David.	Flax Spinning.	Ordinary.	First.	£2 (Clothworkers) and Silver Medal.
Meikle, James.	Bread Making.	Honours.	First.	£3 (Bakers) and Silver Medal.
Taggart, Samuel Hemphill.	Flax Spinning.	Ordinary.	Second.	£2 (Clothworkers) and Bronze Medal.

CORK—CRAWFORD MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

Name.	Subject.	Grade.	Place taken at Examination.	Prize.
Brown, John G.	Milling (Flour Manufacture).	Ordinary.	Second.	£2 (Powtlers) and Bronze Medal.
Colthurst, Henry William.	Telegraphy.	Honours.	Second.	£2 (Powtlers) and Bronze Medal.
FlaxGibson, Daniel.	Painters' and Decorators' Work.	Ordinary.	Second.	£2 and Bronze Medal.
Reen, James Pk.	Mechanical Engineering (Workshop Practice).	Honours.	Second.	£3 and Bronze Medal.
Reen, James Pk.	Rail Carriage Building.	Honours.	First.	£3 (Merchant Tailors) and Silver Medal.

TULLAMORE TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

Name.	Subject.	Grade.	Place taken at Examination.	Prize.
Smith, George Hy.	Carpentry and Joinery.	Honours.	Third.	£2 (Carpenters) and Bronze Medal.
Smith, George Hy.	Masonry.	Honours.	First.	£2 (Cordwainers) and Silver Medal.

LIST OF DAY SECONDARY SCHOOLS

WHICH HAVE ADOPTED THE DEPARTMENT'S REGULATIONS.

Session 1st August, 1904—31st July, 1905.

Note.—The letters M.I. entered against the name of a School indicate that the course in Manual Instruction has been adopted, and the letters D.E. that the course in Domestic Economy has been adopted.

Number of School.	Name of School.	Name and Address of Correspondent.
LEINSTER (108 Schools).		
Co. CARLOW.		
6247	Bagenalstown: Presentation Convent (D.E.),	Rev. P. Murphy, C.C., Bagenalstown.
6188	Bagenalstown: St. Joseph's Classical School (M.I.)	P. Joyce, Esq., Bagenalstown.
6170	Carlow: Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.),	Rev. Brother J. D. O'Donoghue, Christian Brothers' Schools, Carlow.
6290	Carlow: Convent of Mercy (D.E.), ..	Sister M. Ignatius Murphy, Convent of Mercy, Carlow.
6182	Knockbeg: St. Mary's College, ..	Rev. M. Cullen, St. Mary's College, Knockbeg, Co. Carlow.
6034	Rathfrilly: D'Israeli School, ..	J. O. Adair, Esq., Ballyroe, Tallow, co. Carlow.
6356	Tallow: Bridgside Convent (D.E.), ..	Rev. J. Kearney, Adm., Tallow, co. Carlow.
6107	Tallow: St. Patrick's Seminary (M.I.) ..	Rev. J. Kearney, Adm., Tallow, co. Carlow.
Co. DUBLIN.		
6224	Balbriggan: Loreto Convent (D.E.), ..	Mrs. M. McNamara, Loreto Convent, Balbriggan.
6174	Ballsbridge: Masonic Girls' School, ..	A. Thompson, Esq. 34, Marlborough-rd., Donnybrook.
6167	Blackrock: Avoca School, ..	A. MacDonagh, Esq., M.A., Rosemount, Avoca-avenue, Blackrock.
6091	Blackrock College, ..	Rev. J. M. Keewell, C.S.Sp., Blackrock College, co. Dublin.
6289	Blackrock: Dominican Convent, Lion Hill,	Sister E. M. Boardman, Dominican Convent, Lion Hill, Blackrock.
6200	Blackrock: Ladies' Collegiate School, ..	Mrs. K. Latt, 27 Idione-terrace, Blackrock, co. Dublin.
6187	Castleknock: Mercer's School, ..	Rev. J. C. Irwin, B.D., St. James's Vicarage, North Circular-road, Dublin.
6257	Castleknock: Morgan's Endowed School,	B. Jester, Esq., Morgan's Endowed School, Castleknock.
6209	Castleknock: St. Vincent's College, ..	Rev. John J. Ryan, C.M., St. Vincent's College, Castleknock.
6262	Chapelizod: Mount Sackville Convent, ..	Sister M. Engel Donnelly, St. Joseph's Convent, Mount Sackville, Chapelizod.
6122	Clonsilla: St. Joseph's Seminary, ..	Rev. D. J. Chaney, St. Joseph's Seminary, Clonsilla.
6281	Clonsilla: Masonic Boys' School, ..	Oliver Fry, Esq., J.P., Altadore, Blackrock, co. Dublin.
6196	Dalkey: Loreto Abbey, ..	Mrs. Josephine Prendergast, Loreto Abbey, Dalkey.
6008	Donnybrook: St. Mary's University College,	Sister M. M. Fisher, St. Mary's University College, Donnybrook.
6150	Kingstown: Christian Brothers' Schools.	Rev. Brother J. J. Downey, Christian Brothers' Schools, Kingstown.
6038	Kingstown: Presentation Brothers' College.	Rev. Brother T. B. Carroll, Presentation Brothers' College, Kingstown.

LIST of SCHOOLS which have adopted DEPARTMENT'S REGULATIONS—*con.*

Number of School.	Name of School.	Name and Address of Correspondent.
CO. DUBLIN—continued.		
4096	Rathfarnham : Loreto Abbey (D.E.), ..	Sister M. B. O'Reilly, Loreto Abbey, Rathfarnham.
4091	Rathgar : Norfolk College, ..	Miss E. Spear, Norfolk College, Rathgar.
4029	Rathmines : Loreto Convent, ..	Sister M. Boylan, Loreto Convent, Rathmines.
4251	Rathmines : St. Mary's College, ..	Rev. J. A. Kingston, C.S.S.P., St. Mary's College, Rathmines.
4060	Sandymount : Academical Institution (M.L.)	J. Leask, Esq., Cremorne, Ballsbridge, Dublin.
4045	Terenure : Carmelite College, ..	Rev. D. Cosgrave, B.A., Carmelite College, Terenure.
CO. DUBLIN OF DUBLIN.		
4150	Alexandra College, ..	Miss White, LL.D., Alexandra College, Dublin.
4264	Alexandra School, ..	Miss I. Mulvany, LL.D., Alexandra School, Dublin.
4142	Belvedere College, ..	Very Rev. N. J. Tomlin, S.J., Belvedere College, 61, Denmark-st., Dublin.
4271	Catholic University School, ..	Very Rev. P. J. Wallera, S.M., D.D., 88, Lower Leeson-street, Dublin.
4102	Christian Brothers' Schools, James's-street, (M.L.)	Rev. Brother P. L. Langan, Christian Brothers' Schools, James's-st., Dublin.
4219	Christian Brothers' Schools, Marino (M.L.)	Rev. Brother P. A. Cogarty, Christian Brothers' Schools, Marino, Clontarf.
4130	Christian Brothers' Schools, North Brunswick-street (M.L.)	Rev. Brother J. B. Redmond, 9, Chadville-terrace, North Circular-road, Dublin.
4156	Christian Brothers' Schools, North Richmond-street (M.L.)	Rev. Brother J. A. O'Mahony, Christian Bros.' Schools, N. Richmond-st., Dublin.
4117	Christian Brothers' Schools, Synge-street (M.L.)	Rev. Brother J. T. Hayes, Christian Brothers' Schools, Synge-street, Dublin.
4344	Christian Brothers' Schools, Westland-row,	Rev. Brother M. Luddy, Christian Brothers' Schools, Westland-row, Dublin.
4047	Church Home School, Clyde-road, ..	Rev. Mother J. Maffett, Church Home School, Clyde-road, Dublin.
4091	Diocesan Intermediate and Commercial School for Girls.	Miss M. Foster, B.A., Diocesan School for Girls, Adelaide-road, Dublin.
4152	Diocesan School for Boys, ..	Rev. F. J. Walker, 8, Dawson-street, Dublin.
4082	Dominican Convent, Eccles-street (D.E.),	Sister M. E. Gibney, Dominican Convent, Eccles-street, Dublin.
4403	Harrington College, ..	Miss Yankley, 3, Harrington-street, Dublin.
4004	King's Hospital, ..	Rev. T. P. Richards, M.A., King's Hospital, Dublin.
4006	Loreto College, St. Stephen's-green (D.E.),	Mrs. M. G. Reddin, Loreto College, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.
4051	Loreto Convent, North Great George's-street (D.E.)	Mrs. E. Ryan, Loreto Convent, North Great George's-street, Dublin.
4168	Mountjoy School, ..	Rev. W. Anderson, M.A., Mountjoy School, Dublin.
4054	Rutland Ladies' School (D.E.), ..	Miss A. H. M'Elderry, Rutland Ladies' School, Dublin.
4243	St. Andrew's College, ..	W. W. Haden, Esq., M.A., St. Andrew's College, Dublin.
4132	St. Margaret's Hall, Meaph-road, ..	Mrs. E. F. Heddam, B.A., St. Margaret's Hall, Meaph-road, Dublin.
4115	St. Vincent's Orphanage (M.L.), ..	Rev. Brother P. M. Wickham, St. Vincent's Orphanage, Dublin.
4127	The High School, ..	W. Williams, Esq., M.A., The High School, Dublin.
4146	Wesley College (M.L.), ..	Rev. W. Crawford, M.A., Wesley College, Dublin.
CO. KILDARE.		
4217	Atty : Christian Brothers' Schools (M.L.),	Rev. Brother J. G. O'Donohue, Christian Brothers' Schools, Atty.
4285	Celbridge Girls' School, ..	Rev. B. Miller, 7, Mountjoy-square, North, Dublin.
4223	Nass : Christian Brothers' Schools (M.L.),	Rev. Brother P. J. Ryan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Nass.

LIST OF SCHOOLS which have adopted DEPARTMENT'S REGULATIONS—*con.*

Number of School.	Name of School.	Name and Address of Correspondent.
CO. KILDARE—continued.		
4444	Newbridge : Dominican College, ..	Rev. F. Ryan, O.P., Dominican College, Newbridge.
4339	Salinas : Clongowes Wood College, ..	Rev. D. Fennell, S.J., Clongowes Wood College, Salinas.
CO. KILKENNY.		
4458	Gorebridge : Brigidine Convent, ..	Mrs. M. de C. Fennelly, Brigidine Convent, Gorebridge.
4469	Kilkenny : Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother M. A. Crean, Christian Brothers' Schools, Kilkenny.
4487	Kilkenny College,	W. A. Shekleton, Esq., The College, Kilkenny.
4468	Kilkenny : Loreto Convent (D.E.), ..	Mrs. M. C. McNamee, Loreto Convent, Kilkenny.
4136	Kilkenny : St. Kieran's College, ..	Very Rev. John Doody, St. Kieran's College, Kilkenny.
4760	Kilkenny : Trade Preparatory School (M.L.)	G. T. Phillips, Esq., City Technical School, Kilkenny.
KING'S COUNTY.		
4006	Birr : Presentation Brothers' Seminary, ..	Rev. Brother J. A. McCarthy, Presentation Monastery, Birr.
4246	Tullamore : Intermediate School, ..	Miss E. J. Costello, 14, Church-street, Tullamore.
CO. LONGFORD.		
4228	Longford : St. Mel's College,	Very Rev. Canon Pallam, St. Mel's College, Longford.
CO. LOUTH.		
4431	Ardce : De La Salle Christian Brothers' Schools.	Rev. Brother D. O'Connor, De La Salle Christian Brothers' Schools, Ardce.
4160	Drogheda : Christian Brothers' Schools (M.L.)	Rev. Brother J. V. Campbell, Christian Brothers' Schools, Drogheda.
4466	Drogheda : Grammar School,	Rev. F. S. Aldhouse, M.A., The Grammar School, Drogheda.
4178	Dundalk : Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother P. G. Burke, Christian Brothers' Schools, Dundalk.
4089	Dundalk : Educational Institution, ..	Max Herse, Esq., Castle-road, Dundalk.
4656	Dundalk : Ladies' School,	Miss S. F. Green, B.A., Ladies' School, Dundalk.
4114	Dundalk : St. Mary's College,	Rev. J. Corcoran, S.M., St. Mary's College Dundalk.
CO. MEATH.		
4103	Kells : Christian Brothers' Schools (M.L.),	Rev. Brother J. P. Kenny, Christian Brothers' Schools, Kells.
4443	Navan : Loreto Abbey,	Sister M. Josephine White, Loreto Abbey, Navan.
4501	Navan : St. Finian's Seminary,	Rev. J. Hyman, St. Finian's Seminary, Navan.
QUEEN'S COUNTY.		
4310	Abbeyfeix : Brigidine Convent (D.E.), ..	Sister M. Alcock Donnelly, Brigidine Convent, Abbeyfeix.
4029	Abbeyfeix : Preston School,	E. Hampton, Esq., B.A., Preston School Abbeyfeix.
4750	Castletown : De La Salle School, ..	Rev. Brother Stanislaus, De La Salle Retreat, Castletown, Mountath.
4176	Maryborough : Christian Brothers' Schools (M.L.)	Rev. Brother W. D. O'Regan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Maryborough.
4166	Mountath : Monastery School (M.L.), ..	Rev. Brother M. P. Carew, The Monastery, Mountath.
4359	Mountath : St. Brigid's Convent (D.E.), ..	Sister M. Bertrand Byrne, St. Brigid's Convent, Mountath.

LIST of SCHOOLS which have adopted DEPARTMENT'S REGULATIONS—*con.*

Number of School.	Name of School.	Name and Address of Correspondent.
CO. WESTMERE.		
6011	Athlone : Randagh School (M.I.), ..	Rev. R. Watson, B.D., The Manor, Athlone.
6215	Athlone : St. Mary's School, ..	Rev. Brother S. Gilfeather, St. Mary's Monastery, Athlone.
6061	Mullingar : Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.), ..	Rev. Brother N. L. O'Gorman, Christian Brothers' Schools, Mullingar.
6536	Mullingar : Loreto Convent, ..	Sister M. De Sales Shaw, Loreto Convent, Mullingar.
CO. WEXFORD.		
6104	Enniscorthy : Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.)	Rev. Brother J. G. Hogan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Enniscorthy.
6249	Enniscorthy : Loreto Convent, ..	Mrs. Kathleen Kennedy, Loreto Convent, Enniscorthy.
6085	Gorey : Loreto Abbey (D.E.), ..	Mrs. Josephine Ryan, Loreto Abbey, Gorey.
6161	New Ross : Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.)	Rev. Brother J. J. Cregan, Christian Brothers' Schools, New Ross.
6040	New Ross : Good Counsel College, ..	Rev. C. T. Cowman, O.S.A., Good Counsel College, New Ross.
6064	New Ross : John Ivory School (M.I.), ..	J. Clarke, Esq., B.A., John Ivory School, New Ross.
6733	Newtownbarry : St. Mary's Convent, ..	Madame V. Henihan, St. Mary's Convent, Newtownbarry.
6567	Ramsgange : St. Louis' Convent, ..	Sister M. A. Agnew, St. Louis' Convent, Ramsgange, Arthurstown, via Waterford.
6341	Wexford : Christian Brothers' Schools, Joseph-street (M.I.),	Rev. Brother G. B. Lavelle, Christian Brothers' Schools, Joseph-st., Wexford.
6005	Wexford : Ladies' School, ..	Miss B. Bury, B.A., Ladies' School, Wexford.
6086	Wexford : Loreto Convent (D.E.), ..	Mrs. H. Deasy, Loreto Convent, Wexford.
6570	Wexford : St. Peter's College, ..	Very Rev. William Codd, St. Peter's College, Wexford.
6330	Wexford : The Tate School, ..	Rev. L. J. Coursey, B.A., The Tate School, Wexford.
CO. WICKLOW.		
6022	Ray : Loreto Convent, ..	Mrs. A. M. Dicher, Loreto Convent, Ray.
MUNSTER (70 Schools).		
CO. CLARE.		
6127	Ennis : Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.),	Rev. Brother J. E. Scery, Christian Brothers' Schools, Ennis.
6351	Ennis : St. Flannan's College, ..	Very Rev. P. Bourke, St. Flannan's College, Ennis.
6063	Ennis : St. Mary's School, Convent of Mercy (D.E.)	Sister M. Imelda Murray, Convent of Mercy, Ennis.
6295	Kilrush : Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.),	Rev. Brother S. P. Bonfil, Christian Brothers' Schools, Kilrush.
CO. CORK.		
6012	Blackrock : Ursuline Convent, ..	Sister M. Vincent Hegarty, Ursuline Convent, Blackrock.
6286	Charleville : Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.)	Rev. Brother R. B. Tracy, Christian Brothers' Schools, Charleville.
6145	Charleville : St. Joseph's Convent of Mercy (D.E.)	Sister M. F. Russell, Convent of Mercy, Charleville.
6210	Doneraile : Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.)	Rev. Brother P. A. Mulhall, Christian Brothers' Schools, Doneraile.
6157	Fernoy : Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.),	Rev. Brother T. J. Stapleton, Christian Brothers' Schools, Fernoy.
6308	Fernoy : Loreto Convent (D.E.), ..	Mrs. M. MacLenn, Loreto Convent, Fernoy.

LIST of SCHOOLS which have adopted DEPARTMENT'S REGULATIONS—con.

Number of School.	Name of School.	Name and Address of Correspondent.
CO. CORK—continued.		
6191	Ferney : St. Colman's College,	Very Rev. M. Barrett, D.Ph., St. Colman's College, Ferney.
6546	Macroom : Convent of Mercy (D.E.), ..	Sister M. E. Wickham, Convent of Mercy Macroom.
6121	Midleton : Christian Brothers' Schools (M.L.),	Rev. Brother J. C. Ryan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Midleton.
6749	Midleton College,	Rev. G. S. Baker, B.D., The College, Midleton.
6110	Mitchebstown : Christian Brothers' Schools (M.L.)	Rev. Brother J. M. O'Brien, Christian Brothers' Schools, Mitchebstown.
6555	Queenstown : Convent of Mercy (D.E.), ..	Sister M. Aquin Lynch, Convent of Mercy, Queenstown.
6081	Queenstown : Presentation Brothers' College (M.L.)	Rev. Brother R. McCarthy, Presentation Brothers' College, Queenstown.
6111	Rochestown : Franciscan Capuchin College,	Rev. J. C. Sutton, Franciscan Capuchin College, Rochestown.
6742	Siddiherron : Intermediate and University School.	D. Duggan, Esq., Intermediate and University School, Siddiherron.
6328	Youghal : Christian Brothers' Schools (M.L.),	Rev. Brother J. R. Maher, Christian Brothers' Schools, Youghal.
CO. BOROUGH OF CORK.		
6017	Christian Brothers' College (M.L.), ..	Rev. Brother W. B. Halligan, Christian Brothers' College, Cork.
6018	Christian Brothers' Schools, Our Lady's Mount (M.L.)	Rev. Brother W. K. Leahy, Christian Brothers' Schools, Our Lady's Mount, Cork.
6354	Christian Brothers' Schools, Sullivan's-quay (M.L.)	Rev. Brother W. K. Leahy, Christian Brothers' Schools, Our Lady's Mount, Cork.
6044	Grammar School,	Rev. R. Harvey, The Grammar School, Cork.
6031	High School,	Miss H. A. Martin, High School, Cork.
6056	Presentation Brothers' College,	W. H. McMahon, Esq., 7, Castle-street, Cork.
6077	Rochelle Seminary,	Rev. Canon A. J. Nicholson, M.A., Florville, Cork.
6057	St. Aloysius' School, St. Marie's of the Isle (D.E.)	Sister M. P. Seymour, St. Marie's of the Isle, Cork.
6138	Ursuline High School, St. Angela's, ..	Sister M. P. Condon, Ursuline High School, St. Angela's, Cork.
CO. KERRY.		
6154	Dingle : Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother W. B. Oshaldston, Christian Brothers' Schools, Dingle.
6048	Killarney : Loreto Convent (D.E.), ..	Mrs. M. D. Field, Loreto Convent, Killarney.
6261	Killarney : St. Brendan's Seminary, ..	Very Rev. M. Scanlan, St. Brendan's Seminary, Killarney.
6317	Listowel : St. Michael's College, ..	Very Rev. J. Brennan, St. Michael's College, Listowel.
6179	Tralee : Christian Brothers' Schools (M.L.),	Rev. Brother J. H. Nolan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Tralee.
6128	Tralee : Intermediate and University School (M.L.)	Rev. J. Buckley, B.D., 1, Day-place, Tralee.
6468	Tralee : Presentation Convent (D.E.), ..	Sister M. Maher, Presentation Convent, Tralee.
CO. LIMERICK.		
6227	Kilfinane : Civil Service and Classical School,	M. F. Burke, Esq., B.A., Main-street, Kilfinane.
CO. BOROUGH OF LIMERICK.		
6160	Christian Brothers' Schools, Sexton-street (M.L.)	Rev. Brother M. A. Nolan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Sexton-street, Limerick.
6523	Crescent College,	Rev. M. Brown, S.J., Crescent College, Limerick.
6443	High School, Richmond House, ..	Mrs. M. Mercer, High School, Richmond House, Limerick.

LIST of SCHOOLS which have adopted DEPARTMENT'S REGULATIONS—con.

Number of School.	Name of School.	Name and Address of Correspondent.
CO. BOROUGH OF LIMERICK—continued.		
6050	Intermediate School, Rutland-street, ..	Miss M. A. Close, Intermediate School, Rutland-street, Limerick.
6172	Laurel Hill Convent (D.E.), ..	Sister L. Ferguson, Laurel Hill Convent, Limerick.
6216	Madame De Prins' College, ..	Madame M. G. M. de Prins, 5, Upper Mallow-street, Limerick.
6207	Mount St. Alphonsus School, ..	Rev. T. F. Walsh, Mount St. Alphonsus, Limerick.
6151	St. Munchin's College, ..	Very Rev. A. O'Leary, St. Munchin's College, Limerick.
6637	Villiers' Commercial School for Girls, ..	Rev. T. B. Robertson, St. Munchin's Rectory, Limerick.
6644	Villiers' Endowed School, ..	Rev. T. B. Robertson, St. Munchin's Rectory, Limerick.
CO. TIPPERARY.		
6161	Carrick-on-Suir: Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.)	Rev. Brother T. X. Gleeson, Christian Brothers' Schools, Carrick-on-Suir.
6861	Cashel: Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.),	Rev. Brother L. D. Maher, Christian Brothers' Schools, Cashel.
6206	Cashel: Rockwell College, ..	Rev. J. Byrne, C.S.Sp., Rockwell College, Cashel.
6294	Cloanel: Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's (M.I.)	Rev. Brother T. S. Ryan, Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's, Cloanel.
6134	Cloanel: Christian Brothers' Schools, SS. Peter and Paul (M.I.)	Rev. Brother A. A. Kelleher, Christian Brothers' Schools, SS. Peter and Paul, Cloanel.
6079	Cloanel: Grammar School (M.I.), ..	A. Fayle, Esq., J.P., Merlin, Cloanel.
6229	Kenagh: Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.),	Rev. Brother M. C. Kelly, Christian Brothers' Schools, Kenagh.
6166	Thurles: Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.),	Rev. Brother M. P. Duggan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Thurles.
6148	Thurles: Presentation Convent, ..	Sister L. Hanly, Presentation Convent, Thurles.
6069	Thurles: Ursuline Convent, ..	Sister M. de P. O'Connell, Ursuline Convent, Thurles.
6183	Tipperary: Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.)	Rev. Brother F. C. Geoghegan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Tipperary.
6099	Tipperary: Grammar School, ..	T. M. Clarke, Esq., Grammar School, Tipperary.
CO. WATERFORD.		
6214	Dungarvan: Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.)	Rev. Brother D. M. Riordan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Dungarvan.
6640	Dungarvan: St. Augustine's Seminary, ..	Rev. B. Fitzgerald, St. Augustine's Seminary, Dungarvan.
6204	Lismore: Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.),	Rev. Brother J. A. Crowley, Christian Brothers' Schools, Lismore.
6291	Tramore: Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.),	Rev. Brother D. P. Cassidy, Christian Brothers' Schools, Tramore.
CO. BOROUGH OF WATERFORD.		
6081	Bishop Foy High School for Boys, ..	W. J. Long, Esq., Cathedral-square, Waterford.
6118	Christian Brothers' Schools, Mount Sion (M.I.)	Rev. Brother J. J. Mullan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Mount Sion, Waterford.
6146	Christian Brothers' College, Waterpark, ..	Rev. Brother P. J. Biekey, Christian Brothers' College, Waterpark, Waterford.
6084	Convent of the Sacred Heart, Ferrybank,	Sister M. Magrath, Convent of the Sacred Heart, Ferrybank, Waterford.
6661	Girls' High School, ..	W. J. Long, Esq., Cathedral-square, Waterford.
6974	Newtown School, ..	E. E. Jacob, Esq., 15, Percy-terrace, Waterford.
6160	St. Anne's High School, Ursuline Convent,	Sister M. E. Kenny, Ursuline Convent, Waterford.

LIST OF SCHOOLS which have adopted DEPARTMENT'S REGULATIONS—*con.*

Number of School.	Name of School.	Name and Address of Correspondent.
ULSTER (66 Schools).		
Co. ANTRIM.		
6119	Ballymena Academy,	R. Barclay, Esq., Brodumont, Ballymena.
6244	Ballymoney : Intermediate School, ..	Rev. J. Ramsey, LL.B., Intermediate School, Ballymoney.
6270	Ballymoney : Ladies' School,	Rev. J. Ramsey, LL.B., Intermediate School, Ballymoney.
6451	Carriekfergus : Ladies' Collegiate School, ..	Miss E. Douglas, B.A., Ladies' Collegiate School, Carriekfergus.
6199	Larne : Grammar School,	J. McQuillan, Esq., M.A., The Grammar School, Larne.
6028	Lisburn : Convent of the Sacred Heart of Mary.	Sister M. L. Dempsey, Convent of the Sacred Heart, Lisburn.
6194	Lisburn : Intermediate School, ..	Rev. R. W. Hamilton, Fort Manse, Lisburn.
6114	Lisburn : Ulster Provincial School, ..	F. Bell, Esq., Parkville, Lisburn.
Co. BOROUGH OF BELFAST.		
6089	Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's, ..	J. Burke, Esq., 29, Grosvenor-road, Belfast.
6085	Christian Brothers' Trade Preparatory School (M.I.)	Rev. Brother J. C. Craven, Christian Brothers, Grosvenor-road, Belfast.
6175	Collegiate School, Brookvale-avenue, ..	Mrs. E. McNeill, B.A., Brookvale Collegiate School, Belfast.
6134	Girls' Collegiate School, Mount Prospect, ..	Miss I. E. McManus, B.A., Girls' Collegiate School, Mount Prospect, Belfast.
6195	Ladies' Collegiate School, Alexandra Gardens.	Miss M. J. Hanna, B.A., Ladies' Collegiate School, Fortwilliam Park, Belfast.
6318	Ladies' Collegiate School, Rosetta Park, ..	Miss M. E. Dick, Rosetta Park, Belfast.
6192	Mercantile College,	J. Pyper, Esq., M.A., Mercantile College, Belfast.
6218	Methodist College,	H. S. McIntosh, Esq., M.A., Methodist College, Belfast.
6084	Municipal Trade Preparatory School (M.I.).	P. C. Forth, Esq., A.R.C.Sc.I., Municipal Technical Institute, College-square, North Belfast.
6136	Princess Gardens' School,	Miss A. Hunter, Princess Gardens' School, Belfast.
6032	Royal Academical Institution,	E. J. Dowdell, Esq., Royal Academical Institution, Belfast.
6049	Royal Academy,	Rev. W. J. Jackson, M.A., Royal Academy, Cliftonville, Belfast.
6036	St. Malachy's College,	Rev. P. Boyle, St. Malachy's College, Belfast.
6164	St. Mary's Dominican Convent,	Mrs. M. T. Johnston, Dominican Convent, Belfast.
6071	Victoria College,	Mrs. Byers, LL.D., Victoria College, Belfast.
Co. ARMAGH.		
6309	Armagh : Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother J. C. Lynam, Christian Brothers' Schools, Armagh.
6055	Armagh : Royal School,	H. Hirsch, Esq., M.A., Royal School, Armagh.
6033	Lurgan College,	J. Cowan, Esq., M.A., The College, Lurgan.
Co. CAVAN.		
6181	Cavan : Royal School,	J. H. Hampton, Esq., Royal School, Cavan.
Co. DONEGAL.		
6273	Letterkenny : Loreto Convent,	Mrs. T. M. Maguire, Loreto Convent, Letterkenny.
6062	Lifford : Prior Schools,	A. J. Gloster, Esq., M.A., Prior Schools, Lifford.
6067	Raphoe : Royal School,	T. Hamilton, Esq., J.P., Diamond, Raphoe.

LIST of SCHOOLS which have adopted DEPARTMENT'S REGULATIONS—CON.

Number of School.	Name of School.	Name and Address of Correspondent.
CO. DOW.		
6204	Banbridge: Academical Institution, ..	W. Beare, Esq., M.A., Academical Institution, Banbridge.
6468	Banbridge: Exechior Academy, ..	M. V. P. Dawson, Esq., M.A., LL.D., Santiago Villas, Banbridge.
6316	Bangor: Glendola School, ..	Miss M. A. Harle, Glendola, Bangor, co. Down.
4226	Bangor: Ladies' Collegiate School, ..	Miss E. Murphy, Ladies' Collegiate School, Bangor, Co. Down.
6222	Bangor: Ladies' School, Dunlins, ..	Miss A. S. Patton, Dunlins, Bangor, co. Down.
6075	Holywood: Upper Sullivan School, ..	Rev. S. H. Mellon, M.A., D.Sc., Holywood, Co. Down.
6171	Newry: Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother M. A. Dempsey, Christian Brothers' Schools, Newry.
6263	Newry: Intermediate School, ..	S. E. Martin, Esq., M.A., M.D., Newry.
6092	Newry: St. Colman's College, ..	Very Rev. H. O'Reilly, B.A., St. Colman's College, Newry.
CO. FERMANAGH.		
6160	Enniskillen: Portora Royal School, ..	W. N. Tetley, Esq., Portora Royal School, Enniskillen.
6573	Enniskillen: St. Michael's Intermediate School.	Rev. Brother D. A. Noonan, St. Michael's Intermediate School, Enniskillen.
CO. LONDONDERRY.		
6136	Coleraine: Academical Institution, ..	A. G. Crawford, Esq., Academical Institution, Coleraine.
6126	Coleraine: Gordonville Ladies' School, ..	Miss M. B. Tammill, F.A., Gordonville Ladies' School, Coleraine.
6288	Lisnaveady: Rostank School, ..	Miss E. Bryan, Rostank School, Lisnaveady.
6730	Macosquin: Intermediate School, Coleraine,	Miss M. S. Jackson, Macosquin, Coleraine.
6533	Magherafelt: Rainey Endowed School, ..	Rev. G. Gillespie, Loughview Manor, Magherafelt.
CO. BOROUGH OF LONDONDERRY.		
6083	Christian Brothers' Schools, Brown-of-the-Hill (M.I.)	Rev. Brother J. A. Murray, Christian Brothers' Schools, Brown-of-the-Hill, Londonderry.
6649	Convent of Our Lady of Mercy, ..	Sister M. T. Rice, Convent of Our Lady of Mercy, Londonderry.
6084	Foyle College, ..	J. C. Dick, Esq., M.A., Foyle College, Londonderry.
6149	St. Colum's College, ..	Very Rev. B. O'Keefe, D.D., St. Colum's College, Londonderry.
6673	St. Lurach's College, ..	Miss J. Kerr, St. Lurach's College, Londonderry.
6109	Strand House School, ..	Miss M. E. Deane, Strand House School, Londonderry.
6063	Victoria High School, ..	Miss S. Mackillip, Victoria High School, Londonderry.
CO. MONAGHAN.		
6643	Carriekmacross: Patrician Brothers' School,	Rev. Brother S. Slattery, The Monastery, Carriekmacross.
3223	Carriekmacross: St. Louis' Convent (D.E.),	Sister M. S. McCarthy, St. Louis' Convent, Carriekmacross.
4213	Carriekmacross: Viscount Weymouth's Grammar School,	Rev. B. Modett, The Globe, Carriekmacross.
6196	Monaghan: Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.)	Rev. Brother W. B. Power, Christian Brothers' Schools, Monaghan.
6225	Monaghan: St. Louis' Convent (D.E.), ..	Sister M. V. Corboy, St. Louis' Convent, Monaghan.
6073	Monaghan: St. Macarten's Seminary, ..	Rev. T. O'Doherty, St. Macarten's Seminary, Monaghan.

LIST of SCHOOLS which have adopted DEPARTMENT'S REGULATIONS—cont.

Number of School.	Name of School.	Name and Address of Correspondent.
CO. TROONE.		
6125	Cookstown Academy,	H. A. Mann, Esq., J.P., Loy Hill, Cookstown.
6128	Cookstown : Ladies' School,	Miss M. G. Horston, Ladies' School, Cookstown.
6206	Dungannon : Ladies' School,	Miss M. MacDermott, Ladies' School, Dungannon.
6231	Dungannon : Royal School,	R. F. Dill, Esq., M.A., Royal School, Dungannon.
6440	Dungannon : St. Patrick's Academy,	R. Burke, Esq., St. Patrick's Academy, Dungannon.
6476	Omagh Academy,	H. A. Perdue, Esq., B.A., The Academy Omagh.
6189	Omagh : Christian Brothers' School,	Rev. Brother M. M. Hill, Christian Brothers' Schools, Omagh.
6083	Omagh : High School,	Miss E. Adams, The High School, Omagh.
6211	Omagh : Loreto Convent,	Mrs. M. J. Shannon, Loreto Convent, Omagh.
CONNAUGHT (15 Schools).		
CO. GALWAY.		
6039	Ballinasloe : St. Joseph's College,	Very Rev. J. Dignan, D.D., St. Joseph's College, Ballinasloe.
6067	Galway : Dominican Convent, Taylor's Hill,	Sister Mary Michael Morris, Dominican Convent, Taylor's Hill, Galway.
6242	Galway : Grammar School,	A. Krut, Esq., M.A., The Grammar School, Galway.
6074	Galway : St. Joseph's Seminary (M.I.),	Rev. Brother Columba Thompson, St. Joseph's Seminary, Galway.
6153	Mount Bellew : St. Francis' Seminary,	Rev. Brother J. Daly, O.S.F., The Monastery Mount Bellew.
6220	Tuam : Christian Brothers' Schools (M.I.),	Rev. Brother D. B. Horter, Christian Brothers' Schools, Tuam.
6527	Tuam : St. Jarlath's College,	Rev. D. J. Ryder, B.D., St. Jarlath's College, Tuam.
CO. MAYO.		
6202	Kiltimagh : St. Louis' Convent (M.E.),	Sister M. A. Higgins, St. Louis' Convent, Kiltimagh.
6278	Westport : Christian Brothers' Schools,	Rev. Brother J. R. Kilkenny, Christian Brothers' Schools, Westport.
CO. ROSSCOMMON.		
6245	Ballaghaderreen : Diocesan College (M.I.),	Rev. D. L. McGowan, Diocesan College, Ballaghaderreen.
6280	Roscommon : Ranelagh School,	Miss C. M. Crawford, Ranelagh School, Roscommon.
CO. SLIGO.		
6193	Sligo : Intermediate School,	Miss S. Irwin, Intermediate School, Sligo.
6282	Sligo : Primrose Grange School,	R. Baile, Esq., junr., Primrose Grange School, Sligo.
6141	Sligo : Summerhill College (M.I.),	Very Rev. M. J. Kieley, D.D., Summerhill College, Sligo.
6197	Sligo : Ursuline Convent (M.E.),	Sister L. Lyster, Ursuline Convent, Sligo.

LIST OF SCIENCE, ART, and TECHNICAL SCHOOLS and CLASSES working in connection with the DEPARTMENT, or under approved LOCAL SCHEMES of TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

Session 1st August, 1904—31st July, 1905.

LEINSTER.

No. of School or Class.	Name of School or Class.	Name and Address of Secretary.	Directory Classes.		Other Classes.
			Science.	Art.	
CO. CARLOW:					
6316	Bagenstown: Technical Class.	P. J. Griffin, Esq., Courthouse, Carlow.	—	—	Manual Instruction (Woodwork), Cookery, Needlework, Dressmaking.
6317	Carlow: Technical Classes.	Docto.	—	—	Manual Instruction (Woodwork), Cookery, Needlework.
6318	Rathvilly: Knitting Class.	Miss M. M. Lawler, Rathvilly, Co. Carlow.	—	—	Machine Knitting.
6319	Tallow: Technical Classes.	Mr. J. Griffin, Esq., Courthouse, Carlow.	—	—	Manual Instruction (Woodwork), Cookery, Needlework.
CO. DUBLIN:					
6401	Ball's Bridge: Technical School.	O. P. Cooke Curran, Esq., Town Hall, Ball's Bridge.	Subjects I., V., (Div. 1.)	Group I.	Manual Instruction, Woodworking, Commercial Correspondence, Book-keeping, Shortband, Typewriting, Cookery, Laundry Work, Needlework, Dressmaking, Millinery.
6403	Blackrock: Municipal Technical School.	T. Alexander W. Hill, Esq., B.Sc., Municipal Technical School, Blackrock.	Subjects I., III., IX., IXp., X., XI., XIV.	Group I.	Carpenry and Joinery, Manual Instruction, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Correspondence, Book-keeping, Shortband, Typewriting, Cookery, Laundry Work, Needlework, Dressmaking, Machine Knitting.

6273	Dalkay: Art Class, Bayview	Mrs. Margaret Murphy, Loreto Abbey, Dalkay.	-	-	Group I.	-
6409	Edmondstown: Crossagh Lace School.	Miss M. C. Walsh, Crossagh Lace School, Edmondstown, Rathfriland.	-	-	-	Carrickmacross Lace Making.
6705	Howth: Convent of Charity.	Sister B. Dillon, Convent of Charity, Howth.	-	-	-	Carrickmacross Lace Making.
6735	Kilmasnoed: St. Kevin's Residential School of Domestic Training.	Miss S. Perry, St. Kevin's Park, Sallorgan.	-	-	-	Cookery, Laundry Work, Needlework, Household Management, Hygiene, Sick Nursing, and First Aid to the Injured.
6843	Kingsdown: Municipal Technical School.	B. Macdonald, Esq., M.A., 18 St. 78, Upper George's-street, Kingsdown.	Subjects I, II, III, XX, and XXV.	-	Group I.	Carpentry and Joinery, Principles and Practice of Planning, Manual Instruction, Wood-carving, Commercial English, Commercial Arithmetic, Book-binding, Bookband, Typewriting, Cookery, Laundry Work, Needlework, Dressmaking.
6866	Rathfriland: School of Commerce.	F. P. Farwell, Esq., Town Hall, Rathfriland.	-	-	-	Commercial Correspondence, Arithmetic and Book-keeping, Bookband, Typewriting, Business Methods, French, German, Commercial Law, and Accounts, Agency, Zephyrus of Commerce, Banker's Clerk, Commercial Geography, Algebra, and Advanced Arithmetic, Book-binding, Practical Book-binding, Book-keeping, Merchandise Traffic, Coaching, Trade, Station Accounts, Signalling and Book-keeping, Civil Office Administration, India Office Work, Railway Economics, Insurance, Civil Service, Fire Insurance (Theory and Practice), Life Insurance (Theory and Practice), Flood Praying and Building Construction, Insurance Law.
6941	Riverside: Pembroke Technical School.	C. P. Corda Cummins, Esq., Town Hall, Rathfriland.	Subjects I, II, V, Div. I, VII, XXII.	-	-	Carpentry and Joinery, Manual Instruction, Mechanical Engineering, Mechanical Properties of Vehicles, Electrical Engineering, Marine Engineering, and Power Transmission, Commercial Correspondence, Book-keeping, Cookery, Laundry Work, Needlework, Dressmaking, Machine Knitting, Millinery.

LIST of SCIENCE, ART, and TECHNICAL SCHOOLS and CLASSES working in connection with the DEPARTMENT, or under approved LOCAL SCHEMES of TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION—continued.

LEINSTER—continued.

No. of School or Class.	Name of School or Class.	Name and Address of Secretary.	Directory Classes.		Other Classes.
			Science.	Art.	
6143	CO. DUBLIN: Christian Brothers' Nevilles, Marino.	Rev. Dr. J. O. Whitty, Christian Brothers', Marino, County.	—	Group I.	—
6146	City of Dublin Technical Schools.	L. Ely O'Connell Esq., D.A., City of Dublin Technical Schools, Lower Kevin-street, Dublin.	Subjects I., II., III., V., (Div. I.), Vp., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XXII., XXIII.	Groups I., II., III., and IV.	Book and Shoemaking, Carpentry and Joinery, Builders' Quantities, Mechanical Engineering, Metal Plate Work, Electric Lighting, Painting and Decorations' Work, Plasterers' Work, Plumbing, Stone Carving, Tailors' Outfitting, Typography (Linotype), Manual Instruction, Wood Carving, Workshop Arithmetic, Commercial English and Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Handwriting, Shorthand, Typewriting, French, German, Irish, Cookery, Dreammaking.
6148	Mechanics' Institute.	J. Bohan, Esq., Mechanics' Institute, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.	Subject IX.	—	—
6153	Railway Institute.	G. D. M. Boyd Esq., 3 St. Michael's Terrace, South Circular-road, Dublin.	Subjects II. and XXII.	—	—
6157	CO. KILDARE: Athy; Christian Brothers' Schools.	J. Shiel, Esq., Courthouse, Naas.	Subject III.	Group I.	—

6346	Adhy: St. Mary's School, Convent of Mercy.	Ditto.	.	.	.	—	Group I.	—
6408	Kildare: Technical School.	Ditto.	.	.	.	Subject III.	Group I.	—
6412	Nias: Technical School.	Ditto.	.	.	.	—	Group I.	Carpentry and Joinery, Manual Instruction, Commercial Arithmetic, Shorthand.
6397	CO. KILKENNY: Kilkenny: City Technical School.	G. T. Phillips, Esq., City Technical School, Kilkenny.	.	.	.	Subjects I, Xp., and XXIII.	Groups I and II.	Manual Instruction, Drawing, Commercial Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Shorthand, Cookery, Laundry Work, Dressmaking, Housewifery.
6399	KING'S COUNTY: Birr: Technical School.	E. J. Delahunty, Esq.	.	.	.	Subject III.	Group I.	Carpentry and Joinery, Manual Instruction, Drawing, Book-keeping, Business Methods, Cookery, Household Management.
6357	Blenderry: Technical Classes.	E. P. O'Brien, Esq., Blenderry.	.	.	.	—	—	Cane Seat Weaving.
6407	CO. LONGFORD: Grannard: Convent of Mercy.	Rev. E. Connolly, C.C., Parochial House, Grannard.	.	.	.	—	—	Crochet Making, Machine Knitting, Cookery.
6438	Longford: McGary Institute.	Sister M. Catherine McGary, McGary Institute, Longford.	.	.	.	—	—	Machine Knitting, Shirt Making and Underclothing, Curiousness Lace Making, Crochet Making, Brown Thread Work, Cookery.
6406	CO. LOUTH: Drogheda: Municipal Technical School.	A. E. Easthope, Esq., Town Hall, Drogheda.	.	.	.	Subjects I, III, V, (Over L), IX, and XXII.	Group I.	Carpentry and Joinery, Manual Instruction, Commercial Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Cookery, Laundry Work, Dressmaking.
6314	Drogheda: Convent of Mercy.	Ditto.	.	.	.	—	—	Machine Knitting, Cookery.
6120	Drogheda: St. Anna Convent.	Sister M. J. Duane, St. Anna Convent, Drogheda.	.	.	.	—	Group I.	—

LIST OF SCIENCE, ART, and TECHNICAL SCHOOLS and CLASSES working in connection with the DEPARTMENT, or under approved LOCAL SCHEMES of TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION—continued.

LEINSTER—continued.

No. of School or Class.	Name of School or Class.	Name and Address of Secretary.	Directory Classes.		Other Classes.
			Science.	Art.	
6250	Co. LOUTH.—continued. Dundalk: Convent of Mercy.	A. E. Enthoupe, Esq., Town Hall, Dundalk.	—	—	Lace Making, Embroidery, Making of Underclothing, Drawing and Design, Cookery.
6415	Dundalk: Municipal Technical School.	Idilo.	Subjects I, II, III, V, VI, VII, VIII, and XIII.	Group I.	Caricature and Johnny, Manual Instruction, Commercial Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Short-hand, Cookery, Laundry Work, Dressmaking.
6007	Dundalk: Railway Works Class Room.	Max. Hassa, Esq., Castle-road, Dundalk.	Subject II.	—	—
6008	Co. MEATH: Oldcastle School.	J. S. Shannon Esq., Elbowan Bank, Oldcastle.	Subjects V, (Div. I), XIII.	—	Cookery, Needlework.
6386	QUEEN'S CO.: Stradbally: Presentation Convent Residential School of Domestic Training.	Mrs. M. Bergrid O'Sullivan, Presentation Convent, Stradbally.	—	—	Cookery, Laundry work, Needlework, Knitting, Household Management, Hygiene, Sick Nursing, Dairying and Poultry-rearing.
6109	Stradbally: Wood-carving Class.	T. Timmins, Esq., Stradbally.	—	—	Wood-carving.

6419	CO. WESTMEATH: Athlone: Convent of Mercy, St. Peter's.	P. V. C. Murrigh, Esq., Athlone.	-	-	Raised Crochet Making, Cookery.
6415	Athlone: St. Mary's School.	Ditto.	-	Group I.	Commercial French, Drawing, Shorthand, Typewriting.
6376	Athlone: Technical School.	Ditto.	-	-	Cabinet Making, Carpentry and Joinery.
6409	Kilbeggan: Convent of Mercy.	Sister M. Antonia, Convent of Mercy, Kilbeggan.	-	-	Cornelucrose Lace Making, Machine Knitting, Shurtmaking, Cookery.
6308	Moate: Convent of Mercy.	Sister M. Antonia, Convent of Mercy, Moate.	-	-	Crochet Making, Cookery, Laundry Work, Needlework, Dressmaking.
6104	CO. WEXFORD: Ennisceorthy: Christian Brothers' School.	P. J. Shaw, Esq., Slaney-street, Ennisceorthy.	-	-	Building Construction, Carpentry and Joinery, Manual Instruction, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Correspondence.
6320	Ennisceorthy: Technical Classes, Market House.	Ditto.	-	Group I.	Cookery, Laundry Work, Needlework.
6161	New Ross: Christian Brothers' School.	B. Long, Esq., Victoria-place, New Ross.	-	-	Manual Instruction.
5603	New Ross: Convent of Mercy.	Ditto.	-	Group I.	Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Correspondence, Book-keeping, Shorthand, Cookery, Laundry Work, Needlework.
6326	New Ross: Good Shepherd Convent.	Ditto.	-	-	Cookery, Dressmaking, Needlework.
6726	New Ross: Knitting Class.	Ditto.	-	-	Machine Knitting.
6347	Wexford: Municipal Technical School.	B. Louisa, Esq., The Pally, Wexford.	-	Group I.	Manual Instruction, Mechanical Drawing, Commercial Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Shorthand, Cookery, Dressmaking, Home Sewing.
6037	CO. WICKLOW: Arklow: Technical School.	B. Wake, Esq., Wicklow.	-	Subjects III and XI.	Carpentry and Joinery, Manual Instruction, Cookery, Laundry Work, Needlework, Dressmaking.

LIST OF SCIENCES, ART, and TECHNICAL SCHOOLS and CLASSES working in connection with the DEPARTMENT, or under approved LOCAL SCHEMES of TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION—continued.

LEINSTER—continued.

No. of School or Class.	Name of School or Class.	Name and Address of Secretary.	Directory Classes.		Other Classes.
			Science.	Art.	
6457	CO. WICKLOW—continued. Bray: Technical School.	T. J. Keane, Esq., Technical School, Brighton-terrace, Bray.	—	Group I.	Moire Bookbinding, Joinery and Cabinet Making, Wood Carving, Commercial Artistic, Office Methods and Procedure, Book-binding, Type-writing, Shorthand, Cookery, Laundry Work, Dressmaking.
6715	Greystones: Technical Class.	R. Wake, Esq., Court-house, Winklow	Subject III.	—	Manual Instruction.
6721	Bathrum: Technical Class.	Ditto.	—	—	—
6702	Wicklow: Technical School.	Ditto.	—	—	Carpentry and Joinery, and Manual Instruction.

MUNSTER.

CO. CLARE:					
4706	Ennis: Co. Clare Knitting Industry.	Michael Tierney, Esq., Church-street, Ennis.	—	—	Machine Knitting.
6663	Bonas: St. Mary's School, Convent of Mercy.	Mrs. W. Healy, Bonas-street, Ennis.	—	—	Cookery, Needlework.
6717	Killalea: St. Anne's Convent of Mercy.	Very Rev. Canon McInerney, P.P., V.O., Killalea.	—	—	Machine Cutting, Shirtmaking, Needlework, Drawing.
6246	Killeshil: Cahirmurphy National School.	T. Daly, Esq., Killeshil, Co. Clare.	Subjects V. (Div. I.) XXIII. and XXV.	—	—
6440	Kilrush: Convent of Mercy.	R. O'Connell, Esq., M.D., Kilrush.	—	—	Cookery, Laundry Work, Needlework.

Co. Cork :						
6767	Ballinac : Technical Classes.	J. M. Buckley, Esq., Courthouse, Cork.	—	—	—	Shorthand.
6654	Baltimore : Fishery School.	—	—	—	—	Manual Instruction.
6761	Ballymore : Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	Manual Instruction.
6653	Bandon : Presentation Convent.	Sister M. P. Murphy, Presentation Convent, Bandon.	—	—	—	Lace Making. Crochet Making.
6666	Bandon : Technical Classes.	J. M. Buckley, Esq., Courthouse, Cork.	Subjects Vp. and XXIII.	Groups I and II.	—	Carpentry and Joinery, Manual Instruction, Elementary Experimental Science, Practical Mathematics, Book-keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting.
6680	Barry : St. Joseph's Technical School.	Sister M. P. Desmond, Convent of Mercy, Barry.	—	—	—	Limerick Lace Making, Crochet Making, Cookery.
6766	Barry : Technical Classes.	J. M. Buckley, Esq., Courthouse, Cork.	—	—	—	Building Construction, Carpentry and Joinery, Manual Instruction, Shorthand, Typewriting.
6700	Charleville : Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	Building Construction, Manual Instruction.
6687	Clonakilly : Technical Classes.	—	Subject III.	Groups I and II.	—	Building Construction, Carpentry and Joinery, Manual Instruction, Book-keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting.
6671	Doneraile : Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	Building Construction, Manual Instruction, Wood Carving.
6664	Dunmanway : St. Mary's School, Convent of Charity.	Sister V. O'Brien, St. Mary's, Dunmanway.	—	Group I.	—	—
6612	Dunmanway : Technical Classes.	J. M. Buckley, Esq., Courthouse, Cork.	—	—	—	Building Construction, Carpentry and Joinery, Manual Instruction.
6591	Fernoy : St. Colman's College.	Very Rev. M. Barrett, D.D., St. Colman's College, Fernoy.	Subjects VIII and X.	—	—	—

LIST OF SCIENCE, ART, and TECHNICAL SCHOOLS and CLASSES working in connection with the DEPARTMENT or under approved LOCAL SCHEMES of TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION—continued.

MUNSTER—continued.

No. of School or Class.	Name of School or Class.	Name and Address of Secretary.	Directory Classes.		Other Classes.
			Science.	Art.	
Co. CORKE.—continued.					
6751	Ferryway: Technical Classes.	J. M. Buckley, Esq., Courthouse, Cork.	—	I.	Building Construction, Carpentry and Joinery, Manual Instruction, Shorthand, Typewriting.
6752	Inchigalla: Technical Classes.	Ditto.	—	—	Building Construction, Manual Instruction.
6753	Kanturk: Technical Classes.	Ditto.	—	—	Building Construction, Manual Instruction.
6754	Kinsale: Convent of Mercy.	Sister M. P. Ryan, Convent of Mercy, Kinsale.	—	Groups I, II, III, and IV.	—
6755	Kinsale: Technical Classes.	J. M. Buckley, Esq., Courthouse, Cork.	—	Group I.	Building Construction, Carpentry and Joinery, Manual Instruction.
6756	Macroom: Convent of Mercy.	Sister M. Lavinia Peel, Convent of Mercy, Macroom.	—	—	Crochet Making, Dressmaking, Shirt Making, Cookery.
6757	Macroom: Technical Classes.	J. M. Buckley, Esq., Courthouse, Cork.	—	Groups I and II.	Building Construction, Manual Instruction, Wood Carving, Commercial Subjects.
6758	Malrow: Technical Classes.	Ditto.	—	—	Manual Instruction, Book-binding, Shorthand.
6759	Middleton: Presentation Convent.	Sister M. U. Delahunty, Presentation Convent, Middleton.	—	—	Needlework, Cookery.
6760	Middleton: Technical Classes.	J. M. Buckley, Esq., Courthouse, Cork.	—	Group I.	Building Construction, Carpentry and Joinery, Manual Instruction, Dyeing.
6761	Millicent: Technical Classes.	Ditto.	—	—	Building Construction, Manual Instruction.
6762	Mitchelstown: Technical Classes.	Ditto.	—	—	Manual Instruction.

6428	Passage West: Technical Classes,	J. M. Buckley, Esq., Courthouse, Cork.	—	—	Carpentry and Joinery, Drawing, Practical Mathematics.
6555	Queensdown: Convent of Mercy,	Sister M. Agnes Lynch, Convent of Mercy, Queensdown.	—	—	Catholicism, Lace Making, Crochet Making, Dressmaking, Needlework, Cookery.
6601	Queensdown: Technical Classes,	J. M. Buckley, Esq., Courthouse, Cork.	Subjects II., III., IV., Vp. and VIII.	—	Carpentry and Joinery, Manual Instruction, Book-keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting.
6729	Ringsaskilly: Technical Classes,	Didto,	Subject I., . . .	—	Machine Construction and Drawing.
6764	Bushbrooks: Convent of Mercy,	Didto,	—	—	Domestic Economy.
6822	Barbary: Technical Classes,	Didto,	Subject III., . . .	Groups I. and II.	Carpentry and Joinery, Manual Instruction.
6851	Timoleague: Technical Classes,	Didto,	—	—	Mechanical Drawing, Manual Instruction, Commercial Arithmetic.
6434	Youghal: Presentation Convent,	Sister M. Joseph Power, Presentation Convent, Youghal.	—	Groups I. and II.	Needlepoint Lace Making, Crochet Making.
6510	Youghal: Technical Classes,	J. M. Buckley, Esq., Courthouse, Cork.	—	Groups I. and II.	Building Construction, Manual Instruction, Book-keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting.
CO. BOROUGH OF CORK:					
6013	Christian Brothers' Schools, Our Lady's Mount,	D. F. Gilman, Esq., Municipal Buildings, Cork.	—	Groups I. and II.	—
6109	Crawford Municipal Technical Institute,	F. R. Gilman, Esq., Crawford Municipal Technical Institute, Crawford-place, Cork.	Subjects I. II., III., Vp., VII., VIII., IX., X., Xp., XI., XVII., . . . XXII., XXIV.	Groups I., II., III., and IV.	Bulldozers' Quantities, Carpentry and Joinery, Painters' and Decorators' Work, Plumbing, Mechanical Engineering, Boat and Shoe Making, Furniture, Wood-carving, Shorthand, Typewriting, Cookery, Laundry Work, Dress-making, Millinery, Amusements Making, Crochet Making, Embroidery, Art Needlework.
6267	St. Mary's School, St. Mary's of the Isle,	Sister M. P. Seymour, St. Mary's of the Isle, Cork.	Subject IX., . . .	Groups I., II., III., and IV.	—
6224	St. Vincent's Convent National School,	Sister A. Lynch-Staunton, St. Vincent's Convent, St. Mary's-road, Cork.	—	Groups I., II., III., and IV.	—

LIST OF SCIENCE, ART, and TECHNICAL SCHOOLS and CLASSES working in connection with the DEPARTMENT, or under approved LOCAL SCHEMES of TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION—continued.

MUNSTER—continued.

No. of School or Class.	Name of School or Class.	Name and Address of Secretary.	Directory Classes.		Other Classes.
			Science.	Art.	
CO. KERRY:					
6747	Ballybunford: Technical Classes.	P. M. Quinn, Esq., Courthouse, Tralee.	—	—	Manual Instruction.
6749	Cahirciveen: Lace School.	Rev. M. McCarthy, Cahirciveen.	—	—	Lace Making, Machine Knitting.
6744	Dingle: Technical Classes.	P. M. Quinn, Esq., Courthouse, Tralee.	—	Group I.	—
6615	Kenmare: Convent of Poor Clares.	Mrs. A. McCarthy, Convent of Poor Clares, Kenmare.	—	Groups I, II, and IV.	—
6648	Killarney: Loreto Convent.	Mrs. M. D. Field, Loreto Convent, Killarney.	—	—	Needlework, Cookery.
6680	Killarney: Technical Classes.	P. M. Quinn, Esq., Courthouse, Tralee.	—	Group I.	Building Construction, Manual Instruction.
6673	Listowel: Technical Classes.	Doilo,	—	Group I.	Building Construction, Carpentry and Joinery, Manual Instruction.
6773	Milltown: Technical Classes.	Doilo,	—	—	Manual Instruction.
6571	Tralee: Central Technical School.	A. Harris, Esq., Central Technical School, Tralee.	Subjects I, II, III, and Vp.	Groups I and II.	Carpentry and Joinery, Tailors' Cutting, Wood-carving, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Correspondence, Book-keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Cookery, Laundry Work, Dress-making, Needlework.
6689	Tralee: Presentation Convent.	Sister M. Connelan, Presentation Convent, Tralee.	—	Groups I and II.	—
6746	Tralee: County Art Class.	P. M. Quinn, Esq., Courthouse, Tralee.	—	Group I.	—

6688	CO. LIMERICK: Abbeylands: Convent of Mercy,	Sister M. Peter Lyons, Convent of Mercy, Abbeylands.	-	-	Needlework, Knitting
6689	Northcastle West: St. Catherine's Convent.	P. O'Shaughnessy, Esq., Northcastle West, Co. Limerick.	-	-	Shitmaking.
6690a	CO. BOROUGH OF LIMERICK: Day Technical School (for Boys),	The Secretary, Municipal Science, Art, and Technical School, 48, George-street, Limerick.	-	-	Manual Instruction, Wood Carving, Workshop Arithmetic, Science, Drawing.
6690b	Day Technical School (for Girls),	Ditto.	-	-	Less Making, Machine Knitting, Cookery, Laundry Work.
6691	Municipal Science, Art, and Technical School,	Ditto	Subjects II., III., Vp., VII., and IX.	Groups I., II., and IV.	Bedders' Quantities, Carpentry and Joinery, Painters' and Decorators' Work, Tailoring, Electro Lighting, Metal Work, Wood Carving, Irish, Book-keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Cookery, Laundry Work, Dressmaking, Home Sewing.
6692	CO. TIPPERARY: Carrick-on-Suir: Industrial School of Domestic Training.	Sister M. Vincent Campbell, Convent of Mercy, Carrick-on-Suir.	-	-	Cookery, Laundry Work, Dressmaking, Needlework, Household Management, Hygiene, Horticulture.
6693	Cathol: Presentation Convent,	Rev. P. W. Ryan, d.c., Cathol.	-	Group I.,	Less Making, Crochet Making, Needlework, Embroidery, Knitting, Drawing, Cookery.
6694	Glennal: Convent of the Sisters of Charity,	J. F. O'Brien, Esq., Town Hall, Glennal.	-	Group I.,	Cookery, Laundry Work, Dressmaking
6695	Glennal: Presentation Convent,	Ditto	-	Group I.,	-
6696	Glennal: Central Technical School.	Ditto	Subjects I. and III.	Groups I., II., and III.	Carpentry and Joinery, Manual Instruction (Wood Work), Metal Work, Workshop Arithmetic, Commercial Correspondence, Book-keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Irish, Cookery, Laundry Work, Dressmaking.
6697	Neenagh: Technical School,	E. M. Walsh, Esq., Courthouse, Neenagh.	-	-	Manual Instruction, Shorthand, Typewriting

LIST OF SCIENCE, ART, and TECHNICAL SCHOOLS and CLASSES working in connection with the DEPARTMENT or under approved LOCAL SCHEMES of TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION—continued.

MUNSTER—continued.

No. of School or Class.	Name of School or Class.	Name and Address of Secretary.	Directory Classes.		Other Classes.
			Science.	Art.	
CO. TIPPERARY—continued.					
6188	Roseena : Crochet Class.	Charles J. Spalis, Esq., Rosemary-square, ROSEENA.	—	—	Crochet Making.
6196	Roseena : Technical School.	E. M. Walsh, Esq., Court-house, Nenagh.	Subjects X. and XIII.	—	Manual Instruction.
6143	Thurles : Presentation Convent.	Sister Louis Hanly, Presentation Convent, Thurles.	—	Group I.	—
6137	Thurles : Technical School.	E. M. Walsh, Esq., Court-house, Nenagh.	—	—	Building Construction, Manual Instruction, Elementary Experimental Science, Commercial Arithmetic, Book-binding.
6201	Tippinerry : Convent of Mercy.	P. J. Flynn, Esq., St. Michael's-street, LISNARD.	—	—	Shorthand, Typewriting, Cookery, Laundry Work, Dressmaking, Housewifery.
6195	Tippinerry : Technical Classes.	Ditto	—	—	Building Construction, Manual Instruction, Commercial Arithmetic, Book-binding, Shorthand, Typewriting, Elementary Experimental Science, and applied to Agriculture.
6165	Thurles : Presentation Convent.	Mrs. M. B. Power, Presentation Convent, Thurles.	—	—	Crochet Making.
CO. WATERFORD:					
6202	Dungarvan : Convent of Mercy.	The Sister Superintendant, Convent of Mercy, Dungarvan.	—	—	Home Sewing, Dressmaking, Cookery, Laundry Work.
6214	Dungarvan : Technical Classes.	J. P. Boyle, Esq., County Office, Dungarvan.	—	—	Building Construction, Manual Instruction.

6204	Liamore : Technical Classes.	J. F. Boy's, Esq., County Offices, Dungarvan.	-	-	Manual Instruction.
6201	Tramore : Technical Classes.	Idido	-	-	Manual Instruction.
6118	CO. BOROUGH OF WATERFORD : Christian Brothers' Schools, Mount Sten.	Rev. Brother J. J. Mellan, Christian Brothers' School, Mount Sten, Waterford.	Subjects I., III., IX., X., Xp.	Groups I., II., and IV.	Carpentry and Joinery, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial English, Commercial Geography, Book-keeping, Shorthand.
6206	Convent of the Sacred Heart, Ferrybank.	Sister M. McGrath, Convent of the Sacred Heart, Ferrybank, Waterford.	Subjects X. and Xp.	Group I.	-
6246	De La Salle Training College.	Rev. Brother T. R. Kane, M.A., De La Salle Training College, Waterford.	Subjects V. (Div. I), Vp. X., and XXIII.	Group I.	-
6247	Female Technical School.	J. J. Feely, Esq., Town Hall, Waterford.	-	-	Cookery, Laundry Work, Needlework, Dress-making.
6247	Municipal School of Art.	Idido	-	Groups I., II., III., and IV.	-
8109	St. Anne's High School, Ursuline Convent.	Sister M. E. Kenny, Ursuline Convent, Waterford.	-	Groups I. and II.	-

LIST of SCIENCE, ART, and TECHNICAL SCHOOLS and CLASSES working in connection with the DEPARTMENT, or under approved LOCAL SCHEMES of TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION—continued.

ULSTER.

No. of School or Class.	Name of School or Class.	Name and Address of Secretary.	Directory Classes.		Other Classes.
			Science.	Art.	
6323	Co. ANTRIM : Ballymena : Municipal Technical School.	H. O'Hara, Esq., Town Hall, Ballymena.	Subjects I, II, V, VI, VII, IX, X, XI, XII, and XIV.	Groups I, II, and III.	Boat and Shoe Making, Musical Instruction, Tailors' Cutting, Commercial English, French, Book-keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Lace Making, Cookery, Laundry Work, Dressmaking.
6322	Larne : Technical School.	T. Clearkin, Esq., Technical School, Larne.	Subjects I, III, V, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XIV, XXII, XXV.	Group I.	Wood Carving, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial English, French, Book-keeping, Shorthand, Cookery, Dressmaking.
6327	Co. DUBLIN OF BELFAST : Belfast : Municipal Technical Institute.	P. G. Forth, Esq., A.R.C.S., Municipal Technical Institute, College-square, North, Belfast.	Subjects I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, XIV, XVII, XXII.	Groups I, II, III, and IV.	Bollarmakers' Work, Cabinet Making, Carpentry and Joinery, Painters' and Decorators' Work, Stone Cutting, Plumbers' Work, Electric Light- ing and Power Distribution, Telegraphy and Telephony, Sheet Metal Work, Flux Spinning, Linen Weaving, Blowing, Typography, Litho- graphy, Colouring and Inkings in Photography, Bread Making, Cakes, Confectionery, Dairying, Tailors' Cutting, Hair Dressing, Wood Carving, Pharmacy, Botany for Pharmaceutical Students, Matrimonial Medicine, Elementary Drawing, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial English and Geography, Book-keeping and Business Methods, Shorthand, Commercial Law, Economics, Com- pany and Partnership Law, French, German, Spanish, Cookery, Laundry Work, Needlework, Dressmaking and Ladies' Tailoring, Millinery, Carriagemaking, Pottery, and Limeworks, Lace Making, Crochet Making, Embroidery, First Aid to the Injured.

LIST OF SCIENCE, ART, and TECHNICAL SCHOOLS and CLASSES working in connection with the DEPARTMENT, or under approved LOCAL SCHEMES of TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION—continued.

ULSTER—continued.

No. of School or Class.	Name of School or Class.	Name and Address of Secretary.	Directory Classes.		Other Classes.
			Science.	Art.	
CO. DONEGAL—continued.					
6702	Blowanock : Crochet Class.	E. H. O'Doherty, Esq., Court-house, Lifford.	—	—	Crochet Making.
6809	Bundoran : Convent of St. Louis.	Ditto.	—	—	Classes Crochet Making Cookery.
6793	Churchhill : Crochet Class.	Ditto.	—	—	Crochet Making Cookery.
6755	Cushlag : Crochet Class.	Ditto.	—	—	Crochet Making Cookery.
6773	Glenties : Sprigging Class.	Ditto.	—	—	Sprigging.
6711	Killygordon : Sprigging Class.	Ditto.	—	—	Sprigging.
6883	Lettickenny : St. Columba's National School.	Ditto.	—	—	Raised Crochet Making, Classes Crochet Making.
6828	Lettickenny : Sprigging Class.	John G. Larkin, Esq., Town Clerk, Lettickenny.	—	—	Sprigging.
6732	Malin : Sprigging Class.	E. H. O'Doherty, Esq., Court-house, Lifford.	—	—	Sprigging.
6771	Pettigo : Crochet Class.	Ditto.	—	—	Crochet Making.
8560	Stranorlar : Sprigging Class.	Ditto.	—	—	Sprigging.

No.	Co. Down:	Instructor	Subjects	Group	Work
6322	Banbridge: Technical School.	Brian Moore, Esq., LL.B., Banbridge.	Subjects V, IX, and XIII.	Group I.	Manual Instruction (Wood Work), Book-keeping, Shortland, Cookery, Laundry Work, Needle-work, Dressmaking.
6327	Bangor: Technical School.	Thomas J. Farrell, Esq., B.A., Technical School, Bangor, Co. Down.	Subjects III, V.	Groups I and II.	Building Construction, Painters' Work, Wood Carving, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial English, Book-keeping, Shortland, Cookery, Dressmaking, Lace Making.
6372	Holywood: Technical School.	Rev. S. H. Melina, M.A., D.Sc., Holywood, Co. Down.	Subjects V, I, X, Elementary Science (Teachers).	Group I.	Manual Instruction, Shortland, Typewriting, Cookery, Laundry Work, Dressmaking, Lace Making.
6344	Newry: Municipal Technical School.	E. Holden, Esq., Municipal Technical School, Newry.	Subjects I, II, III, V, IX, X, XII, XIII, XIV.	Groups I and II.	Carpentry and Joinery, Book Work and Machinery, Manual Instruction, Book-keeping and Business Routine, Shortland, Typewriting, Cookery, Laundry Work, Dressmaking.
6346	Newtownards: Municipal Technical School.	Philip A. Cole, Esq., Connell Office, Newtownards.	Subjects I, II, III, and VII.	Group I.	Manual Instruction, Workshop Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Shortland, Cookery, Dressmaking, Needlework.
6348	Warrenpoint: Municipal Technical School.	J. Edgar Connor, Esq., Warrenpoint, Co. Down.	—	—	Workshop Arithmetic, Book-keeping and Business Routine, Shortland, Cookery, Art.
CO. FERMANAGH:					
6335	Arney: Crockett Class.	W. H. West, Esq., Courthouse, Enniskillen.	—	—	Classical Crockett Making.
6363	Bellaah: Technical Classes.	Ditto.	—	—	Sprigging.
6370	Brookborough: Lace School.	Ditto.	—	—	Crochet Making.
6401	Coontin: Co-operative Home Industries' Society, Lace Class.	Ditto.	—	—	Crochet Making.
6775	Cashelmaire: Sprigging Class.	Ditto.	—	—	Sprigging.
6371	Derrylin: Co-operative Home Industries' Society, Lace School.	Ditto.	—	—	Crochet Making.

* LAST OF SCIENCE, ART, and TECHNICAL SCHOOLS and CLASSES working in connection with the DEPARTMENT, or under approved LOCAL SCHEMES of TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION—continued.

ULSTER—continued.

No. of School or Class.	Name of School or Class.	Name and Address of Secretary.	Directory Classes.		Other Classes.
			Science.	Art.	
CO. FERMANAGH—continued.					
6372	Enniskillen : Convent of Mercy.	W. H. West, Esq., Courthouse, Enniskillen.	—	—	Crochet Making, Drawing and Design, Cookery.
6373	Enniskillen : Forthill Lane School.	Ditto.	—	—	Crochet Making.
6374	Garrison School.	Ditto.	—	—	Springing.
6375	Lettercross : Lane School.	Ditto.	—	—	Crochet Making.
6376	Linnakea : Lane School.	Ditto.	—	—	Crochet Making.
6378	Maguiresbridge : Springing Class.	Ditto.	—	—	Springing.
6379	Moss's Cross : Co-operative Home Industries' Society, Lane Class.	Ditto.	—	—	Crochet Making.
6381	Mulleek School.	Ditto.	—	—	Springing.
6378	Tempo : Lane School.	Ditto.	—	—	Crochet Making.
CO. LONDONDERRY:					
6375	Coleraine : Technical School.	W. Henry, Esq., Town Hall, Coleraine.	Subjects I., II., III., V., VI., VII., VIII., and IX.	Groups I., II., and III.	Carpentry and Joinery, Sign-writing and Decorating, Commercial Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Cookery, Laundry Work, Dressmaking.

4118	Eglington, Carmoney National School.	Rev. B. Sample, M.A., Eglington, Londonderry.	Subjects XXIV. and XXV.	—	—
6637	CO. BORDOMON OF LONDONDERRY: Londonderry: Municipal Technical School.	J. A. Williams, Esq., Savings Bank, Londonderry.	Subjects I., II., III., V., Vp., VIa., VII., VIII., IX., and XXIII.	Groups I., II., III., and IV.	Tailors' Cutting, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial English and Correspondence, Book-keeping, Shoemaking, Cookery, Dressmaking, Millinery.
6773	CO. TYRONE: Angusmole: Technical Classes.	L. Bradley, Esq., Mount Royal, Dungannon.	—	—	Cookery.
6777	Aughur: Technical Classes.	Ditto.	—	—	Dressmaking, Laundry Work.
6785	Bellany: Technical Classes.	Ditto.	—	—	Dressmaking, Laundry Work.
6779	Caledon: Technical Classes.	Ditto.	—	—	Cookery.
6780	Castlederg: Technical Classes.	Ditto.	—	—	Cookery.
6770	Cough: Technical Classes.	Ditto.	—	—	Cookery.
6717	Coolinard: Technical Classes.	Ditto.	—	—	Shoemaking, Cookery.
6701	Cookstown: Technical Classes.	Ditto.	Subjects Vp., VIa., VII.	Groups I. and II.	Shoemaking, Cookery, Needlework.
6681	Dungannon: Technical Classes.	Ditto.	Subjects III., Vp., VIa., VII.	Group I.	Manual Instruction, Cookery, Dressmaking.
6783	Fivemiletown: Technical Classes.	Ditto.	—	—	Dressmaking, Drawing.
6781	May: Technical Classes.	Ditto.	—	—	Cookery.
6707	Omagh: Technical Classes.	Ditto.	Subject Vp., Ely Practical Physics.	Group I.	Shoemaking, Cookery.
6774	Pomasary: Technical Classes.	Ditto.	—	—	Shoemaking, Cookery.
6719	Sion Mills: Technical Classes.	Ditto.	—	—	Cookery.
6766	Strabane: Technical Classes.	Ditto.	Subjects III., Vp., VIa., VII.	Group I.	Shoemaking, Cookery.

LIST OF SCIENCE, ART, and TECHNICAL SCHOOLS and CLASSES working in connection with the DEPARTMENT, or under approved LOCAL SCHEMES of TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION—continued.

CONNAUGHT.

No. of School or Class.	Name of School or Class.	Name and Address of Secretary.	Directory Classes.		Other Classes.
			Schemes.	Art.	
Co. GALWAY:					
4496	Ballymasloe: St. Michael's Technical School.	W. G. Fogarty, Esq., Court-house, Galway.	Subject I.	Group I.	Shorthand, Typewriting, Drawing.
4497	City of Galway Technical Institute.	C. J. Langer, Esq., 21 Dominick-street Galway.	Subjects I, III, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI.	Groups I, II, III, and IV.	Manual Instruction, Mechanical Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Commercial Correspondence, Shorthand, Typewriting, Cookery, Laundry Work, Needlework, Dressmaking.
4498	Gort: Convent of Mercy.	W. G. Fogarty, Esq., Court-house, Galway.	—	—	Crochet Making, Cookery, Laundry Work, House Sewing.
4499	Loughrea: Convent of Mercy.	Dicta.	—	—	Crochet Making, Underclothing.
4500	Monklong: Technical Class.	Dicta.	—	—	Crochet Making.
4501	Tuam: Convent of Mercy.	W. G. Fogarty, Esq., Court-house, Galway.	—	—	Cookery, Laundry Work, Needlework.
4502	Tuam: Presentation Convent.	Dicta.	—	—	Lease Making, Machine Knitting, Cookery, Laundry Work.
Co. LETHBRIDGE:					
4503	Carraig-na-Shannan: Leas School.	Steger M. Thomas, Market Convent, Carraig-na-Shannan.	—	—	Machine Knitting, Cookery.
4504	Derry: Co-operative Home Industries' Society.	Miss B. McSherry, Kilmough, Co. Leitrim.	—	—	Knitted Crochet Making, Close Crochet Making, Cookery.
4505	Manorhamilton: Leas School.	Steger M. Thomas, Market Convent, Carraig-na-Shannan.	—	—	Crochet Making, Cookery.

6259	CO. MATO : Civilian : St. Anne's Convent of Mercy.	J. R. Crofton, Esq., National Bank, Cork.	-	-	Crochet Making, Cookery.
6267	Claremorris : Convent of Mercy.	Thomas Brett, Esq., Claremorris.	-	-	Crochet Making, Crochet Making, Cookery, Laundry Work.
6268	Kilfinagh : St. Louis Convent.	Mrs. M. P. Lynch, St. Louis Con- vent, Kilfinagh.	-	-	Crochet Making, Drawing, Cookery.
6269	Newport : Convent of Mercy.	Mrs. M. P. Glynn, Convent of Mercy, Newport.	-	-	Crochet Making, Cookery.
6270	Wexford : Convent of Mercy.	Sister M. Columba, Chart. Convent of Mercy, Wexford.	-	-	Crochet Making, Machine Knitting, Cookery.
6271	CO. ROSCOMMON : Boyle : Convent of Mercy.	Sister M. Xaviera Donohoe, Con- vent of Mercy, Boyle.	-	-	Dressmaking, Cookery.
6272	Roscommon : Convent of Mercy.	Sister M. P. O'Brien, Convent of Mercy, Roscommon.	-	-	Crochet Making, Crochet Making, Cookery.
6273	CO. SLIGO : Ballymote : St. Mary's Convent Lace Class.	Sister M. A. Hayes, Convent of Mercy, Ballymote.	-	-	Crochet Making, Lace Making, Making of Under- clothing, Cookery.
6274	Mullinahans : Technical Classes.	J. McGowan, Esq., Carrigrohane, Lough, Ballymote.	-	-	Crochet Making, Lace Making, Cookery.
6275	Sligo : Municipal Technical School.	G. H. Smith, Esq., Municipal Techni- cal School, Sligo.	Subjects I., III. and XV.	Group I.	Carpenter and Joiner, Manual Instruction, Com- mercial Arithmetic, Book-binding, Shoemaking, Typewriting, Cookery, Laundry Work.

LIST OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS,

NOT BEING NATIONAL SCHOOLS, IN WHICH INSTRUCTION IN DRAWING AND MANUAL WORK IS RECOGNISED FOR GRANT BY THE DEPARTMENT.

Number of School.	Name of School.	Name and Address of Correspondent.
LEINSTER.		
CO. CARLOW.		
6179	Carlow : Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother J. D. O'Donoghue, Christian Brothers' Schools, Carlow.
6266	Carlow : Convent of Mercy, ..	Sister M. Ignatius Murphy, Convent of Mercy, Carlow.
CO. DUBLIN.		
6284	Artane : Industrial School, ..	Rev. Brother J. P. O'Brien, Industrial School, Artane.
6661	Blackrock : Meath Industrial School, ..	R. H. Brockless, Esq., Meath Industrial School, Blackrock.
6357	Castlemock : Morgan's Endowed School, ..	R. Jeffers, Esq., Morgan's Endowed School, Castlemock.
6150	Kingstown : Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother J. J. Downey, Christian Brothers' Schools, Kingstown.
6327	Monkstown : Carrigles Park Industrial School, ..	Rev. Brother F. D. Holahan, Carrigles Park Industrial School, Monkstown, co. Dublin.
CO. BOROUGH OF DUBLIN.		
6366	Dublin : Christian Brothers' Schools, Francis-street, ..	Rev. Brother J. T. Hayes, Christian Brothers' Schools, Synges-street, Dublin.
6345	Dublin : Christian Brothers' Schools, Golden Bridge, ..	Rev. Brother F. L. Langan, Christian Brothers' Schools, James's-street, Dublin.
6340	Dublin : Christian Brothers' Schools, Great Strand-street, ..	Rev. Brother J. A. O'Mahony, Christian Brothers' Schools, North Richmond-street, Dublin.
6162	Dublin : Christian Brothers' Schools, James's-street, ..	Rev. Brother F. L. Langan, Christian Brothers' Schools, James's-street, Dublin.
6219	Dublin : Christian Brothers' Schools, Marino, ..	Rev. Brother F. A. Gogarty, Christian Brothers' Schools, Marino, Contarf, Dublin.
6130	Dublin : Christian Brothers' Schools, N. Brunswick-street, ..	Rev. Brother J. B. Redmond, 9, Charleville-terrace, North Circular-road, Dublin.
6156	Dublin : Christian Brothers' Schools, N. Richmond-street, ..	Rev. Brother J. A. O'Mahony, Christian Brothers' Schools, North Richmond-street, Dublin.
6338	Dublin : Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Laurence O'Toole, ..	Rev. Brother J. A. O'Mahony, Christian Brothers' Schools, North Richmond-street, Dublin.
6389	Dublin : Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's-place, ..	Rev. Brother J. A. O'Mahony, Christian Brothers' Schools, North Richmond-street, Dublin.
6117	Dublin : Christian Brothers' Schools, Synges-street, ..	Rev. Brother J. T. Hayes, Christian Brothers' Schools, Synges-street, Dublin.
6244	Dublin : Christian Brothers' Schools, Westland-row, ..	Rev. Brother J. M. Lohy, Christian Brothers' Schools, Westland-row, Dublin.
6061	Dublin : Diocesan Intermediate and Commercial School for Girls (Primary Division), ..	Mrs M. Foster, St. Matthias' Parochial Hall, Adelaide-road, Dublin.
6259	Dublin : Merchant Taylors' School, ..	C. Leeper, Esq., 27, Hatch-street, Dublin.
6155	Dublin : O'Brien Institution, ..	Rev. Brother J. B. Redmond, O'Brien Institution, Fairview, Dublin.
6115	Dublin : St. Vincent's Orphanage, ..	Rev. Brother P. M. Wickham, St. Vincent's Orphanage, Glasnevin, Dublin.
CO. KILDARE.		
6217	Athy : Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother J. C. O'Donoghue, Christian Brothers' Schools, Athy.
6346	Athy : St. Mary's School, Convent of Mercy, ..	Mrs. M. P. Slevin, Convent of Mercy, Athy.
6351	Kilcock : Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother J. G. O'Brien, Christian Brothers' Schools, Kilcock.

LIST OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS.—continued.

Number of School.	Name of School.	Name and Addresses of Correspondent.
CO. KILDARE—continued.		
4225	Monasterevan : Christian Brothers' Schools,	Rev. Brother P. M. Keegan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Monasterevan.
4221	Nass : Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother J. U. O'Brien, Christian Brothers' Schools, Nass.
CO. KILKENNY.		
4204	Callan : Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother J. J. Curley, Christian Brothers' Schools, Callan.
4209	Kilkenny : Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	P. Howan, Esq., Rose Inn-street, Kilkenny.
4294	Thomastown : St. Michael's Convent, ..	Sister M. M. Condon, Convent of Mercy, Thomastown.
KING'S COUNTY.		
4229	Birr : Industrial School, Convent of Mercy,	Mrs. M. C. Cassidy, Convent of Mercy, Birr.
CO. LOUTH.		
4163	Drogheda : Christian Brothers' Schools, Sundry-gate,	Rev. Brother J. V. Campbell, Christian Brothers' Schools, Drogheda.
4230	Drogheda : Christian Brothers' Schools, Westgate,	Rev. Brother J. V. Campbell, Christian Brothers' Schools, Drogheda.
4172	Dundalk : Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother J. A. Yorks, Christian Brothers' Schools, Dundalk.
CO. MEATH.		
4168	Kells : Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother J. P. Kenny, Christian Brothers' Schools, Kells.
QUEEN'S COUNTY.		
4176	Maryborough : Christian Brothers' Schools,	Rev. Brother W. D. O'Keeffe, Church-street, Maryborough.
4262	Portllington : Christian Brothers' Schools,	Rev. Brother J. B. Lee, Christian Brothers' Schools, Portllington.
CO. WESTMEATH.		
4061	Mullingar : Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother N. L. O'Gorman, Christian Brothers' Schools, Mullingar.
CO. WEXFORD.		
4144	Ramscorothy : Christian Brothers' Schools,	Rev. Brother J. G. Hogan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Ramscorothy.
4396	Gorey : Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother P. B. Kirby, Christian Brothers' Schools, Gorey.
4161	New Ross : Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother M. S. O'Farrell, Christian Brothers' Schools, New Ross.
4158	Wexford : Christian Brothers' Schools, George's-street,	Rev. Brother G. B. Laville, Christian Brothers' Schools, Wexford.
4341	Wexford : Christian Brothers' Schools, Joseph-street,	Rev. Brother G. B. Laville, Christian Brothers' Schools, Wexford.
MUNSTER.		
CO. CLARE.		
4137	Ennis : Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother J. E. Seery, Christian Brothers' Schools, Ennis.
4283	Ennistymon : Christian Brothers' Schools,	Rev. Brother E. P. Banks, Christian Brothers' Schools, Ennistymon.
4246	Kilrush : Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother J. G. Robinson, Christian Brothers' Schools, Kilrush.

LIST OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS—continued.

Number of School.	Name of School	Name and Address of Correspondent.
CO. CORK.		
6454	Baltimore : Fishery School,	The Manager, Fishery School, Baltimore, co. Cork.
6288	Charleville : Christian Brothers' Schools,	Rev. Brother P. J. Sheehan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Charleville.
6346	Clonsilla : St. Aloysius' Industrial School,	Sister M. Connee Curran, Convent of Mercy, Clonsilla.
6240	Doneraile : Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother P. A. Mulhall, Christian Brothers' Schools, Doneraile.
6157	Fermoy : Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother T. J. Stapleton, Christian Brothers' Schools, Fermoy.
6131	Midleton : Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother J. C. Ryan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Midleton.
6110	Mitchelstown : Christian Brothers' Schools,	Rev. Brother K. A. Sheedy, Christian Brothers' Schools, Mitchelstown.
5828	Youghal : Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother J. R. Maher, Christian Brothers' Schools, Youghal.
CO. DUBLIN OF CORK.		
6452	Cork : Christian Brothers' Schools, Blarney-street.	Rev. Brother W. K. Leahy, Christian Brothers' Schools, Our Lady's Mount, Cork.
6913	Cork : Christian Brothers' Schools, Our Lady's Mount.	Rev. Brother W. K. Leahy, Christian Brothers' Schools, Our Lady's Mount, Cork.
6354	Cork : Christian Brothers' Schools, Sullivan's-quay.	Rev. Brother W. K. Leahy, Christian Brothers' Schools, Our Lady's Mount, Cork.
CO. KERRY.		
6133	Caltrivore : Christian Brothers' Schools,	Rev. Brother T. F. Kelly, Christian Brothers' Schools, Caltrivore.
6154	Dingle : Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother W. B. O'Sullivan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Dingle.
6179	Trillick : Christian Brothers' Schools ..	Rev. Brother J. H. Nolan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Trillick.
6349	Trillick : St. Joseph's Industrial School, ..	Rev. Brother J. H. Nolan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Trillick.
CO. LIMERICK.		
6324	Doon : Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother J. R. Clarke, Christian Brothers' Schools, Doon, co. Limerick.
5335	Glin District Industrial School,	Rev. Brother W. N. Conway, Glin District Industrial School, Glin, co. Limerick.
CO. DUBLIN OF LIMERICK.		
6335	Limerick : Christian Brothers' Schools, St. John's.	Rev. Brother J. D. M'Nally, Christian Brothers' Schools, Sexton-st., Limerick.
6364	Limerick : Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's.	Rev. Brother J. D. M'Nally, Christian Brothers' Schools, Sexton-st., Limerick.
6363	Limerick : Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Michael's.	Rev. Brother J. D. M'Nally, Christian Brothers' Schools, Sexton-st., Limerick.
6160	Limerick : Christian Brothers' Schools, Sexton-street.	Rev. Brother J. D. M'Nally, Christian Brothers' Schools, Sexton-st., Limerick.
6330	Limerick : Industrial School, Sexton-street,	Rev. Brother J. A. Cooper, Industrial School, Sexton-street, Limerick.
CO. TIPPERARY.		
6101	Carriek-on-Suir : Christian Brothers' Schools,	Rev. Brother P. C. Dawson, Christian Brothers' Schools, Carriek-on-Suir.
6301	Cashed : Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother L. D. Maher, Christian Brothers' Schools, Cashed.
6294	Clonmel : Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's.	Rev. Brother M. A. Lynch, Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's, Clonmel.
6134	Clonmel : Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Peter and Paul.	Rev. Brother P. D. Widdows, Christian Brothers' Schools, 88 Peter and Paul, Clonmel.
6229	Nenagh : Christian Brothers' Schools. ..	Rev. Brother M. C. Kelly, Christian Brothers' Schools, Nenagh.
6166	Thurles : Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother M. P. Duggan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Thurles.
6183	Tipperary : Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother P. C. Goughigan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Tipperary.

LIST OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS—*continued.*

Number of School.	Name of School.	Name and Address of Correspondent.
CO. WATERFORD.		
6214	Dungarvan : Christian Brothers' Schools,	Rev. Brother D. M. Riordan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Dungarvan.
6204	Lismore : Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother J. A. Crowley, Christian Brothers' Schools, Lismore.
6201	Tramore : Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother D. P. Ouskeilly, Christian Brothers' Schools, Tra- more.
CO. BOROUGH OF WATERFORD.		
6118	Waterford : Christian Brothers' Schools, Mount Zion.	Rev. Brother J. J. Mullan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Mount Zion, Waterford.
6203	Waterford : Christian Brothers' Schools, St. John's.	Rev. Brother J. J. Mullan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Mount Zion, Waterford.
6202	Waterford : Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Patrick's.	Rev. Brother J. J. Mullan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Mount Zion, Waterford.
ULSTER.		
CO. BOROUGH OF BELFAST.		
6238	Belfast : Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Malachy's.	Rev. Brother J. B. Blake, 29, Crumlin-road, Belfast.
6030	Belfast : Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's.	Rev. Brother J. B. Blake, 29, Crumlin-road, Belfast.
6239	Belfast : Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Patrick's.	Rev. Brother J. B. Blake, 29, Crumlin-road, Belfast.
CO. ARMAGH.		
4200	Armagh : Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother J. C. Lyam, Christian Brothers' Schools, Armagh.
CO. BOROUGH OF LONDONDERRY.		
9988	Londonderry : Christian Brothers' Schools, Brow-of-the-Hill.	Rev. Brother J. A. Murray, Christian Brothers' Schools, Brow-of-the-Hill, Londonderry.
CO. MONAGHAN.		
6196	Monaghan : Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother W. B. Power, Christian Brothers' Schools, Monaghan.
CO. TROCK.		
6199	Omagh : Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother M. M. Hill, Christian Brothers' Schools, Omagh.
CONNAUGHT.		
CO. GALWAY.		
6337	Galway : Salthill Industrial School, ..	Rev. Brother M. X. Keane, Salthill Industrial School, Galway.
6326	Letterfrack : St. Joseph's Industrial School,	Rev. Brother J. F. Scannell, Letterfrack, co. Galway.
6220	Tuas : Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother D. B. Hoctor, Christian Brothers' Schools, Tuas.
CO. MAYO.		
6332	Ballinrobe : Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother T. C. Carey, Christian Brothers' Schools, Ballinrobe.
6278	Westport : Christian Brothers' Schools, ..	Rev. Brother J. R. Kilkenny, Christian Brothers' Schools, Westport.

TRANSIT AND MARKETS.

CIRCULAR TO CREAMERY MANAGERS.

No. 5249/06.

Department of Agriculture
and Technical Instruction for Ireland,
Upper Merrion-street,
Dublin, *June, 1906.*

TRANSIT AND MARKETING OF IRISH BUTTER.

SIR,—I have to acquaint you, for the information of the proprietors of your Creamery, that during the year 1904 the Department caused inquiries to be made with a view to ascertain the measures that might be adopted for the purpose of improving the position of Irish butter in the markets of Great Britain. During the course of the inquiry the Department's Inspectors visited as many as 73 centres in Great Britain, and interviewed at least 400 merchants engaged in these centres in the butter trade. These merchants, while admitting that a decided improvement had been effected in the condition in which the consignments of butter reached the markets, considered that much remained to be done if Irish butter was to compete successfully in Great Britain with butters of foreign origin. The vast majority of the merchants interviewed dealt not only in Irish butter, but also in foreign butters, and were consequently in a position to give, from actual experience, useful information as to the defects in the methods of marketing butter produced in this country.

An almost general opinion seemed to prevail that Irish creamery butter contained an excessive proportion of moisture, and that it compared unfavourably in this respect with foreign butters. It may, however, be the case that sufficient ground does not exist for this view, and that the apparent excess of moisture is due to careless or imperfect handling of the butter on the worker. As is well known, butter containing a comparatively low percentage of water may "weep" if not properly worked, and such a condition of the butter conveys the impression that the proportion of water in the article is high.

Again, in many instances, it was represented that Irish creamery butter did not possess good keeping qualities. The absence of good keeping qualities necessitates the sale of the butter soon after reaching the market; but as it is not at all times practicable to dispose of heavy consignments in a few days, the belief that the butter will not retain its flavour often causes the traders to place the article on the markets in large quantities when sale must be effected at a reduced price. Poor keeping qualities in the case of Irish butter—particularly summer butter—can only be accounted for on the grounds of (1) uncleanness in the dairy, and (2) an unclean milk supply. Both these causes can easily be removed if proprietors will devote more attention to the construction and management of the creamery, and rigidly reject all milk which is tainted, or which shows signs of careless or dirty milking.

The practice of holding Irish butter over in the hope of obtaining an increased price has greatly damaged the reputation of the butter, owing to the deterioration which it suffers in the often very imperfect condition of the stores provided for it.

In some cases it was mentioned that the quality of butter varied from week to week, and this variation was regarded as one of the factors operating against the success of the trade in Irish creamery

butter. It was also stated by several British merchants that in a number of instances they found that they could not rely on obtaining, even in summer, a regular supply of Irish butter for their customers.

The circumstance that very little winter dairying is carried on in Ireland places the Irish producer at a disadvantage as compared with his Danish competitors, who are in a position to supply butter in fairly large quantities all the year round. The absence of a regular supply of Irish butter causes the article not to realise its true value during the early summer months in each year, when efforts are being made to regain the trade lost in winter. No insuperable difficulties would seem to lie in the way of the extension of winter dairying in Ireland. Each person who sends milk to a creamery should endeavour to supply his share of the milk required throughout the year to enable the creamery to maintain such an output as would retain its constant customers, and in view of the important issues involved, creamery proprietors would do well to take steps to secure the co-operation of their milk suppliers in developing this form of dairying.

The keels generally used for the conveyance of 112 lbs. of butter are mentioned as being somewhat too light, the weight being apparently seldom or never more than 13 lbs. The despatch of butter in such keels increases the chances of damage in transit, and consignors would be well advised in providing themselves with the standard cases (made of the best white beechwood, and weighing not less than 14 lbs.) as recommended in the Department's circular of March, 1904, to Consignors of Butter in Ireland. In many instances it appeared that the wood in the lids of the boxes was much lighter than that used in the other parts of the boxes, that the lids often projected over the sides and that the parts of the boxes were not securely fastened together. These defects have often been the cause of injury to the consignments.

Unseasoned wood was reported to be used in the construction of many of the boxes. The use of such wood is apt to taint the produce, and consignors should adopt all reasonable measures to secure that the wood in the boxes or keels in which butter is despatched by them has been sufficiently seasoned. Only the best quality of parchment paper should be employed in wrapping the butter, in order to minimise the risk of the article becoming tainted.

The position of Irish creamery butter in the markets of Great Britain is admittedly not quite satisfactory, and in view of the importance of the butter trade to this country, and the severe competition with which the producer of Irish creamery butter has to contend, the Department would urge proprietors of creameries to adopt all practicable measures to have their butter placed on the markets in a more saleable condition. The butter should be carefully worked, so that it may not present the appearance of containing more water than is actually in it; more attention should be paid to the construction and cleanliness of the creamery; all milk suspected of being unclean should be rejected; every effort should be made to secure uniformity and quality; the butter should be despatched at regular intervals to the markets; action should be taken with the object of making a supply of butter available during the entire year; and the preparation of the consignments for transit should be in accordance with the recommendations contained in the Department's circular.

The Department would ask the proprietors of creameries to give careful attention to these suggestions, the adoption of which should go far towards securing and maintaining for Irish butter the premier place in the British markets.

I am Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

T. P. GILL, *Secretary.*

SUMMARY OF INQUIRIES made by the Department in regard to Complaints received respecting delays in the conveyance of Butter by Carrying Companies, and damage to Consignments during transit.

Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company.	Nature of Complaint.	Result of Inquiry.
10th Aug., 1904.	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That a box of butter sent on the 17th August from Ballybale Station, and a box of butter sent on the same date from Kanturk Station to Dublin for one of the Department's Surprise Butter Competitions, reached their destination in a damaged condition.	The Company stated that they were unable to discover that the butter received any damage while in their possession.
19th Aug., 1904.	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway.	That a box of butter sent from Inch Station to Dublin on the 17th August for one of the Department's Surprise Butter Competitions, reached its destination in a damaged condition.	The Company did not admit that the box received any damage while in their possession.
16th Sept., '04.	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That a box of butter sent on the 14th September from Carrigrohane Station, and a box of butter sent on the same date from Lissakehill Station to Dublin for one of the Department's Surprise Butter Competitions, reached their destination in a damaged condition.	The Company stated that the box forwarded from Carrigrohane was found to be broken in part when it reached Kingsbridge, but that they were unable to ascertain how the damage occurred. The Company failed to find that the consignment from Lissakehill received any damage in transit. The Company's Guards were, it appears, instructed to see that the traffic was carefully handled.
16th Sept., '04.	Great Northern Railway (Ireland).	That a box of butter sent on the 14th September from Banbridge Station to Dublin for one of the Department's Surprise Butter Competitions, reached its destination in a damaged condition.	The Company estimated that the consignment passed over their line without any injury being noticed.
16th September, 1904.	Castleberg and Victoria Bridge Tramway, and Great Northern Railway (Ireland).	That a box of butter sent on the 14th September from Spangnac Station to Dublin for one of the Department's Surprise Butter Competitions, reached its destination in a damaged condition.	The Tramway Company stated that the butter was delivered to the Railway Company in good condition. The Railway Company intimated that the consignment passed over their line without any injury being noticed.
19th September, 1904.	Great Southern and Western Railway; Great Western Railway; London and North Western Railway.	That a box of salted creamery butter sent from Limerick on the 17th August to Newport-Pagnell, Buckinghamshire, was not delivered until the 7th September.	It was found that the butter was delivered to the Great Western Company at Waterford on the 11th August, that it reached New Milford on the morning of the 1st September, was sent to Gloucester for transfer on the same date, but arrived at that place too late to go forward on the night of the 1st September. The butter was forwarded from Gloucester by first through service next day (2nd September), but did not reach Banbury till the 5th September, a Sunday having intervened. The consignment was handed to the London and North Western Company at Banbury on the 6th September, and delivery took place on the 7th. A claim made by the consignor was, it was understood, paid by the Great Western Company. Ordinarily the time occupied in conveying a consignment from Limerick to Newport-Pagnell via New Milford would, it appeared, be three days.

Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company.	Nature of Complaint.	Result of Inquiry.
19th September, 1904.	Great Southern and Western Railway; London and North Western Railway.	That five boxes of butter sent from Limerick on the 8th September to Sandown, Isle of Wight, were not delivered until the 17th September.	It appeared that the consignment note showed the consignee as "John Taylor, Sandown," the words "Isle of Wight, being omitted; that the butter was booked to London, and handed over to the London and North Western Railway Company at Dublin on 9th September; that on arrival at Broad-street Station, London, the address was considered insufficient, that sufficiently prompt steps were not taken to ascertain the full address, and that on receipt of the full address the butter was sent forward.
23rd September, 1904.	Great Southern and Western Railway; Great Western Railway.	That two boxes of butter sent from Limerick on the 13th September to Loughwater, Buckinghamshire, were not delivered until the 25th September.	It appeared that the butter was handed to the Great Western Company at Waterford on the day on which it was received from the sender. The Great Western Company intimated that their Agent in Limerick had explained to the sender that the service to a place like Loughwater from Ireland by goods train was not apt to be a very good one owing to Loughwater being out of the usual stream of traffic, but that a better transit could have been given if the Company had had notice of the traffic passing.
18th October, 1904.	Great Southern and Western Railway; London and North Western Railway; and London and South Western Railway.	That a consignment of butter sent from Drumbane (Thurles) to Reading on the 4th October was not delivered until the evening of the 7th October.	The Department learned that the consignment was despatched from Thurles Station by goods train leaving that station at 12.30 a.m. on the 5th October, and that it reached the North Wall about 6.30 a.m. on the same day. It was forwarded from the North Wall on that morning and arrived at Willesden about midday on the 6th, where it was handed to the London and South Western Railway Company. The consignment reached Reading on the afternoon of the 7th October. Slight delay in transit appeared to have occurred in this case after the handing of the butter to the London and South Western Company.
2nd November, 1904.	Great Southern and Western Railway; London and North Western Railway.	That eight days were occupied in the conveyance of two boxes of butter sent from Limerick on the 18th September by passenger train service to Hertford.	The Department learned that the butter was delivered on the 28th September.

Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company.	Nature of Complaint.	Result of Inquiry.
14th November, 1904. 15th November, 1904.	Great Southern and Western Railway; Great Western Railway; Staffordshire Railway; Great Northern Railway.	That a consignment of butter sent from Limerick on the 8th November to Slanford, via Milford, had not been delivered up to the night of the 14th November.	The Department learned that the consignment was delivered to the Great Western Company at Waterford on the evening of the 8th November, that it reached Market Drayton on the 11th November, and was forwarded on the same day to Derby Station, that it was despatched from Derby by the Great Northern Company, and was received at Slanford, and delivered on the 15th November. The Great Southern and Western Company stated that a through rate had been fixed for the conveyance of butter between Limerick and Slanford—an arrangement which the Company hoped would have the effect of obviating further delays.
14th December, 1904.	Great Southern and Western Railway; London and North Western Railway.	That of a consignment consisting of seven boxes of butter sent from Limerick to Manchester on the 20th December, only two boxes were delivered up to the morning of the 22nd December.	It was found that the consignment was transferred to the London and North Western Railway Company on the morning of the 21st December, and shipped by the Company's 10.30 a.m. boat on that morning. The butter arrived at Manchester in two lots, and the total consignment was delivered on the 22nd December. The full consignment was not delivered on the morning of the 22nd as it had got divided into two portions in transit, owing to the pressure of Christmas traffic. It was understood that a claim made in respect of the consignment had been met.
25th December, 1904. 2nd January, 1905.	Great Southern and Western Railway; London and North Western Railway.	That a box of butter sent from Limerick on the 20th December to Newport, Essex, was not delivered until the 29th December.	The Great Southern and Western Company stated that the butter was handed to the London and North Western Company at Dublin on the date on which it was received from the sender, and that they understood that the consignment was despatched in error to Newport, Isle of Wight, from which place it was returned and delivered to the consignee on the 29th December.
19th January, 1905.	Great Southern and Western Railway; London and North Western Railway.	That two boxes of butter sent on the 14th January from Limerick to Bournemouth, were found to be 2 lbs. short in weight when delivered on the 17th January.	It appeared that a claim in respect of the butter—4 lbs.—lost in transit had been met by the contracting carriers—the Great Southern and Western Railway Company, but that there was no evidence to show where the loss took place.

Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company.	Nature of Complaint.	Result of Inquiry
9th January, 1905.	Great Southern and Western Railway Co., and other Companies.	That boxes of butter sent from Limerick on the 14th and 15th January to Saffron Walden, were delivered together.	It was found that the consignment sent on the 14th January was forwarded from Limerick by the 5.30 p.m. train on that day. The 14th January was, however, Saturday, and the butter which arrived at Kingstbridge by the train due at 10.40 p.m. could not be shipped until 11 a.m. on Monday morning, 16th January. The consignment reached Saffron Walden about 10 p.m. on the 16th, and was delivered on the morning of the following day, when the consignment sent from Limerick on the 15th would also appear to have reached its destination.
17th February, 1905.	Great Southern and Western Railway; London and North Western Railway; South Eastern and Chatham Railway.	That a consignment sent from Limerick on the 30th January, 1905, to Chatham, Kent, was pilfered during the course of transit.	It was found that the butter was bonded to the London and North Western Railway Company at North Wall on the 30th January, a clear receipt being held by the Great Southern and Western Railway Company. The London and North Western Railway Company stated that the consignment passed from their hands into those of the South Eastern and Chatham Company without anything amiss being noticed. The South Eastern and Chatham Company intimated that inquiries failed to show that pilferage took place in transit. The Great Southern and Western Railway Company stated that instructions had been issued for the payment of a claim made in respect of butter missing from the consignment.
17th February, 1905.	Great Southern and Western Railway; London and North Western Railway.	That a consignment sent from Limerick on the 9th February to Ousdie, Northamptonshire, was pilfered during the course of transit.	The London and North Western Railway Company stated that the consignment arrived at North Wall, Dublin, in good order, but that it was understood to have reached Ousdie in a damaged condition—7 lb. of butter missing. The Company were unable to ascertain where the damage occurred. Action had, however, been taken by the Company with a view to prevent similar causes for complaint. It appeared that a claim made in respect of the butter missing from the consignment had been met.
17th February, 1905.	Great Southern and Western Railway; Great Western Railway; Great Eastern Railway.	That a consignment sent from Limerick on the 14th February to Newport, Essex, was pilfered in course of transit.	The Great Western Company stated that the box of butter was received by them at Waterford on the 14th February apparently in good condition, and was so handed to the Great Eastern Company on the following day. The Great Eastern Company intimated that the consignment was delivered to the consignee on the 16th February, the box being to all outward appearance in good order. It appeared, however, that the consignee on opening the box discovered that 3 lbs. of butter were missing. The Great Eastern Company also intimated that inquiry failed to show that the box had been tampered with while in their possession. A claim made in respect of the loss sustained had, it was understood, been met.

Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company.	Nature of Complaint.	Result of Inquiry.
22nd February, 1905.	Great Southern and Western Railway; London and North Western Railway.	That of a consignment consisting of seven boxes of butter sent from Limerick on the 20th February to Manchester, only five boxes were delivered up to the morning of the 22nd February.	It was ascertained that the seven boxes were delivered on the morning of the 22nd February, but delivery of the whole consignment was not effected at the same time, owing to two of the boxes having got separated from the other portion of the consignment while in the hands of the London and North Western Railway Company.
14th March, 1905. 16th March, 1905.	Great Southern and Western Railway; Great Western Railway.	That boxes of butter sent from Limerick to Woolwich on the 18th January; 2nd, 4th, 8th, 11th, 13th, 18th, and 22nd February were not delivered until the 4th, 8th, 14th, 15th, 20th, 20th, 24th, and 28th February, respectively.	The Great Southern and Western Railway Company stated that each consignment was handed to the Great Western Railway Company at Waterford on the evening of the day on which it was received from the sender. The Great Western Railway Company intimated that the dates of the delivery of the consignments were, respectively, February 2nd, February 4th, February 8th, February 14th, February 15th, February 20th, February 20th, February 24th. It was understood from the Great Western Railway Company that the delays complained of arose from the smallness of the consignments, the transfers necessitated, and the circumstance that the butter was sent by goods trains. The Department were informed that such arrangements were made by the Great Western Railway Company for the transfer of butter, sent over their line for delivery at Woolwich, as should prevent a recurrence of delays.
31st March, 1905.	Great Southern and Western Railway; Great Western Railway.	That a box of butter sent from Limerick on the 15th March, and a box sent on the 18th March to Woolwich, were not delivered until the 2nd March.	The Great Southern and Western Railway Company stated that both boxes were delivered to the Great Western Railway Company at Waterford on the dates on which they were received from the sender. It was understood that the delays complained of arose from the smallness of the consignments, the transfers necessitated, and the circumstance that the butter was sent by goods trains. The Department were informed that the Great Western Railway Company had made such arrangements for the transfer of butter sent over their line for delivery at Woolwich, as should prevent a recurrence of delays.
15th May, 1905.	Great Southern and Western Railway; Great Western Railway; Taff Vale Railway.	That five casks of butter sent from Limerick on the 9th May to Taffs Well via Cardiff, had not arrived at their destination up to the 13th May.	It appeared that the butter was handed to the Great Western Railway Company at Waterford on the evening of the 9th May, that it arrived at Cardiff, during the night of 10th May, and was transferred to the Taff Vale Railway Company on the morning of the 11th May. That Company stated that there had been no delay, that the consignee had made no complaint, and that it suited his convenience to take delivery of the consignment on the morning of the 13th May.

Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company.	Nature of Complaint.	Result of Inquiry.
25th May, 1905.	Great Southern and Western Railway; London and North Western Railway.	That two boxes of butter sent from Limerick on the 18th May to Wyeshoe, Essex, had not reached their destination up to the 23rd May.	The Great Southern and Western Railway Company intimated that the butter was delivered to the London and North Western Railway Company at Dublin on the 19th May, and shipped by that Company's 10.5 a.m. boat on that date. The London and North Western Company stated that the consignment reached Northampton on the 20th May—Saturday—was transferred for reforwarding to the Great Eastern Company on Monday, the 22nd May, was handed to that Company at Peterboro' on the 23rd May, and was, it appeared, delivered to consignee on the 25th May. The Company further stated that the consignment was forwarded at goods train rates, and that its weight—5 cwt. 6 qr. 16 lbs.—did not justify the running through of a wagon.
26th June, 1905.	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway; London and North Western Railway.	That one box of butter, forming part of a consignment of fifteen boxes sent from Gorey to Birmingham on the 5th June, was found on arrival at its destination to be in a damaged condition, and to be 2½ lbs. short in weight.	The Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway Company stated that the boxes were handed in good condition by them to the London and North Western Railway Company. The latter Company, it appeared, failed to discover that the consignment was interfered with while in their possession, and no complaint as to injury to any of the boxes seemed to have been made by the consignee at the time of delivery.
17th June, 1905.	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That butter sent from Limerick to Broughton-le-Spring, Fencote-house Station, was not usually delivered until about six days after despatch.	It appeared that the time occupied was principally due to the circuitous route over which the traffic was sent, and in certain instances to the intervening of Sunday. Complainant was informed as to the routes over which the butter might be sent.

SUMMARY OF THE DEPARTMENT'S ACTION in connection with complaints as to Rates charged by Carrying Companies for the conveyance of Merchandise.

Complaints received previous to the 1st August, 1904, and not included in the Summary printed in the Appendix to the Fourth Annual General Report of the Department.

Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company.	Nature of Complaint.	Action.
8th March, 1904.	Great Southern and Western Railway; Great Northern Railway (Ireland).	That the rates (35s. per ton by goods train and 70s. per ton by passenger train) quoted by the Great Southern and Western Railway Company for the conveyance of dead pigs from Cork to Belfast, were excessive.	The Great Northern Railway Company stated that, if complainants furnished them with particulars of the traffic which could be sent, they would consider the question of the rates as favourable as possible, and take the matter up with the other Company concerned—the Great Southern and Western Railway Company. Complainants, who were informed accordingly, did not, it appeared, proceed further with the matter, owing to the absence of a large supply of fat pigs.
25th March, 1904.	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That the Company had delayed in quoting for the conveyance of artificial manures from Dublin to Kiltinagh the rates which applied to manure sent to Kiltinagh for buyers in Kilkenny.	The Company stated that when application was made to them by complainants to quote a rate for the carriage of the manures from Dublin to Kiltinagh, no mention was made of the manures being intended for buyers in Kilkenny, and that consequently the rate in respect of traffic for Kilkenny was not at first quoted.
2nd April, 1904.	Midland Railway (Northern Counties Committee); Belfast and County Down Railway.	That charges at the rate of 100s. per ton for lots of $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt., and 74s. per ton for lots of $\frac{1}{4}$ cwt. were made for the conveyance of butter from Rathkenny, Ballymena, to Downpatrick, Ayrish.	It appeared on inquiry that the rate for the conveyance of butter from Rathkenny to Downpatrick was 22s. per ton, station to station, that the place of delivery of the butter was without the Belfast and County Down Railway Company's carting limit at Downpatrick, and that the Company, in addition to the charges for conveyance by rail, charged for cartage from Downpatrick to Downpatrick Ayrish at the rate of 12.6d. per ton, with a minimum charge of 9d. As regards small consignments of $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. and $\frac{1}{4}$ cwt., the amount—9d.—paid for cartage formed a considerable part of the cost of transit, the charges for cartage by rail being, respectively, 9d. and 12.1d.
23rd April, 1904.	West Clare Railway.	That no through rates were in operation for the conveyance of butter from Banistymon and Miltown Malbay via Holyhead to certain towns in Lancashire and Yorkshire.	The Company intimated that through rates in respect of butter conveyed from stations on their line to the principal towns in Lancashire and Yorkshire would come into force as from the 2nd January, 1905. Complainant was informed accordingly.

Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company.	Nature of Complaint.	Action.
19th May, 1904.	Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland.	That the rate, 92s. per ton, for the conveyance of woollen goods from Finsford to London was excessive.	After correspondence the Company intimated that a reduced rate of 85s. per ton from Finsford to London for Drapery in Class 3 and Drapery in boxes or cases for export, had been arranged.
10th May, 1904.	Great Western Railway Company and other Companies.	That a sum of £5 14s. 3d. was charged in respect of the conveyance of a pig from Marlborough to Larne via Stranraer.	It was ascertained that the charges were made up as follows:—Marlborough to Stranraer, 403 miles, at 3d. per mile £5 0s. 9d.; Stranraer to Larne, 52s., feeding at Carrishe, 4s. 6d. total, £5 14s. 3d., the charge of 3d. per mile being, it was understood, the rate laid down by the Clearing House Regulations for the carriage of pigs (above 2 cwt.) not exceeding three in number between any two stations in Great Britain by passenger train. Had the animal been sent from Marlborough to London and thence by steamer to Belfast, the cost of conveyance would have been considerably less than the amount charged. Complainant was informed accordingly.
27th May, 1904.	The Railway Companies generally.	That the rates for the conveyance of ice by passenger train to various districts throughout the country were excessive.	Complainants were asked to furnish the Department with particulars as to the location of the districts, the approximate quantity of ice sent in each case, the routes over which the consignments were sent, and the existing scale of charges for the carriage of the ice in each instance. The information was not supplied.
7th June, 1904.	Londonderry and Lough Swilly and Letterkenny Railway.	That while a rate of 4s. per ton was charged for the carriage of maize from Londonderry to Letterkenny, and a rate of 5s. 6d. per ton charged for the conveyance of Indian meal, in lots of 5 tons, from Letterkenny to Burton Port, the rate for Indian meal conveyed in lots of 5 tons from Londonderry to Burton Port was 5s. per ton.	It appeared that a special rate of 3s. per ton for the carriage of maize in 100 ton lots (sent within eight days) between Londonderry and Letterkenny, station to station, had been granted; and that for lots of 5 tons and upwards the rate was 4s. per ton, station to station; that a rebate of 15% off this rate was given when lots of 50 tons and upwards were sent, but that complainant had been granted the rebate in cases where less quantities had been conveyed.
13th July, 1904.	Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland.	That no through rate was in existence for the conveyance of dairy produce between Killesnohra and Crewkerne via Dublin and Bristol.	After correspondence and a conference the rate for the conveyance of Indian meal in lots of 2 tons and upwards, from Letterkenny to Burton Port, was reduced to 5s. per ton. The Company agreed that if, at any future time, it was found advisable to reduce the rate for Indian meal from Londonderry to Burton Port, the rate from Letterkenny to Burton Port for Indian meal would be reduced by the same amount. After correspondence the Company intimated that a rate of 92s. 6d. per ton for butter in Class 2 of the General Railway Classification of Goods had been arranged between Killesnohra and Crewkerne via Dublin and Holyhead or Heysham, and would come into operation as from the 19th October, 1904. Complainant was informed accordingly.

Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company.	Nature of Complaint.	Action.
26th July, 1904.	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That a sum of 13s. was charged for the conveyance from Rathkeale to Glasgow of a case of poultry weighing about 100 lbs.	It was found on inquiry that the case weighed 208 lbs., and was carried at the passenger train rate of 4d. per lb., applicable to distances of over 200 miles. An overcharge of 2s. 2d. was made in respect of the carriage of the consignment, and the company intimated that this amount would be refunded.
27th July, 1904.	Great Northern Railway (Ireland).	That the charges (12s. 9d.) for the conveyance of two consignments of potatoes weighing 1 ton 11 cwt. 2 ^{qr.} from Rush to Dublin, were excessive.	The Company stated that the Class A rate (7s. 6d. per ton) had in this case been charged in error instead of the Class C rate of 4s. per ton; and that instructions had been given for a refund of the overcharge to the consignee.

Complaints received between the 1st August, 1904, and the 30th June, 1905.

1st August, 1904.	John Brown, Limited.	That the rate (40s. per ton) charged for the carriage of butter from Wexford to Liverpool was excessive.	The Company stated that the traffic in butter between Wexford and Liverpool was practically nil, but agreed to reduce the rate to 20s. per ton, with a minimum charge of 6d.
15th August, 1904.	Listowel and Ballybricken Railway.	That 1s. was charged for the conveyance of four baskets of green fruit—34 lbs.—from Listowel to Ballybricken—nine miles—while the charge from Tralee to Listowel—nineteen miles—was only 6d.	It appeared on inquiry that the charge for conveyance between Listowel and Ballybricken had been in accordance with the ordinary parcel rate by passenger train, no owner's risk note having been signed. Complainant was informed accordingly.
12th September, 1904.	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That the Company had reduced the rate charged to complainants for the conveyance of yeast (56 lbs. baskets) from Dublin to Cork from 2s. 10d. to 1s. 9d. (the rate from Dublin to Cork, according to the Company's published scale, being 2s. 4d. per basket, and the rate from Belfast to Cork being 2s. 3d. per basket); and had refunded a sum of 6d. per basket (2s. 10d.—2s. 4d.) on the consignments, but had refused to make a total refund of 1s. 1d. per basket (2s. 10d.—1s. 9d.).	It was ascertained that the yeast had been conveyed at Company's Risk, and that the rate of 2s. 4d. was a Company's Risk rate, the rate 1s. 9d. per basket being for conveyance at Owner's Risk. An additional sum of 1d. per basket—the difference between the rate 2s. 4d. and the rate 2s. 3d. per basket (Belfast to Cork)—was refunded to Complainants.
12th September, 1904.	Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland; Great Southern and Western Railway.	That the rate (30s. 10d. per ton), for the conveyance of woollen goods from Foxford to Cork, was excessive.	After correspondence the Midland Great Western Railway Company intimated that the following rates had been put into operation as from the 20th April, 1905:—Foxford and Cork, woollen and worsted goods, 32s. per ton, station to station. Foxford and Dublin, woollen and worsted goods, 32s. per ton, station to station.

Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company.	Nature of Complaint.	Action.
15th September, 1904.	Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland Co.; London & North Western Railway Co. and City of Dublin Steampacket Company.	That the Companies had refused to continue the rebate of 2s. per head allowed off the head rate of 10s. 6d. for the conveyance of cattle from Enfield to Manchester, and that consequently animals sent from Enfield to Manchester were booked to Dublin, and then rebooked for Manchester, a procedure which often resulted in animals being forwarded to wrong markets.	The City of Dublin Steampacket Company stated that the rate of 10s. 6d. per head, Owner's Sea Risk, included transfer in Dublin and Liverpool, that the ordinary rate for cattle conveyed between Dublin and Manchester, including dues, was 9s. 4d. per head, but that cattle could be sent at Shipper's own Risk at a rate of 8s. 7d. per head. No head rate appeared to be in force for cattle from Enfield to Dublin—waggie rates only being in operation. The rebate had, it seems, been granted by the Cross Channel Carrying Companies on cattle forwarded from Dublin to Manchester. The Complainant was asked whether certain animals mentioned as being forwarded in error to the Manchester and Wakefield markets had been sent from Enfield Station. No reply was, however, received.
17th September, 1904.	Great Northern Railway (Ireland).	That the rate (4s. per ton) for the conveyance of potatoes from Rush to Dublin was excessive, and that a rate of 3s. per ton would be reasonable.	It appeared that the rate, 4s., was for the carriage of potatoes in barrels, and that potatoes in bags would be carried from Rush to Dublin at a rate of 3s. 4d. per ton. Complainant was asked to specify the largest quantity of potatoes which he would be prepared to send at a time from Rush to Dublin. The information was not supplied.
3th October, 1904.	Great Northern Railway (Ireland).	That the rate (37s. 4d. per ton) charged for the conveyance of a consignment of fruit boxes and wood fibre from Dublin to Carrigan was excessive.	The Company intimated that they had made a considerable concession in charging a rate of 37s. 4d. for the carriage of the boxes, as, according to the Statutory Classification of Merchandise Traffic, the rate would have been 53s. 6d. per ton. The consignment, which weighed 4 cwt., 3 qrs., appears to have occupied half of a five-ton wagon, and in the circumstances the Company were not prepared to have a further reduced rate put into operation.
13th October, 1904. 21st October, 1904. (A complaint as to the increase in the rate was received on the 31st June, 1905).	Midland Railway (Northern Counties Committee).	That it was proposed to increase from 14d. to 2d. per gallon the rate for the conveyance of skim milk by passenger train service at Owner's Risk, from Ballymena, via Larne and Stranraer to Glasgow.	The Committee intimated that the Scottish Carrying Companies had declined to continue to carry the milk at the lower rate, that the rate had consequently been increased to 2d. per gallon, and that the increase had brought the rate to the level of the rates for the conveyance of milk to Glasgow from a number of stations in the district in which Ballymena is situated. The question of the rate is still under consideration.

Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company.	Nature of Complaint.	Action.
8th November, 1904.	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That the rates for the conveyance of butter from Fethard (County Tipperary) to London were 35s. 3 ton, Owner's Risk, and 47s. 6d. ordinary rate, while butter was carried from Denmark to London at a rate of 35s. per ton; from Russia (Baltic Ports) to London at 40s. per ton; from Canada (Montreal) to London at a rate of 45s. per ton; that the rates for the carriage of eggs from Fethard (County Tipperary) to London were 47s. 6d. per ton, Owner's Risk, and 65s. ordinary rate; while as regards eggs conveyed from Denmark to London, the rate was 30s. a ton; from Russia (Baltic Ports) to London, 22s. 6d. per ton; from Canada (Montreal) to London, 15s. per 40 cubic feet.	The Great Southern and Western Railway Company stated that the rates given as from Fethard were correct, with the exception that the rate of 35s. for butter was not at Owner's Risk; that the rates in each case included charges for delivery in London—a costly service; that the rates given from Continental ports were taken to be port to port rates, exclusive of port charges and delivery; that to make a comparison between the charges for the conveyance of Continental and Irish butter and eggs to the markets in Great Britain, the cost of carriage from the inland Continental stations and the charges at the ports should be added; that railway charges in Denmark are not on a commercial basis, the railway charges being fixed to bring in the bare cost of maintenance and working; and that the steamers from at least one Danish port to London were understood to be subsidised by the Danish Government.
10th November, 1904.	Midland Railway Co. (Northern Counties Committee) and other Companies.	That no through rate was in operation for the conveyance of eggs from Linnavady to Glasgow via Londonderry.	After correspondence the Companies agreed to put through rates into operation for the conveyance of eggs between Linnavady and Glasgow, and between Linnavady and the following stations:—Greenock, Govan, Renfrew, Paisley, Howwood, Johnstone, North Johnstone, Camboisland, and Strathallan via Londonderry.
15th November, 1904.	London and Liverpool Steamship Company; and Sligo Steam Navigation Company, Limited.	That the charges (11s. 9d.) made for the conveyance of a barrel of sheep wash weighing 4 cwt. 1 qr. from London to Sligo were excessive. (London to Liverpool, including cartage and wharfage, London, dues and cartage, Liverpool, 5s. 21d.; Liverpool to Sligo, 5s. 10d.—11s. 9d.).	The Sligo Steam Navigation Company stated that the charges—Liverpool to Sligo—were made up of 3s. 8d. for conveyance (the rate being 20s. 8d. per ton) and 2d. in respect of dues at Sligo; but that sheep wash sent in quantities of 1 ton and upwards would be conveyed at a rate considerably less than 20s. 8d. per ton. Complaint was informed accordingly.
24th November, 1904, and 2nd December, 1904.	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That the rates charged for the conveyance of Indian meal from Killaloe to Nenagh, Roscrea, Cloughjordan, and Birr were excessive when compared with the rates from Dublin to these places.	It was ascertained that having regard to the maximum charges allowable, the rates 5s. 2d. per ton Class C., and 5s. 4d. per ton 6 ton lots—Killaloe to Cloughjordan—and 6s. per ton Class C., and 5s. 2d. per ton 6 ton lots—Killaloe to Roscrea—were with one exception (4s. 6d.) comparatively lower than the rates 10s. 22d. per ton, Class C., and 8s. 6d. per ton 6 ton lots—Dublin (Kingsbridge) to Cloughjordan—and 10s. 24d. per ton Class C., and 8s. 3d. per ton 6 ton lots, Dublin (Kingsbridge) to Roscrea. The Company stated that the rates—Dublin to Nenagh and Birr—had been affected by Canal competition, and could not be taken as a basis for fixing other rates. Complaint was informed that from the particulars supplied the Department did not consider that the difference in the charges for the carriage of Indian meal to Nenagh and Birr from Killaloe and from Dublin could be held to amount to an undue preference.

Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company.	Nature of Complaint.	Action.
26th November, 1904.	Great Northern Railway (Ireland).	That the rates for the conveyance of potatoes from Dungannon to Dublin were excessive, being greater than the rates for potatoes sent from Dungannon to Liverpool and to Manchester.	It was found on inquiry that the following rates were fixed for the conveyance of potatoes:— <i>Dungannon to Dublin</i> , station to station, 6 ton lots, 9s. 6d. per ton, 2 ton lots, 10s. 20d. per ton, Owner's Risk; <i>Dungannon to Liverpool</i> , station to station, 5 ton lots, 12s. 6d. per ton, 2 ton lots, 13s. per ton, Owner's Risk; <i>Dungannon to Manchester</i> , station to station, 4 ton lots, 22s. 8d. per ton, exceptional rate, Owner's Risk. Complainant was informed accordingly.
17th January, 1905.	Great Northern Railway (Ireland).	That the rate— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. with minimum charge of 2d. or the ordinary parcels rate—charged by the Great Northern Railway Company for the conveyance of newspapers, was excessive when compared with the rates in operation for the carriage of newspapers from Great Britain to Ireland.	The Company stated that their rates were the same as those in operation on all the principal railways in Ireland, and that, in conjunction with the rates, traveling facilities were afforded which should be taken into consideration when drawing any comparison between the charges made in Ireland and in Great Britain.
18th January, 1905.	Great Southern and Western Railway; North Eastern Railway.	That no through rates were in existence for the conveyance of butter from Limerick to stations on the North Eastern Railway.	The Great Southern and Western Railway Company intimated that the North Eastern Railway Company had stated that any through rates that might be arranged would not be less than the sums of the Dublin dockings, and in the circumstances questioned the advantage to be gained by traders from the fixing of such rates. The matter is still under consideration.
19th January, 1905.	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That the Company had proposed to charge a rate of 21s. 6d. per ton for the conveyance of 250 tons of barley from Birr to Galway.	It appeared that the rate quoted by the Company was 10s. 9d. and not 21s. 6d. The Company expressed their willingness to have the rate for the carriage of the consignment reduced to 10s. per ton.
23rd February, 1905. (Resolved).	Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland.	That 6s. 6d. was charged for the carriage of two boxes of fish from Galway to Dublin, while the charge for the conveyance of two boxes of similar weight from Galway to Wigan was only 5s.	It was ascertained that the rates for the conveyance of fish from Galway to Dublin and to Wigan were as follows:— <i>Galway to Dublin</i> (Broadstone)—mackerel, herrings, skate, cod, and other coarse fish, 2s. 6d. per cwt., at Owner's Risk—salmon, 1 cwt., salmon, sole, and turbot, 2s. 3d. per cwt., at Owner's Risk—mackerel, 1 cwt. <i>Galway to Wigan</i> —mackerel, herrings, skate, cod, and other coarse fish, 2s. 6d. per cwt., at Owner's Risk—salmon, 1 cwt.; one ton lots at Owner's Risk, 2s. 3d. per cwt.; salmon, sole, and turbot, 4s. 6d. per cwt. at Owner's Risk—mackerel, 1 cwt. Complainant was informed accordingly, and was asked to give the dates of the transactions in respect of which the rates mentioned in his letter were charged. The information was not supplied.

Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company.	Nature of Complaint.	Action.
21st February, 1905.	Great Southern and Western Railway; Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway.	That charges amounting to 18s. 6d. were made for the conveyance per passenger train of a calf from Cloughjordan to Newcastle, co. Wicklow.	It was ascertained that the calf was booked from Cloughjordan to Kingsbridge, and thence to North Wall, the charges amounting to 11s. 6d. It, however, the animal had been booked from Cloughjordan to the North Wall, the charges would be only 8s. 1d. The difference, 3s. 5d. was, it is understood, refunded to the consignor. An overcharge seemed to have been made in respect of conveyance from Dublin to Newcastle, and a sum of 2s. 9d. was, it appears, refunded by the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway Company.
26th February, 1905.	Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway.	That the rates—25s. 6d. per ton by sea, and 30s. per ton by sea and rail—for the conveyance of fruit pulp from Drogheda to London were excessive, the rate from New Zealand to London being 32s. per ton.	It appeared on inquiry that the rate of 25s. 6d. mentioned by complainant did not include port dues and cartage in London, which amounted to about 8s. per ton; and that the rate for the conveyance of fruit pulp from New Zealand to London was 44s. per ton, exclusive of port dues and cartage in London. The Class (1) rate for the cartage of fruit pulp from Drogheda to London was 37s. 6d. per ton, but an exceptional rate of 30s. per ton, C. & D., had been granted.
14th March, 1905, and 16th March, 1905.	Great Southern and Western Railway Company; and Great Western Railway Company.	That the following charges—3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 2s. 9d. were made respectively for the conveyance from Limerick to Woolwich of certain consignments of butter weighing each about 66 lbs.	The Great Western Railway Company stated that the amounts collected in respect of the cartage of the consignments were 1s. 7d., 1s. 7d., 1s. 7d., and 4s. 6d., respectively, and that the overcharge of 2s. 11d. (4s. 6d.—2s. 5d.) made in the case of one of the consignments had been refunded to the consigner.
21st March, 1905.	Great Southern and Western Railway; and Great Northern Railway (Ireland).	That a sum of 6s. 1d. was charged for the conveyance from Cork to Clones of a consignment of woollen goods weighing 1 cwt. 3 qrs., 14 lbs.	It appeared that the charges in this case consisted of 2s. 11d. for conveyance, and 2d. for delivery—the rate which applied being 54s. 11d. per ton. After correspondence the Company issued a reduced rate of 49s. 2d. per ton for woollen and worsted goods in bales, packs, or trunks, Cork to Clones, via Dublin.
1st April, 1905. (Received).	Great Northern Railway (Ireland).	That 4d. per gallon was charged for the conveyance of milk from Monaghan to Belfast, while the charge for milk carried from Goughwood to Belfast was 4d. per gallon.	The Company stated that persons sending milk from Monaghan to Belfast—a distance of 52 miles—had been given the privilege of having the traffic carried at rates applicable to distances from 31 to 50 miles. The Department learned that in the case of milk sent from Goughwood to Belfast—a distance of 50 miles—rates which applied to distances of 50 miles had been put into operation.

Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company.	Nature of Complaint.	Action.
10th April, 1905.	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That the rate—5s. 5d. per ton—charged for the conveyance of a consignment of hoots from Carlow to Cork was excessive.	The Company intimated that the rate of 5s. 5d. per ton was charged in error. The charges were reduced to the level of the correct rate—47s. 6d. per ton—and a refund made.
11th April, 1905.	Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland.	That a sum of £18 19s. 2d. was claimed for the conveyance of a consignment of oysters, weighing 2½ tons, sent from Falmouth to Oconnore.	After correspondence the Company intimated that the charges on the consignment had been reduced to £13.
12th April, 1905.	Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway.	That the rate—30s. per ton—for the conveyance of blackberries from Drogheda to Manchester was excessive.	The Company stated that they were prepared to endeavour to arrange for a rate of about 25s. per ton. The consignors would not, it appeared, regard such a rate as satisfactory.
22nd April, 1905.	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That the Company had not arranged through rates in respect of traffic to and from Cashel.	Complaints were asked to supply a list of the articles in regard to which through rates were not in existence, and of the places to or from which the articles were sent. The information in question was not supplied. It was ascertained that at the date of the complaint through rates were in existence for the conveyance of butter, eggs, &c., from Cashel to London, Manchester, Birmingham, and other places. Through rates for the carriage of cattle from Cashel to Liverpool, Holyhead, and Heysham have been fixed. The Department are, however, in communication with the Railway Company in regard to these rates.
3rd May, 1905.	Great Northern Railway (Ireland).	That the rates for the conveyance of dead poultry by passenger train service from Lurgan to various places in England were excessive.	Inquiries are being made in regard to the complaint.
6th May, 1905.	Great Northern Railway (Ireland).	That the rates for the conveyance by passenger train of parcels of fruit over the Great Northern line of railway to places other than Dublin, Belfast, Londonderry, Lisburn, Bandon, and Warrington, were excessive.	The Company expressed their unwillingness to put into general operation over the line the reduced rates for the conveyance of farm and market garden produce by passenger train to Dublin, Belfast, Londonderry, Lisburn, Bandon, and Warrington. A suggestion was then conveyed to the Company that as an experiment these rates be extended to fruit sent from Rickhill to Drogheda, Dundalk, Enniskillen, Omagh, Strabane, Monaghan, Clonsilla, and Carran. The Company intimated that fruit was conveyed over the Great Northern system by passenger train at half the ordinary parcels rates, that the circumstances under which fruit was conveyed to Dublin, Belfast, Londonderry, &c., did not apply to the carriage of fruit to towns such as Enniskillen, Omagh, &c., and that they were not prepared to extend the reduced scale to stations other than those to which it already applied.

Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company.	Nature of Complaint.	Action.
9th May, 1905.	Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland.	That a rate of 25s. per ton was charged for the conveyance of two consignments of oats sent from Glasgow to Gt. Western, the rate which should apply in the case being, it was understood, 15s. 4d. per ton.	After correspondence the Company arranged for a rate of 15s. 4d. per ton for the carriage of oats in any quantity from Glasgow to Gt. Western. A sum of 17s. 5d. was refunded to the consignees.
12th May, 1905.	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That a sum of 8s. 4d. was charged for the conveyance from Dublin to Cork of a consignment consisting of three parcels of goods weighing 36 lbs.	It was ascertained on inquiry that the consignment been forwarded at owner's risk the charges would have amounted to 3s. 7d. only. Complaint was informed accordingly.
15th May, 1905.	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That the rate—47s. 6d. per ton—for the conveyance of dried milk from Limerick to London was excessive.	On inquiry it was found that no application had been made to the Company for the fixing of a special rate for the carriage of dried milk between Limerick and London. The Company were apparently disposed to consider favourably the question of fixing such a rate, and it was suggested to the complainant that the person or company consigning the traffic should make application to the Railway Company in the matter.
15th May, 1905.	Great Southern and Western Railway; Gt. Northern Railway (Ireland).	That a sum of 7s. 9d. was charged for the conveyance of 3 cwt. of butter sent from Ardara to Belfast, while butter was carried from Copenhagen to Belfast at a rate of 43s. 4d. per ton.	After correspondence the Company arranged a through rate of 40s. per ton in respect of butter conveyed between Ardara and Belfast via Limerick Junction and North Wall, station to station, at owner's risk.
18th May, 1905.	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That a sum of 5s. 4d. was charged for the conveyance from Dublin to Cork of a consignment consisting of two parcels each 20 lbs. in weight.	It appeared on inquiry that the parcels were fragile, and were in consequence chargeable at a rate 5s. per cwt. higher than the ordinary parcels rate. Complainant was informed accordingly.
22nd May, 1905.	Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland.	That a sum of 1s. 1d. was charged for the conveyance of a parcel of hushes weighing 4 lbs. sent from Dublin to Ballina with a consignment of hardware weighing 161 lbs., and for which the freight was only 2s. 2d.	It was ascertained that the Company were refunding a sum of 1s. 1d. on the charges made in respect of the total consignment.
23rd May, 1905.	Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland.	That a sum of £6 5s. 11d. was charged for the conveyance of a consignment of potatoes weighing 3 tons 12 cwt. 2 qrs. from Perth to Carran.	It appeared that the charges per ton for the conveyance of potatoes from Perth to Carran were as follows:—Perth to Dublin, 17s. 2d., station to station, including port dues, Dublin; cartage in Dublin, 2s. 6d.; Dublin to Carran, 22s.—50s. 2d., and that accordingly an overcharge of 9s. 9d. (£6 5s. 11d.—£5 16s. 2d.) had been made in the case. Complainant made application for a refund of this amount (9s. 9d.).

Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company.	Nature of Complaint.	Action.
26th May, 1905.	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That the rate—59s. 2d. per ton—for the conveyance of eggs from Rathkeale to Liverpool was excessive.	It was ascertained on inquiry that eggs could be booked from Rathkeale to Limerick at a rate of 9s. 2d. per ton, Company's risk, and thence rebooked to Liverpool at a rate of 54s. 2d. per ton, also Company's risk. Complainant was informed accordingly. (The rate, 59s. 2d., applied, it was understood, to conveyance at Company's risk. The question of the fixing of a reduced rate in this case is pending.
2nd June, 1905.	Great Northern Railway (Ireland).	That a rate of 7s. 6d. per ton was charged for the conveyance of potatoes in barrels sent in lots of 2 tons and upwards from Rush to Dublin during the months of April, May, and June, while the rate charged for the carriage of potatoes between these places during the remaining months of the year was 4s. per ton.	After correspondence the Company expressed their willingness to issue a rate of 4s. per ton for the carriage of early potatoes in lots of one ton and upwards from Rush to Dublin, station to station.
23rd June, 1905.	Great Northern Railway (Ireland).	That the rate for the conveyance of butter sent from Enniskillen to London by a co-operative society was excessive.	The Department were informed that a reduced rate was put into operation for the conveyance of butter by passenger train service to London from Florencecourt—the station from which the butter of the society appeared to have been despatched. Consignors were, it was understood, satisfied with the concession.
30th June, 1905.	Grand Canal Company.	That the rate—5s. per ton—for the conveyance of peat litter by canal from Turraven to Dublin was excessive.	It was ascertained that the rate in question was less than the rate which the Company were entitled to charge under the Canal Rates, Tolls, and Charges No. 11 (Grand Canal) Order Confirmation Act, 1894, in respect of merchandise conveyed on the canal over the distance—63 miles—between Turraven and Dublin. Complainant was informed to this effect.

LIST of ANALYSTS acting under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875 to 1899, and under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1893, for the Boroughs and Counties in Ireland.

Local Authorities.	Name of Analyst.
COUNCILS OF BOROUGHES:—	
Belfast,	Robert Barklie, F.C.S.
Glennel,	Sir C. A. Cameron, C.B., M.D.
Cork,	D. J. O'Mahony, F.C.S.
Drogheda,	Sir C. A. Cameron, C.B., M.D.
Dublin,	Do, do.
Kilkenny,	Do, do.
Limerick,	Do, do.
Londonderry,	Professor John Robinson Leebody, M.A., D.Sc., F.I.C.
Sligo,	Sir C. A. Cameron, C.B., M.D.
Waterford,	Do, do.
Wexford,	Do, do.
COUNTY COUNCILS:—	
Antrim,	Robert Barklie, F.C.S., and J. F. W. Hodges, F.I.C., F.C.S.
Armagh,	J. F. W. Hodges, F.I.C., F.C.S.
Carlow,	Sir C. A. Cameron, C.B., M.D.
Cavan,	Sir C. A. Cameron and E. Douglas Cameron.
Clare,	Sir C. A. Cameron, C.B., M.D.
Cork,	D. J. O'Mahony, F.C.S.
Donegal,	Robert Barklie, F.C.S.
Down,	Sir C. A. Cameron, C.B., M.D.
Dublin,	Sir C. A. Cameron and E. Douglas Cameron.
Fermanagh,	Do, do, do.
Galway,	Sir C. A. Cameron, C.B., M.D.
Kerry,	Do, do.
Kildare,	Do, do.
Kilkenny,	Do, do.
King's,	D. J. O'Mahony, F.C.S.
Leitrim,	Sir C. A. Cameron, C.B., M.D.
Limerick,	Do, do.
Londonderry,	Robert Barklie, F.C.S.
Longford,	Charles M'Mullan.
Louth,	Sir C. A. Cameron, C.B., M.D.
Mayo,	Sir C. A. Cameron and E. Douglas Cameron.
Meath,	Sir C. A. Cameron, C.B., M.D.
Monaghan,	Do, do.
Queen's,	Do, do.
Roscommon,	Sir C. A. Cameron and E. Douglas Cameron.
Sligo,	Sir C. A. Cameron, C.B., M.D.
Tipperary, North Riding,	Do, do.
Do, South Riding,	Do, do.
Tyrone,	Robert Barklie, F.C.S.
Waterford,	Sir C. A. Cameron and E. Douglas Cameron.
Westmeath,	Sir C. A. Cameron, C.B., M.D.
Wexford,	Do, do.
Wicklow,	Do, do.

DUBLIN
INSTITUTIONS OF SCIENCE AND ART.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR
OF THE
Dublin Institutions of Science and Art
FOR THE
YEAR 1904-5.

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

DUBLIN, *1st April*, 1905.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following Report for the twelve months from 1st April, 1904, to 31st March, 1905 :—

ATTENDANCE OF THE PUBLIC.—The number of visitors both to the Museum and to the Botanic Gardens has been more than in the previous year.

STAFF.—Mr. Carpenter was at the College of Science for about half April, 1904, and for a short time in the three following months. On 1st September, 1904, he was appointed Professor of Zoology at the College.

Mr. Pride, Technical Assistant in the Natural History Division, retired on pension on 3rd June, 1904, and on 8th July Mr. J. N. Halbert was appointed to the vacant post. On 16th November Mr. Halbert was appointed Assistant in place of Professor Carpenter, and on 16th January, 1905, Miss Jane Stephens was appointed Technical Assistant. Miss M'Nab was appointed Labeller in place of Mr. Halbert on 1st August, 1904.

In the Metropolitan School of Art Mr. J. Brennan retired on a pension on 31st March, 1904, and Mr. R. H. A. Willis was appointed Head Master on 1st July. Miss Julyan retired on a pension on 31st July. Miss Hollway's place as Instructor in Mosaics has not been filled.

Important changes and additions to the Museum Staff have now been sanctioned. There will be an Assistant Keeper for Art and Industrial Collections in place of one Assistant, and there will be an Assistant Keeper in addition to the two Assistants in the Natural History, and there will also be an addition of one Assistant to the Museum staff.

TEMPORARY TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL ASSISTANCE IN THE MUSEUM.—Mr. Alfred Toppin was employed in the Museum from 28th May until 17th September as a temporary Assistant in the Art and Industrial Division, and from the 19th September to 17th December arranging the Circulation Collections.

Mr. Westropp was employed from the beginning of the financial year until 12th May writing the part of the General Guide which deals with Arms and Armour; he was again employed from the 12th December to 31st March writing the part of the General Guide dealing with French Porcelain, and arranging the Circulation Collections.

Miss Knowles has worked at the Botanical Collections during the whole of the financial year.

Miss M'Nab was employed in the Natural History Division registering and labelling, and also in repairing and restoring specimens, from the beginning of the financial year until 30th July.

Miss Jane Stephens was employed as a temporary Assistant in the Natural History Division from 1st April to 30th June, and again from 6th August to 17th December.

TRAVELLING.—On 20th April I went to Sixmilebridge, in County Limerick, to see some old furniture in the Chippendale style, which I hoped would provide us with some good specimens for our Furniture Collection, but unfortunately none of it was in sufficiently good condition for the Museum. I then went to Rockbarton, in company with Dr. Scharff, to see the skeleton of the Irish Elk, which we subsequently purchased from Lord Fermoy. I went to London at the end of May for nearly four weeks. At the annual sale of the Royal School of Art Needlework, at the Massy Mainwaring and the Orrock sales, and from the dealers, Chick, Rathbone, Johnson, Fenton and Harris and others, I obtained many objects which were much wanted for various sections of our Collections, and which are referred to under their proper heads below.

On 21st March I proceeded to London to discuss at the Victoria and Albert Museum some questions concerning objects of art for the Circulation Branch and the reproduction of Mosaics.

On 23rd March I started from London for Athens to attend the Archæological Congress.

Dr. Scharff, in addition to the journey to Rockbarton in August, attended the International Zoological Congress at Berne, and also visited the Museums and some sales of Natural History Collections in Paris and London. In September he also went to Doneraile to obtain specimens from the cave deposits.

In March Dr. Scharff went to London for ten days to visit the British Museum and inspect some dealers' stocks.

Mr. Coffey also went to Doneraile to see the cave deposits in September, and in October he went to Antrim to see a collection of antiquities offered for sale.

Mr. Buckley early in July went to London to see the Ethnographical Collections at the British Museum with a view to noting deficiencies in our own collections; and towards the end of October he made a tour on the Continent to see the Museums in Paris, Brussels, Aix-la-Chapelle, Cologne, Crefeld, Wurzburg and Stuttgart.

Mr. J. N. Halbert was sent to London and Southampton at the end of June to see collections of insects, one of them being Irish insects which was subsequently bought.

Professor Johnson went to London in August to see the Botanical Collections there and at Kew.

Mr. White visited London, Cambridge, Birmingham and Liverpool in October, and obtained useful information regarding cases and fittings.

Other members of the Staff made journeys on Museum business in various parts of Ireland. Mr. De Sales, Foreman of Workshops, and the Formatore, Gilles Orlandi, to arrange for the casting of a figure at Linske; Mr. Montgomery, Storekeeper, to Waterford with the vestments, and also to Ballymena to pack a collection; and Attendant J. M. Duffy to Rockbarton to pack the skeleton of the Elk.

On behalf of the Botanic Gardens, Mr. F. W. Moore went in June to London, Frankfort, Erfurt, and other places to purchase plants and arrange for exchanges, and on the 3rd October he attended the Show of Fruit in London.

The Indoor Foreman, P. Pope, visited Gardens in Manchester and Liverpool in September.

Of the School of Art Staff Mr. Willis, Mr. Luke, and Miss Jacob went to London in August to see the exhibition of students' work.

Mr. Lyster attended officially the meeting of the Library Association at Newcastle-on-Tyne in August.

BUILDING WORKS.—No work of importance has been carried out during the year, and the overcrowding of the collections as mentioned in previous years necessarily continues. The Workshops and Timber Store remain as before. Provision of an Office and Workroom for the Keeper of Irish Antiquities is still one of our most urgent needs.

WORKSHOPS.—One of the most important works carried on during the year has been the refitting of the Curved Corridor, in which the Collections of the Geological Survey of Ireland are exhibited. It was reported last year that one side of the corridor in which the rock specimens are shown had been completed, and during the past twelve months two-thirds of the opposite side has now been refitted to take the fossils. I may again mention that the system adopted in this Gallery

appears in every respect highly satisfactory, and that the storage space provided by the shelves which are fitted behind the lower panels is an exceedingly useful addition.

It was mentioned in last year's report that some cases with frames of metal instead of wood were to be provided for the Pottery and Porcelain Room. Six of these have now been provided, and, as anticipated, owing to the narrowness of the framing and to the shelves being of glass the least possible amount of light is intercepted, so that these cases are particularly suited for places where they will be between the windows and other objects. A metal case of the same kind has been made for the large model of Lake Dwellings, and one for the Doll's House.

Large frames hinged to a stile have been made for the corners of Passage Room No. 1, to take the coloured drawings of Mosaics obtained from Verona.

For the Lace Collection, the accommodation has long been inadequate; seven large screens have now been made on which frames can be hung of much greater size than those at present in use.

The cast of the Prentice Pillar from Rosslyn Chapel has been fitted up.

For the exhibition of modern work in Room X. large screens have been made with a platform or dais in front to show the furniture, and fittings have been made for the five cases in which other objects are shown.

The arrangements for the display of the Geographical Association's maps and models occupied a great part of the Workshop Staff for about a fortnight, and two Exhibitions were fitted up during the year in the Metropolitan School of Art, one of National Competition Works lent from South Kensington, and the other of the work of students of the school for the year. The usual staging and other arrangements were also made in the school for the distribution of prizes, which took place on 8th February, 1905, and the necessary repairs to the school furniture were carried out during the vacation as usual.

DUBLIN MUSEUM.

PUBLICATIONS.—The Halfpenny Guide to the Museum is now in its thirty-sixth edition. Little progress has been made, unfortunately, with the parts of the General Guide, but two chapters of Part VII., Chapter 1, British Pottery; and Chapter 2, British Porcelain, have been placed on sale, and Part VI., Metal, has been completed by the issue of Chapter 4, Sheffield Plate and Pewter, and Chapter 5, Iron, which complete the part.

Of the Halfpenny Guide 16,498 copies have been sold during the year, and of various chapters or parts of the General Guide, 771 copies.

In my last year's Report I pointed out that new arrangements had been made for bringing these publications to the notice of visitors to the Museum, and the experience of the past twelve months has, I think, shown the advantage of these arrangements.

MUSEUM LECTURES.—For the ninth year in succession a series of demonstrations has been given in the Museum, as shown in the following list :—

Date.	Lecturer.	Subject.	Number attending.
December 8.	Col. G. T. Plunkett.	Additions to the Collections.	16
December 13.	Mr. Nichols.	Life in the Deep Sea.	29
December 18.	Col. G. T. Plunkett.	The Circulation Collections.	18
December 20.	Mr. Carpenter.	Elephants and their History.	23
December 24.	Mr. Reeves.	Enamels.	19
January 3.	Mr. Seymour.	The Geological Survey Collections.	18
January 10.	Mr. Carpenter.	Some extinct Monsters.	41
January 14.	Mr. Dudley Westropp.	Stafford Plate.	43
January 17.	Mr. Seymour.	Arrangement of Geological Collections.	15
January 19.	Mr. Alabaster.	Japanese Lacquer.	44
January 21.	Mr. Halbert.	Insects injurious to Forest Trees.	18
January 26.	Count Plunkett.	The Innsbruck Monument to Maximilian.	21
January 31.	Mr. Usher.	Cave Collections.	29
February 2.	Professor Johnson.	A Grain of Wheat and its Diseases.	15
February 9.	Professor Johnson.	A Piece of Timber.	16
February 14.	Mr. Buckley.	French Pottery.	32

CIRCULATION COLLECTIONS.—It was mentioned last year that 57 cases had been prepared of objects specially arranged for circulation to Technical Schools and other centres. During the year now under review this number has been increased to 123, by the help of a special grant from the Department for this purpose. Many of these cases have been already applied for several times since last May, when notice of the Circulation Branch was first circulated by different School Committees and organisers of exhibitions, for instance :—

Linen Embroidery, six times.

Enamels	} each five times.
Japanese Embroidery	
Brass Repousse Work	
Woodcarving	
Modern Woodcarving	
Filigree Buttons	
Girders and Rivetted Joints	
Flax and its Products	} each four times
Cotton and its Products	
Door Construction	
Roof Trusses	
Horn Manufactures	
Bye-products of Milk	
Wall-paper Printing	
Russian Toys, Primitive	
Embossed Leather	
Irish Glass	
Artistic Glass	
Illuminated Manuscripts	
Pottery and Porcelain	
Lace Series	
Woodcarving	
Implements of Stone Age and Bronze Age	

Common Trees	} each three times
Birds useful in Agriculture	
Manufacture of Copper	
Manual Instruction in Woodwork	
Joints in Carpentry	
Motor for Bicycle	
Machine Details	
Printing of Books	
Manufactures from Rushes	
Manufactures from Bone	
Russian Toys, Glass-work	
Japanese Stamped Leather	
Chinese Embroidery	
Japanese, Italian and Spanish Embroidery	
Embroidered Coats	
Irish Antiquities Photographs	

The remaining cases, most of which have been asked for once or twice, comprise :—

Book-binding.
 Course of Woodwork.
 Wool, its varieties, manufacture, and processes of Machine
 Knitting.
 Chess, Draughts, and other games made from Bones.
 Varieties of Leather.
 Spanish Quilting.
 Handwoven Silks.
 Ivory Carvings.
 Japanese Course of Woodcarving.
 Stamped Leather.
 Parts of Plants.
 Plants Injurious to Cattle.
 Samples of Barley.
 Insects Injurious to Crops.
 Warbled Oxhide.
 Development of Teeth of Ox and Horse.

When any of the Circulation Cases are sent to a school or exhibition, printed explanatory notes are sent with them, and a circular letter pointing out the advisability of arranging for short lectures to be given to students and others, and suggesting that if no one can be found specially qualified to do this many persons will be able to give explanatory discourses with the help of these notes. Thirty-four of these explanatory notes have now been printed for this purpose.

ART COLLECTIONS.

During the year several more casts have arrived from Italy, which were ordered on my visit to Ravenna and Venice in the previous years, and other interesting additions have been made to the collections as described under the several heads.

IRISH ARCHITECTURE.—The north doorway, and other features of Cormac's Chapel on the Rock of Cashel, which were moulded about two years ago, have now been set up in the Industrial Annexe, Room I., the only place where room could be made for it.

GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.—A cast of the shrine from Holy Cross Abbey is also ready to set up.

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.—The Committee of the Egypt Exploration Fund have again given to the Museum a considerable quantity of pottery and other small objects from recent excavations.

GREEK AND ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.—Mr. Clement Gutch, who arranged the collections, has not as yet been able to complete the Guide.

INDIAN AND OTHER ORIENTAL ART.—A large portion of the Thibetan objects which had been on loan in the Museum and belonged to Major Chenevix Trench, was purchased in the autumn, and forms a very striking collection of brass work of unusual and interesting patterns. The study of these ought to be profitable to many workers in metal.

MEDIEVAL AND RENAISSANCE.—No additions.

ROMANESQUE AND BYZANTINE ART.—The additions to this part of the Collections consist chiefly of casts which had been previously ordered, the most remarkable of these being sculptures in the Byzantine style from the Church of S. Apollinari in Classe, and other buildings at Ravenna.

GEMS AND CAMEOS.—No additions.

COINS AND MEDALS.—No additions of importance.

JEWELLERY.—Two pairs of French earrings and two pairs of Sicilian earrings are interesting additions to the case of peasant jewellery, and four examples of the jewellery now being made by students of the Birmingham Municipal School of Art are useful as showing what is being done by students in craft classes at other centres.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Some interesting additions have been made to this Collection during the year, including a reproduction of a very good and remarkable set of early Scotch bagpipes and a set of Irish hag pipes of about the middle of the eighteenth century. Our collection of haggpipes is now becoming fairly representative of the different kinds, and should be very interesting to those interested in the history of musical instruments. Another addition is a Vielle or Hurdy-gurdy from Savoy, a rather primitive instrument, which appears to be disappearing from use. A harp by the celebrated French maker Cousineau, of the latter half of the eighteenth century, is a very nice addition to our collection of harps, which is now becoming so full and representative as to be useful to students and connoisseurs.

FURNITURE.—The additions to the Furniture Collection have been numerous, and it may now be fairly claimed that our Dublin collection is unusually interesting. Among the additions are the following:—An English chair of very early pattern, a single piece of wood forming the back with one leg to support it, there being two other legs in front. Copy of an early eighteenth century chair, an early Chippendale chair, copy of a Chippendale chair, an old Chippendale chair, two Heppelwhite chairs, one copy of a Heppelwhite chair, and one Adam chair.

A mahogany carved table, said to have been formerly at the Hell Fire Club at Killikee, three late eighteenth century tables, card table in Sheraton style, grandfather clock, probably late eighteenth century Dublin work, a small French armchair of very unusual design, one of the four legs being in the centre of the front; reproduction of a magnificent carved walnut wood cassone preserved in the Pinacotheca Communale of Spoleto; a painted Venetian mirror frame coloured green. A very fine example of the Spanish cabinets known as Varguenos, with remarkably good decorative ironwork and the original chest of drawers under it. This cabinet was evidently Church property, as the front shows the sacred monograms IHS and AM (Ave Maria). A Dutch armchair (eighteenth century) covered with stamped and gilded leather, and a French Gothic carved front of a chest and a small French carved panel. A collection of pieces of Spanish leather embossed, painted and gilded has been obtained as examples of style and for the use of students.

ARMS AND ARMOUR.—No additions of importance.

POTTERY, PORCELAIN AND GLASS.—Some interesting additions have been made; an early English encaustic floor tile, examples of Spanish wall tiles, a Majolica wall tile from Sicily of a very unusual description showing the Blessed Virgin and Child. A good specimen of a Merovingian cinerary urn, a small Dresden cream ewer of the best period, a basket and stand of cream-coloured ware by Shorthouse, two coffee cans of sage green Wedgwood, and a candlestick of purple Wedgwood; several specimens of Lancastrian pottery, showing different glazes, crystalline, opalescent and texture. These are perhaps the best examples of glazing that have been executed in modern times, and rival the finest Oriental glazings; a glass loving-cup made in Dublin at the beginning of the last century.

STAINED GLASS.—No additions.

ENAMELS.—A very important addition has been made to this collection during the year—a thirteenth century Limoges Champeve plaque representing the Crucifixion, the heads being modelled in copper in high relief, also a small piece of Chinese enamel.

BRONZE AND BRASS.—The additions comprise a bronze pax by Modderno, and a bust of a youth, Italian, of about sixteenth century; a small pair of brass candelabra, French, of Louis Fifteenth period, and a small bronze crucifical figure, probably fifteenth or sixteenth century.

IRON.—Copies of portions of the fine eighteenth century wrought-iron gates from the Wurzburg Palace have arrived and been added to the collection; also reproductions of two remarkable beautiful hinges from the Wurzburg Cathedral.

FEWTER.—The additions comprise an Irish bleeding-cup, eighteenth century, a church flagon inscribed "Enishmac-saint," 1753; an eighteenth century Communion cup, twelve plates showing various makers' marks, and a two-handled cup similar in design to the two-handled loving cups of the eighteenth century.

SILVER.—Many additions have been made to the Collections during the year as follows:—An Apostle spoon, a seal top spoon, a wire dish-ring, a two-handled cup, and two other pieces of old Cork silver; a pair of salvers dated respectively 1730 and 1791, and seven other pieces of old Dublin silver; a cruet stand of rather unusual design, and five other pieces of old London silver; three Norwegian spoons, a Russian beaker, and a Stuttgart sugar castor.

SHEFFIELD PLATE.—A church flagon and three other pieces.

BOOKBINDINGS.—A fine illustration of old binding of the Journal of the Irish House of Commons has been added.

IVORIES.—An early carved ivory devotional tablet has been procured.

MINIATURES.—One was received by the bequest of Mr. Martelli Williams.

PRINTS.—Part XIII. of the Reproductions of Prints in the British Museum, comprising specimens of line engravings by English masters of the eighteenth century has been presented by the Trustees, also a portfolio of reproductions of miniatures, borders and initials from illuminated MSS.

ARCHITECTURAL PHOTOGRAPHS.—No additions.

JAPANESE ART.—No additions.

CHINESE ART.—No additions.

BURMESE ART.—No additions.

LACE AND EMBROIDERY.—Many very interesting examples of lace of various makes which had not hitherto been represented

in the Museum have been added to the Collections. A good early eighteenth century English sampler and some interesting examples of worked chair seats have been added to the Embroidery.

The Lace Collection has not been well seen owing to the very insufficient lighting of Room X., in which it has been exhibited, and as the Collection requires re-arranging in order to insert in their proper order the many additional specimens which have been obtained of late years, I am now transferring the examples into larger frames and moving the whole to the Gallery of the Central Court, where it will be much better seen. Of course this will necessitate the placing in Room X. of other objects which will not be well seen there, but as we cannot afford to leave some of our rooms empty this cannot be avoided.

CARPETS.—Advantage was taken of the presence in the Museum of a very fine selection of Oriental carpets lent by the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, to get copies of portions of fifteen of the best of them carefully made in water colour. These will be valuable for art students and to all persons interested in the encouragement of the artistic craft of carpet weaving in Ireland. These drawings will, perhaps, be the foundation of a carpets section in the Museum.

COSTUMES.—The additions to this part of the collections comprise an embroidered eighteenth century coat and a figured velvet one of the same period, two pairs of ladies' shoes, eighteenth century; a parasol of the early Victorian style, some Asiatic embroidered garments, and a Venetian jacket of green knitted silk.

ETHNOGRAPHICAL COLLECTIONS.

A collection from the Amazon region comprising a complete blow-gun set and bows and arrows has been added, and the whole of the African Collection has now been arranged on the same system as the Australian.

INDUSTRIAL COLLECTIONS.

No change since last year, except that a few more objects have been removed into store in order to make room for the casts of Cormac's Chapel.

LOAN COLLECTIONS.

The Collection of Oriental Carpets on loan from South Kensington has been returned, and also Mr. Thomas Plunkett's loan of silver. Some jewellery and other objects were lent by Mr. Martelli Williams, and at his death last August they

were by his will given to the Museum. A large collection of ethnographical objects from Central Africa has been lent by Dr. G. Pugin Meldon and a collection of porcelain, chiefly English, by Lt.-Col. W. J. Alexander, who also lent a Chinese lady's robe of embroidered silk. Sir Antony MacDonnell lent to the Museum a very fine set of Union Bagpipes. Mrs. Le Mesurier lent to the Museum in July a collection of the musical instruments and other objects used in the Buddhist temples of Thibet, which is perhaps unique in its completeness. Mrs. Le Mesurier during two years in Leh took a great deal of trouble to make this collection as perfect as possible, and this greatly enhances the value of the articles of which it is composed. It includes three maps or bird's-eye views of the Holy City of Lhasa, and also very interesting objects cut out of stone from Baltistan. Mr. J. Eakin lent a collection of Thibetan costumes. Mr. Rathbone has lent a fine Wedgwood plaque and three pieces of Oriental embroidery. Mr. Basil J. L. Williams lent three examples of Sicilian peasant jewellery. Mr. Roger Casement has lent a large collection of ethnological objects from the Congo District. Capt. Nangle has lent a bronze drum from the Karen Hills, Southern Shan States, and Mrs. R. W. Smith the head ring of a Kaffir Chief.

IRISH ANTIQUITIES.

The work in this division has been most seriously interrupted by the illness of Mr. Coffey. Had this not occurred, Room No. III. would have been by this time almost if not quite completed by the arrangement of the objects illustrating the Early Iron Age.

Five double-sloped desk cases have been placed in the bays between the tall upright cases. These add considerably to the space available for the display of objects while hardly cutting off any light from the wall cases.

In the Bronze Age Collections, a large number of spear-heads and swords have been fixed to the mounts, and several separate "Finds" are now exhibited in the new cases. The Sepulchral Urns have been re-arranged and new labels provided for many of them and for the Chaldrons and other objects.

A set of copies of objects has been received from the St. Germain Museum, these illustrate the arts of the Gaulish period from about 300 B.C. till Roman times.

The arrangement of the Crannog finds has been completed.

In Room IV. the Megthers, the clothing and other mediæval objects have been arranged in the wall cases.

For the Comparative Collections there has been obtained from Zurich a large model to show a cluster of Lake Dwellings. The details are reconstructed from the remains which have been found in the Swiss lakes, and though in such reconstruction something must be due to the imagination of the maker, this model may be taken as representing the kind.

of habitation and the mode of life of the inhabitants. They are shown at several occupations, boring out the inside of a "dug-out canoe," fishing with nets and with lines, tending cattle and sheep, spinning flax and weaving it on a loom of the primitive form shown on Greek vases, making pottery without the wheel, grinding corn with the rubbing stones, casting bronze spear-heads, and forging a piece of iron.

IRISH ETHNOLOGY.—The straw dancing dress from Kerry is a curious survival of primitive times, and with the few other objects which have been obtained a commencement has been made towards the formation of a section to illustrate Irish Ethnology.

NATURAL HISTORY COLLECTIONS.

A considerable amount of new material has been added to the Natural History Collections during the year, but not much progress has been made in classification and arrangement. The Collection of Irish Insects is a particularly useful addition, and also the skeleton of the Irish Giant Deer or Elk from Lough Gur, which is more complete than any of the skeletons we had in the Museum.

BOTANICAL DIVISION.

Progress has been made by Miss Knowles under the direction of Professor Johnson in the arrangement of the Herbarium and in cataloguing other parts of the Collections. I am very glad to note Professor Johnson's report that there is a distinct increase in the number of visits paid by teachers and students. It seems to me that this is greatly due to Professor Johnson's admirable system of arrangement of the teaching collections, and I hope that the use of this branch of our Museum by experts, students and others will continue to increase.

GEOLOGICAL AND MINERALOGICAL COLLECTIONS.

Some specimens of rare or newly-discovered minerals have been acquired, and are now exhibited in one of the wall cases.

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS.

Those parts of the Gardens which are laid out to illustrate the classification of plants and to show the varieties of vegetables and the best methods of cultivating them have been made use of by botanical and agricultural students to about the same extent as last year.

The Department has allotted to Mr. Moore duties in connexion with a scheme for the encouragement of fruit growing, and these duties necessitate his visiting from time to time various parts of the country. To relieve Mr. Moore of much of the office work which has hitherto taken up a great deal of his time, an Assistant, Miss Pollock, has been given, and,

being a trained gardener, she will be able to take charge of the collecting and despatching of seeds for exchange and other work requiring a knowledge of Botany and Horticulture, as well as the more ordinary duties of an office.

Mr. Moore made a journey of unusual importance in the summer in company with Mr. Watson, Curator of the Royal Gardens at Aew, and his notes on the great new Gardens at Berlin, where an attempt is being made on a very large scale to grow typical plants in zones arranged to reproduce to some extent their natural environment, are interesting. The future of this great and expensive experiment will be worth watching.

The buildings in the Gardens are generally in good order. The enlargement of the compartment between the Fern House and the Aquatic House, in which ferns are shown behind glazed screens, is a great improvement, and great interest is taken by visitors in the fine specimens of the Killarney Fern here exhibited.

Fittings for roller blinds have been placed on one side of the Upper Pit, and I hope that similar protection from the sun will soon be provided in other places where needed.

The additional water supply afforded by the hydraulic ram in the Tolka is a very great improvement. Without this the Gardens must have suffered severely during the dry summer weather of last year. A door to the substructure and a drain to take overflow water are wanted.

There is a great scarcity of Vartry water in summer, and therefore a tank to collect the rain water from the roofs of the houses is very desirable to provide in hot weather soft water for use in the houses.

A few works are still urgently needed, that is to say, the Refreshment Room with shed for bicycles and perambulators, a dining-room for the men who do not live in the Gardens, proper washing accommodation for the resident apprentices, and the enlargement of the Tool Store and Foreman's Office and Seed Store. After these the principal requirement is the House for Tropical Ferns.

METROPOLITAN SCHOOL OF ART.

The number of students for the Session 1903-4 was 509, of whom 291 attended the day and 218 the evening classes.

The summer classes were well attended, and the teachers who came to them worked well and must have derived great benefit from the short courses of instruction.

Miss Lett won a bronze medal for oil painting of still life, and there were also awarded to our students three King's Prizes, eight National Book Prizes, and five minor prizes.

Mr. R. H. A. Willis was appointed Head Master on 1st July, 1904. Miss Julyan retired from the post of Head Mistress on July 31st, after 41 years of duty in the school, during which she worked with zeal and devotion.

G. T. PLUNKETT.

APPENDIX I.

RETURN SHOWING NUMBERS OF VISITORS.

SCIENCE AND ART MUSEUM.

Months.	Totals, 1900-1904.	Week-days, 1904-1905.		Sundays.	Totals, 1904-1905.
		Mornings.	Evenings.		
April,	33,379	23,206	2,199	4,515	29,920
May,	31,683	25,129	2,520	5,434	33,083
June,	32,913	27,322	2,010	4,988	34,290
July,	40,552	29,704	2,193	5,949	37,846
August,	50,108	41,047	2,668	5,181	48,891
September,	35,278	33,594	2,434	4,340	40,368
October,	33,385	27,273	2,021	6,063	35,357
November,	26,800	23,290	2,206	3,158	28,654
December,	27,907	25,658	2,401	2,190	31,249
January,	32,160	25,807	2,277	4,112	32,196
February,	31,000	24,326	1,919	4,654	30,909
March,	34,681	28,375	2,218	4,089	35,132
Totals,	409,846	335,741	27,061	55,093	417,895

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN.

Months.	Totals, 1903-1904.	1904-1905.		Totals, 1904-1905.
		Week-days.	Sundays.	
April,	45,011	21,266	15,971	37,237
May,	48,494	19,099	36,489	55,588
June,	54,109	9,838	34,874	44,712
July,	42,029	16,847	41,874	58,721
August,	60,632	17,455	32,874	50,329
September,	40,512	19,289	31,062	41,351
October,	28,416	8,394	28,802	35,696
November,	25,137	6,424	18,605	25,029
December,	12,429	5,295	7,001	12,296
January,	12,832	3,790	5,718	9,508
February,	12,067	4,625	9,102	13,727
March,	14,789	6,627	11,092	17,719
Totals,	396,408	125,154	276,759	401,913

**SUMMARY of Attendance at the various Institutions for 12 Months
from 1st April, 1904, to 31st March, 1905.**

—	Number of Days open.	Total Attendance.	Daily Average.
Museum,	363	417,896	1,151
Botanic Gardens,	363	401,913	1,107
National Library,	292½	189,374	677

The average Sunday Attendance was as follows :—

—	1904-1905.
Museum,	1,059
Botanic Gardens,	5,322

APPENDIX II.

ACQUISITIONS, DONATIONS AND LOANS.

ART AND INDUSTRIAL SECTIONS.

PRINCIPAL ACQUISITIONS BY PURCHASE FOR THE YEAR 1904-5.

Furniture :

- Side Table. Irish, 18th century.
- Reproduction of a Chest, in the Palazzo Communale, Spoleto.
- Cabinet. Spanish, 16th century.
- Chair. Dutch, 17th century.
- French, 18th century.
- Two Chairs. English, Chippendale.
- Table, Old Oak. English, 17th century.
- Three Tables, inlaid. English, 18th century.
- Clock. Dublin, 18th century.

Metal-work :

- Silver Spoons (2). Apostle and Seal tops.
- " Sugar-basket, 1789
- " Two-handled Cup. Cork, 18th century.
- " Sugar-bowl. " "
- " Salvers (2). Irish; 1730 and 1791.
- " Soup-ladle " 18th century.
- " Sugar-bowl " 18th century.
- " Caster. Stuttgart, 17th century.
- " Candlestick.
- " Cruet Stand. English, 1734.
- Pewter Communion Cup and Flagon; 1753.
- Four Reproductions of old Iron-work at Wurzburg.
- Bronze Pax, by Moderno. Italian, 15th century.
- Brass Triptych and Reliquary. Russian.
- Enamelled Plaque, with subject of "The Crucifixion." French
 (Limoges), 13th century.
- Thibetan Metal-work (40); specimens.

Pottery and Porcelain :

Ewer. Old Sèvres porcelain.
Coffee Cans and Saucers (2). Wedgwood Ware.
Specimens (7) of Lancastrian Ware.

Model :

Ideal restoration of a primitive Lake-dwelling, Switzerland.

Lace :

Specimens (62) of Needlepoint and Pillow Laces.

Drawings :

Drawings (4) ; Ancient Mosaic Pavements at Verona.
" (15) of old Carpets in the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Plaster Casts :

Plaster Casts (10), from the Church of S. Apollinare at Ravenna.

Costumes :

Embroidered Coats (2) ; 18th century.
Knitted Jacket ; Venetian.

Leather-work :

Embossed, Painted, and Gilt Leather (122 specimens).

Musical Instruments :

Set of Scottish Bag-pipes (copy).
Harp, by Cousineau, of Paris ; 18th century.

Carved Ivory :

Devotional Tablet ; early 15th century.

Embroideries :

Chair Covers (3) ; dated 1787.

DONATIONS.

3 Ethnographical specimens from Bissao and Opobo, W. Africa.
A. Badyard, Esq.

Grass Necklet worn by Kaffirs, obtained at Transkei, Cape Colony.
Miss Hickey.

Pack of Playing Cards ; Naples, 1897.
George Fottrell, Esq.

Coin Weight, Temp. William III.
J. W. Gunnis, Esq.

Book-binding, by Grierson, 1750.
R. J. Uscher, Esq.

Bracelet, Berlin Iron-work.
The Hon. Gerald Ponsonby.

Dagger (Katar) and Knife (Peshkabs).
Lieut.-Col. T. P. A. Bracken, late 41st Regt.

Collection of Ethnographical specimens from S. America. Obtained at
Manaos, about ten miles up the Rio Negro, on the Amazon, Brazil.
G. Pugin Meldon, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I.

Figure of the Blessed Virgin. Spanish, 17th century.
Count Markiewicz.

Coin, Silver Groat, of Henry VII.
Henry Power, Esq.

Pistol, Double-barrelled Revolver, by Rigby, Dublin.
Edwin Hamilton, Esq.

Medals (2) given to the Irish Police, in commemoration of the visit of
His Majesty King Edward the Seventh to Ireland, 1903.

Colonel Sir Neville F. F. Chamberlain, K.C.B., Inspector-General,
Royal Irish Constabulary.

Dagger (Katar).

- Case containing implements for making quill and reed pens. Indian Empire (from the Palace of Nana Sahib).
E. Stanley Robertson, Esq.
- Bank Note for 50 shillings. Bank of Limerick (Maunsell, Kennedy, and Maunsell).
R. O'Shaughnessy, Esq.
- Banner of the Lower Iveagh Yeomanry Cavalry, Second Troop.
Lieut.-Col. W. J. Alexander.
- Reproductions of Prints in the British Museum. New Series. Part XIII. Specimens of Lane Engravings by English Masters of the 18th century.
- Reproductions of Miniatures, Borders and Textiles, from MSS. in the British Museum. First Series (2nd edition).
The Trustees of the British Museum.
- Priming Flask, Damascus.
Vice-Admiral Edmond F. Jeffreys.
- Copy of Binding of Vol. 34 of the Journal of the Irish House of Commons.
Sir E. Sullivan, Bart.
- Two Leaves from an Oriental Book, the writing incised on strips of Palm Leaf.
Lieut.-Col. W. F. Smith.
- Twelve Coins.
Captain George B. Lawrie, Royal Irish Rifles.
- Thirty-four Plates from the Donor's work on the Highland Harp.
Robert B. Armstrong, Esq.
- Crucifixial Figure, bronze, gilt, 15th to 16th century; found in the Dargle River.
The Very Rev. Canon Edward Quinn, P.P.
- Two Fragments of Coloured Wall-surfaces. Ancient Roman.
- Fragment of a Cuneiform Inscription from Nineveh.
Mrs. Balfe.
- Six Brooches.
- Four Medals.
- Hot-water Urn, Sheffield-plated.
- Metal Casting, Duke of Wellington.
- Daguerrotype Portrait.
- Key, Silver-gilt, Badge of Spanish Chamberlain.
The late James Martelli Williams, Esq., and Mrs. Williams.

LOANS.

- Five Pieces of old Silver work.
Rev. W. Bradshaw Mack.
- Silver-gilt Key, Badge of Spanish Chamberlain.
J. Martelli Williams.
- Silver Dish Ring.
Thomas L. Plunkett, Esq., D.L.
- Collection (96) of Ethnographical specimens from Central Africa.
George Pugin Meldon, Esq., M.P., F.R.C.S.I.
- Twelve Specimens of French and English Porcelain and Chinese Lady's Dress.
Lieut.-Col. W. J. Alexander.
- Collection (121) of objects from Thibet and Baltistan.
Mrs. Le Mesurier.
- Wedgwood Plaque and two Oriental Embroideries.
Frederick Rathbone, Esq.
- Three pieces of Sicilian Peasant Jewellery.
Basil J. Leader Williams, Esq.
- Collection (8) of Thibetan Costumes, etc.
J. Eakin, Esq.
- Collection (46) from the Congo District, Africa.
Roger Casement, Esq.
- Gong from the Karen Hills, Southern Shan States of Burmah.
Captain Nangle.
- Head-ring of Zulu Chief.
Robert W. Smyth, Esq.

NATURAL HISTORY COLLECTION.

DONATIONS.

- Royal Zoological Society, Ireland.
A few Mammals, Birds, &c.
- Copeman, J.
A small collection of Beetles from the Congo.
- Dillon, Hon. R. E.
Kestrel (*Falco tinnunculus*), from Co. Galway.
Nest of *Vespa norvegica*, from Co. Galway.
- Tyrer, Sergt. W., C.S.A.B.
Specimen of Mantis, from Lake Tanganyika.
Specimen of Grasshopper, from Lake Nyassa.
- McWeeney, Dr. E. J.
Intestinal Worm (*Ascaris*), from *Testudo ibera*.
- Ussher, R. J., J.P.
Stoat (*Lutorius hibernicus*), from Cappagh, Co. Waterford.
- Trumbull, Dr. J.
Planorbis sp., from Canada.
Scorpion (*Broteas gervaisi*), from Brazil.
Allocophora cyanea, from Co. Down.
- Pack-Beresford, R. D., D.L.
Collection of Spiders, from Bagenalstown.
- McDougall, Dr. Ronald.
A small collection of Spiders, from New Zealand.
- Perry, Capt. J. C. P.
Hoolock Gibbon (*Hyllobates hoolock*).
- Gunn, W. F.
Amplexus coralloides, from Glencar, Sligo.
- Hawaiian Fauna Committee.
Small collection of Collembola, from Sandwich Islands.
- Herdman, Prof. W. A.
Nymphon longicaudatum and *Phoronichilus mollis*, from Gulf of Manaar.
- Thompson, Commander D. T.
Pomatorhine Skua (*Stercorarius pomatorhinus*), and
Fulmar Petrel (*Fulmarus glacialis*), from off Cleggan, Co. Galway.
- Grant, Col. C. C.
Collection of Silurian Fossils, &c., from Canada.
- Ulster Fisheries and Biology Association.
A few Pycnogonida, from Larne, &c.
- Barrett-Hamilton, Capt. G. E. H.
Fox (*Fulpes alopex*), from Wexford.
- Royal Irish Academy.
Collections of Invertebrates, from Galway, Limerick, and Lough Neagh.
Collection of Invertebrates, from Clare, Arran Islands, and Sligo.
- Nunan, Dr. J.
A small Collection of Mammal Skins, and 55 specimens of Bird Skins, from neighbourhood of Lake Tanganyika.

- Clarke, E. O'N., C.M.
Pipistrelle (Vesperugo pipistrellus), from Carriek-on-Shannon.
- Thorp, C. B.
 Small Collection of Insects, from S. Africa
- Cambridge, Rev. O. P.
Erigone arctica, from Dorset.
- Campbell, Rev. Dr.
 Collection of Lepidoptera, from S. India.
- Grubb, Sir Howard.
Spirostreptus, from Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- Casement, Roger.
 Nest of Weaver Bird, from Congo State.
- British Museum, Trustees of.
 Collection of Jaws of Fossil Rodents.
- McCausland, Dr.
 Two Human Skulls, from New Hebrides.
- Rathborne, H. B.
 Skull of Wild Boar (*Sus scrofa ferus*), and
 Domestic Cat (*Felis domestica*), from Algeria.
 Six Stuffed Birds.
- Cockburn, H. F., and Major W. F.
 A very fine piece of Coral (*Madrepora orbicularis*), from
 Mauritius.
- Hyndman, Miss.
 Bouquet of Flowers, made chiefly of Shells and Barnacles.
- Praeger, R., Ll.
Pieris brassicae var., from Wicklow.
Helix Arbusorum, from cliffs near Lough Erne.
Velella sp., from Portrush.
- Patten, Prof. C. J.
 Fruit Bat (*Cynonycteris aegyptiaca*), from Palestine.
- Nicholson, A. C.
 Small Collection of Marine Shells, from Gloppa deposit,
 Oswestry.
- Templer, R. S.
 Diseased alimentary tract of Trout, from Mayo.
- Institute of Jamaica.
 Small Collection of Spiders, from Jamaica
- Mooney, Gerald.
Acherontia atropos, from Ballybrack.
- Moore, The Misses.
 A small Collection of Insects from Australia
- Hughes, A.
 Convolutus Hawk Moth (*Sphinx convoluti*), from Greystones.
- Butler, Mrs.
 Convolutus Hawk Moth (*Sphinx convoluti*), from Bray.
- Duke of Leinster, His Grace the.
 Small Collection of Insects, &c., from Ceylon.
- Welch, Robert.
Helix nemoralis, in Calerete, from Strandhill dunes, Sligo.

- Humphreys, H. A.
One Egg of Giant Heron (*Ardea goliath*), and
Two Eggs of Quail (*Coturnix communis*), from Soudan.
- Lawder, J. Ormsby.
Two small Collections of Bones of Mammals and portion of Red
Deer's Horn, from a bog drain, Ballinamore, Co. Leitrim.
- Vinter, Dr. Sydney.
A Human Skull, from New Zealand.
- Calvert, Dr. P. P.
A Dragon Fly (*Cannaphila asgerstipennis*), from Honduras.
- Hugo, T. N.
Collection of Bones from Kitchen Middens, Port More, Co. Mayo
Knot (*Tringa canutus*), in summer plumage, from Co. Mayo.
- Revington, Dr. G.
A Red-breasted Merganser (*Mergus serrator*), from Westmeath.
- Farran, G. P.
Purple Sandpiper (*Tringa striata*), from off Fastnet Rock.
- Patterson, W. H.
A few Bones, from Kitchen Middens, Doughmore Strand, Kilkee.
- Houston, D., F.R.S.
Loughorned Grasshopper (*Meconema varia*), from Co. Waterford.
- Hande, W.
Leg of Lapwing (*Vanellus vulgaris*), showing Necrosis of middle
toe, from Co. Armagh.
- Stephens, Miss.
Collection of Hydroids and Sponges, from Killary Bay and Lough
Fee.
Collection of Hydroids and Polyzoa, from Portmarnock and
Howth.
- Ranfurly, Lord.
Merganser australis, from Auckland Island.
- Cole, Prof. G. A. J., and V. G.
Collection of Animal remains, from Sand-dunes, Narin, Co.
Donegal.
- Dixon, G. F., and R. M.
Collection of Australian Sponges, &c.
- Conroy, James.
A variety of Chaffinch (*Fringilla caelebs*), from Queen's County.
- Lynch, James.
Snake (*Zamenis nammifer*), from Island of Cyprus.
- Osborne, Miss C. H.
A Collection of Invertebrates, from Mexico.
- Hamilton, W. R. G., F.R.C.S.I.
Sparrow Hawk (*Accipiter nisus*), from King's County.
- Board of Works, H.M.
Two specimens of Red-crested Pochard (*Fuligula rufiga*), born in
St. Stephen's Green.
- McLoone, Rev. H.
A large specimen of Lobster, from Donegal.

- Jackson, J. Wilfrid.
Specimens of Marl and Shells, from Chara, and Shell Marl deposit, near Silverdale, Lancashire.
- Lönnberg, Dr. Einar.
Two Skulls of Reindeer (*Rangifer tarandus*), from Lapland.
- Schluter, W.
Four Skulls of Rat (*Mus decumanus*), from Thuringen.
- Standen, R.
Six specimens of *Cypræa*, from Karachi, India.
- Low, Rev. W. P.
A few Insects, &c., from Northern Nigeria.
- Norman, Rev. Canon.
A Collection of Microscopic Slides of British and Irish Ostracoda.
- Major, Dr. C. J. Forsyth
Four Skulls of Rodents, from South America.
Some Mammalian Remains, from Caves in Sardinia, &c.
- Warburton, J. W.
Two specimens of Californian Woodpecker (*Melanerpes formicivorus*), near Chico, California.
- Alexander, Col.
Short-eared Owl (*Asio accipitrinus*), from Co. Donegal.

Books and Pamphlets.

- Schutze, Dr. E.
Die Fauna der Schwäbischen Meeresmolasse. 1 Teil: Spongien und Echinodermen. Stuttgart, 1904.
- Meek, A.
Reports on the Scientific Investigations of the Northumberland Sea Fisheries Committee, for the years 1903, 4. Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1903, 4.
- Manchester Museum, Committee of.
Handy Guide to the Manchester Museum, Owens' College. 3rd edition. Manchester, 1903.
On the discovery of *Elephas antiquus* at Blackpool. By W. B. Dawkins. Manchester, 1904.
The Palæontology of the Lancashire Coal Measures. Part I. By H. Bolton. Manchester, 1904.
On the Discovery of an Ossiferous Cavern of Pliocene Age, at Doveholes, Buxton. By W. Boyd Dawkins. Manchester, 1903.
Report for the Year 1903-4. Manchester, 1904.
- M'Donnall, Dr. Ronald.
Report of the Department of Lands and Survey, New Zealand, for the Year 1902-3. By J. W. A. Marchant. Wellington, 1903.
- Yorkshire Philosophical Society.
Annual Report for 1903. York, 1904.
- Marine Biological Association of the West of Scotland, Committee of.
Annual Report for 1903. Glasgow, 1904.
- Annandale, N.
Contributions to the Terrestrial Zoology of the Faroes. Edinburgh, 1904.

Matthew, W. D.

Five Pamphlets.

Matthew, W. D., and J. W. Gidley.

New or little-known Mammals from Miocene of South Dakota.
New York, 1904.

Hoyle, W. E.

Reports on the Cephalopoda, collected by the U.S. Fisheries
Commission Steamer "Albatross." Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.,
1904.

A Diagnostic Key to the Genera of Recent Dibranchiate
Cephalopoda. Manchester, 1904.

Report on the Cephalopoda, collected by Prof. Herdman, at
Ceylon, in 1902. London, 1904.

Fraas, E.

*Neue Zeuglodonten aus dem unteren Mittelocän vom Mokattam
bei Cairo.* Jena, 1904.

Carpenter, G. H.

Collembola, Fauna Hawaiiensis. London, 1904.

Report on the Pantopoda, collected by Prof. Herdman at Ceylon,
in 1902. London, 1904.

A Monograph of the Recent Brachiopoda. Parts I., II., III. By
T. Davidson. London, 1885, 7, 8.

Secretary of State for India.

The Fauna of British India. Rhynchota. Vol. II., part I. By
W. L. Distant. London, 1904.

The Fauna of British India. Butterflies. Vol. I. By C. T.
Bingham. London, 1905.

Steindachner, F.

Notizen. Jahresbericht für 1902. Wien, 1903.

Regan, C. T.

The Phylogeny of the Teleostomi. London, 1904.

Belfast Naturalists' Field Club, Secretaries of.

Annual Report and Proceedings for the year ending 31st March,
1902. Belfast, 1904.

Dimmock, G.

Pamphlet.

Hildesheim Museum, Director of.

*Allgemeiner Führer durch die Sammlungen des Roemer-Museums
in Hildesheim.* Hildesheim, 1904.

British Museum, Trustees of.

A General Guide to the British Museum (Natural History).
London, 1903.

A Guide to the Shell and Starfish Galleries, British Museum.
London, 1901.

Guide to the Coral Gallery, British Museum. London, 1902.

Guide to the Galleries of Mammalia in the Department of
Zoology, British Museum. London, 1902.

Guide to the British Mycetozoa exhibited in the Department of
Botany, British Museum. By A. Lister. London, 1903.

An Introduction to the Study of Meteorites. London, 1895.

An Introduction to the Study of Minerals. London, 1903.

The Students' Index to the Study of Minerals. London, 1903.

A Guide to the Mineral Gallery. London, 1903.

An Introduction to the Study of Meteorites. By I. Fletcher.
London, 1904.

Second Report on Economic Zoology. By F. V. Theobald.
London, 1904.

British Museum, Trustees of—continued.

The History of the Collections contained in the Natural History Department of the British Museum. Vol. I. London, 1904.

Catalogue of the Books, Manuscripts, Maps, and Drawings in the British Museum (Natural History). Vol. II. E.-K. London, 1904.

Guide to the Fossil Mammals and Birds in the Department of Geology and Palaeontology. London, 1904.

Woodworth, W. McM.

Preliminary Report on the "Palolo" Worm of Samoa. *Eunice viridis* (Gray). Boston, 1903.

Osborn, H. F.

Reclassification of the Reptilia. Boston, 1904.

Explorations and Researches of the Department of Vertebrate Palaeontology. New York, 1904.

Gidley, J. W.

Pamphlet.

Welch, R.

Pamphlet.

Stebbing, Rev. T. R. R.

Two Pamphlets.

Smithsonian Institution, Trustees of.

Report of the United States National Museum. Vol. XXVII. Washington, 1904.

Proceedings of the United States National Museum. Vol. XXVII. Washington, 1904.

American Hydroids. Part II. The Sertularidae. By C. C. Nutting. Washington, 1904.

The Birds of North and Middle America. Part III. By Robert Ridgway. Washington, 1904.

Mayer, A. G.

Pamphlet.

Hedley, C.

Pamphlet.

Studies on Australian Mollusca. Part VIII. Sidney, 1904.

Eckstein, K.

Pamphlet.

Janet, C.

Six Pamphlets.

Haddon, Prof. A. C.

Nature. Vols. XXVI.-XXVIII. London, 1882-3.

" Vols. XXX.-XXXVI. " 1884-7.

Irish Naturalist, Editors of.

Leopoldina. Heft, 27. Halle, 1891.

" 34. " 1898.

" 35. " 1899.

" 36. " 1900.

" 37. " 1901.

Result of the Swedish Zoological Expedition to Egypt and the White Nile, 1901. By L. A. Jagerskiöld. Upsala, 1904.

Broteria, Revista de Sciencias Naturaes do Collegio de S. Fiel. Vol. I. Lisbon, 1902.

Indian Museum, Trustees of.

Annual Report for 1902-1903. Calcutta, 1904.

Springfield Natural History Museum, Mass., Curator of.

Report. Springfield, 1904.

- Pavlow, Maria.
Seven Pamphlets.
- Ibering, H. von.
Pamphlet.
- Thornely, Miss L. R.
Report on the Hydroids collected by Prof. Herdman at Ceylon,
in 1902. London, 1904.
Eighteenth Annual Report of the Liverpool Marine Biology Com-
mittee. Liverpool, 1904.
- Nichols, A. R.
Four Pamphlets.
- Russo, Achille.
Pamphlet.
- Tallberg, T.
Über das System der Nagethiere. Upsala, 1899.
- Nebbing, A.
Two Pamphlets.
- Wolterstorff, W.
Two Pamphlets.
- Sclater, P. L.
Review of the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature.
Ibis (8), Vol. IV., October. London, 1904.
- Major, C. J. Forsyth.
Seven Pamphlets.
- Fritze, A.
Pamphlet.
- Simroth, H.
Three Pamphlets.
- Gardiner, J. S.
The Turbinoïd Corals of South Africa, with Notes on their
Anatomy and Variation. Cape Town, 1904.
- Hrdlička, A.
Pamphlet.
- Boule, M.
Pamphlet.
- Norman, Rev. Canon.
Pamphlet.
- Museo Nacional de Montevideo.
Anales del Museo. Tomo 1. Monte Video, 1904.
- Manchester Field Club.
Proceedings. Vol. I., Part II. (1900-1901) Manchester, 1905.
- McIntosh, W. C.
Pamphlet.
- Monsco, S. A. S. le Prince de.
Pamphlet.
- Newton, E. T.
Two Pamphlets.
- Schwann, H.
Pamphlet.
- Duerden, J. E.
The Coral *Siderastrea radians* and its Postlarval Development.
Washington, 1904.

BOTANICAL COLLECTIONS.

DONATIONS.

- Adams, J.
A dried specimen of *Sparganium minimum*, Fr., from Newbridge Bog, Co. Kildare.
Two specimens of Lichen (*Lecanora* Sp.), from Batterstown, Co. Meath.
- Bennett, A., F.L.S.
Specimen of *Ajuga pyramidalis* L., from the banks of the Thurso River, Caithness.
Ten sheets of British Flowering Plants.
- Casement, R.
Economic specimens: Sample of Rubber, from Bolongo.
Rubber, Bihiro, Upper Congo.
Liberian Coffee, Kinsbassa.
Liberian Coffee in the cherry.
Upper Congo Coffee.
Cocoa from Upper Congo.
Three *Andansonia* Pods, Bornu, Congo Independent State.
- Cole, R. D.
A section of a Yew Log (found associated with oak) under the Red Bog, near Ballyfin, Queen's County, Ireland.
- Knowles, M. O.
One specimen of *Atropis Foucaudi*, Hack. from Rochelle, Charente Inferieure. Collected by the late Mons. Foucaud, the discoverer.
Specimens of *Atropis Foucaudi*, Hack. from the Shannon Estuary.
- Leebody, Mrs.
Fourteen sheets of dried plants, from Sligo.
- Marks, Dr.
Economic specimens:
Sample of Seeds, *Santalum acuminatum*.
Two Cones of *Wellingtonia Gigantea*.
Bark of Andrew Johnson, one of the big trees of the Yosemite Valley.
One specimen of *Pulu* (Cycadaceae), from Queensland.
One specimen of Wattle Wood.
- O'Brien, R. D.
Fourteen sheets of dried specimens from Co. Clare.
- Pethybridge, Dr.
Eighteen prints of Nature Study.
- Royal Botanic Gardens, Calcutta.
212 sheets of dried specimens (Foreign) and one photo.
- Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.
Twelve sheets of Indian Pteridophyta.
- Royal Irish Academy, through Dr. Scharff.
Collection of 390 packets of *Hepatica* and *Musci*; collected by D. McArdle for the Fauna and Flora Committee.
- Salmon, C. E.
Fourteen sheets of British Flowering Plants.
- Townsend, W. C. Unalaska.
Six sheets of dried Wild Flowers, from Western Australia.

Warburton, J. W.

A strip of Bark of a Redwood, "*Sequoia Sempervirens*," with old holes made in it by woodpeckers, into which they fix acorns. Three Staves, split from near the heart of a fairly large tree, 800 years old, in which are embedded acorn shells. Some specimens of North American lichens, collected three miles from the Pacific. Lat., 37°1'; Longt., 122°8'

Watkin, A. E., Esq.

A small Collection of dried Flowering Plants.

Moore, F. W.

Ten Photographs, from the Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, showing the effects of the storm on the night of the 26th February, 1903.

Books and Pamphlets.

Bennet, A., F.L.S.

Reprint from the Annals of Scottish Natural History, October, 1904. "*Ajuga pyramidalis* as a Scottish species."

Maiden, J. H., Director R.B.G., Sydney.

A critical Revision of the genus *Eucalyptus*. Part IV.

Manchester Museum, Owens College.

Publication 54, a brief account of the Cosmo Melville Herbarium.

Moran, J.

One copy of Barton's Elements of Botany.

Salmon, C. E., F.L.S.

Reprint from Journal of Botany, "*Epilobium collinum*."

Reprint from Journal of Botany, "Notes on Westernness Plants."

Trustees, British Museum.

The Jurassic Flora. Part II.

Guide to Sowerby's Models of British Fungi in Dep. Botany, British Museum.

Tousset, Mons.

Vol. XV. Bulletin, Soc. Bot., Rochellaize.

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN.

PURCHASES.

Amongst the rarer plants purchased are the following:—

Acerides Micholitzii.
Aesculus turbinata.
Anchomanes dubius.
Angraecum polyurum.
Areca Alberti.
Berberis corallina.
Cymbidium Sanderae.
Cymbidium Sanderi.
Cypripedium glaucophyllum.
Dicon pectinata.
Eriogonum Jamesii.
Fallugia mexicana.
Garcinia Livingstonii.
Iris hauranensis.
Macrozamia heteromeris.
Masnia salicifolia.
Nerine marginata.

Rhododendron chrysanthum.
Saxifraga floralenta.
Shortia uniflora.
Tulipa Batalini.
Tulipa Wilsoniana.
Vanda Watsoniana.
Wallichia densiflora.
Zamia integrifolia.

Exchange of Plants and Seeds.

The Exchange Seed List, published each year, is widely circulated, and in the season just ended 3,163 packets of seed were packed and forwarded to all parts of the world. Amongst the larger collections of plants sent away were collections to York College, to the Albert Agricultural College, and to Dromore Garden and Cottage Scheme, in Co. Tyrone. Large or valuable collections were received from the Director, Royal Gardens, Kew; James O'Brien, Esq.; W. R. Gumbleton, Esq.; G. Walpole, Esq.; J. T. Bennet-Poe, Esq.; Professor Sargent, Arnold Arboretum, United States; Messrs. James Veitch & Sons, Messrs. F. Sander & Sons, and Mr. Amos Perry.

The number of donations to the Garden was 123, coming from 87 donors, residing in the following countries:—Ireland, 30; England, 27; Germany, 4; Italy, 4; America, 3; France, 3; Austria, 2; Belgium, 2; India, 2; Switzerland, 2; Scotland, 1; Australia, 1; Africa, 1; Holland, 1; Portugal, 1; Russia, 1; Spain, 1; Wales, 1.

Donations to the Garden:—Plants, 952; Seeds, 1,553 pkts.

Donations from the Garden:—Plants, 1,163; Seeds, 2,163.

Amongst the rarer plants received were the following:—

Aconitum Wilsoni.
Arenga Aping.
Berlandiera tomentosa.
Bromheadia palustris.
Buddleia albiflora.
Coropogon gemmiferus.
Coelogyne Crookewittii.
Cotoneaster angustifolia.
Cyrilla racemiflora.
Cyrtanthus angustifolius grandiflorus.
Eugenia myrtifolia.
Eulophia Campbellii.
Fagus obliqua.
Gloriosa Rothschildiana.
Impatiens Oliveri.
Kaempferia Ethelae.
Lithospermum Gastoni.
Lycopodium lucidulum.
Meconopsis integrifolia.
Miltonia vexillaria "Empress Augusta."
Ouvirandra fenestralis.
Polypodium americanum.
Primula megaskefolia.
Quercus alnifolia.
Restrepia erythroxantha.
Rogersia pinnata.
Streptocarpus Haygarthii.
Tulipa Tubergeniana.
Velloxia equisetoides.
Vitis Thompsoni.
Zyphidium albidum.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS
OF THE
SCIENCE AND ART MUSEUM, THE NATURAL HISTORY
COLLECTION, AND THE ROYAL BOTANIC
GARDENS, GLASNEVIN,

For the Year ending 31st March, 1905.

TO THE SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,

SCIENCE AND ART MUSEUM.

The Visitors have pleasure in again reporting that the Museum of Science and Art, and the Royal Botanic Garden continue to be in a satisfactory condition, creditable to the officers who have charge.

In their detailed observations upon the several departments suggestions will be found, the adoption of which will, in the opinion of the Visitors, add greatly to the efficiency of the Institutions and their usefulness to the public.

In their report for the year 1903-4 the Visitors called attention to some general questions of great importance. In dealing with these matters they are placed in a difficulty by reason of the circumstance that they are engaged in preparing a report for the current year before the publication of the last Report addressed by them to the Department. Some of these matters appeared to the Visitors to be of such pressing importance that they caused a letter dealing with them to be addressed to the Department on their behalf on the 6th February, 1905. The most urgent of these matters are—(1) the protection of the Museum from the imminent danger caused by the proximity to the buildings of the workshops used for the purposes of the Museum, and (2) the non-compliance with the request of the Visitors that they should be allowed to see the plans for the new College of Science and other buildings contemplated in

proximity to the Museum. The Visitors regard the effect of these buildings upon the supply of light to the Museum to be a matter which they are bound to take under their consideration as a body entrusted with the duty of advising the Department in matters concerning the Museum.

A reply to this letter, dated the 27th of February, was received by the Visitors, and they are glad to learn that the question of the workshops has been referred by the Treasury to a Committee of Inquiry, and hope that this urgent matter will be speedily dealt with.

The Visitors learn with surprise that the non-compliance with their request that they should be afforded an opportunity of examining the plans for the new buildings referred to in their letter is due to a decision by the Commissioners of Public Works that "no useful purpose would be served by the submission of the plans to the Board of Visitors." The Visitors are an Advisory Board charged with the duty of making annual reports on (amongst other matters) "the condition and requirements of the Museum." An essential requirement of the Museum is an adequate supply of light. The lighting of some of the rooms is inadequate under existing conditions. The Visitors do not doubt that the effect of the new buildings on the lighting of the Museum was carefully considered before the plans were passed. But the consideration of a question of this kind, affecting an essential requirement of the Museum is, in the judgment of the Board of Visitors, one of the occasions on which the opinion of an advisory Board should have been taken into consideration. The Visitors fully recognise that this is the view taken by the Department from their letter of 15th February, 1902, and from their having communicated the request of the Visitors to the Commissioners of Public Works, they cannot recognise the latter body as the proper authority to define the duties and responsibility of the Visitors in relation to the requirements of the Museum.

The Visitors note with satisfaction that attention has been paid to the recommendation in their last report with regard to Mr. Carpenter and Mr. Alabaster. The Museum has again the services of Mr. Alabaster, and Mr. Carpenter's place has been filled up by the appointment of a permanent official.

They are glad to learn that an addition of two has been sanctioned to the number of assistants, which, as has been frequently pointed out for many years, has been inadequate to the work required, especially in the Natural History section.

They regret that the Museum has not as yet derived the benefit intended under the arrangement by which Professors Cole and Johnson were placed in the position of officers giving their whole time to the public, for the general work of the College and the Museum. Neither the Geological Collections nor

the Herbarium has, in the opinion of the Visitors, had the proper share of the valuable services to which the Museum is entitled under this arrangement.

During the current year Professor Cole has devoted hardly any time to the work of the Museum, and Professor Johnson seems only recently to have re-commenced attending with any regularity, and still does not give anything like the attention to the Museum that he gave a few years ago.

The Visitors note with satisfaction that the course of lectures delivered in the Museum continues to be appreciated, and as evidence of the usefulness of the method of Guides to which they called attention in their last report, they note that applications for copies have been received from several museums on the Continent, including those at Dresden, Vienna, Brussels, Berlin, and Hamburg, as well as from Edinburgh, Sydney, and Auckland.

ART COLLECTIONS.

The Visitors were much impressed with the additions which have been made to the Art Collections during the past year as described in detail below, and would particularly draw attention to the following points:—

It is noticeable how far fewer citizens Ireland has possessed than Great Britain who have shown their patriotism by bequeathing works of art and interest to the general public, and under these circumstances it is wonderful how numerous are the objects of interest which have been collected of late years. It is also very noticeable how carefully the classification of the various sections has been carried out in this Museum.

An Art section in a museum exists for the purpose of educating a community in realising the taste and artistic designs of past ages. It has been suggested as a debatable point whether the study of the creations of past inventors might not, in most cases, result only in the present workmen copying old designs and practically creating no new designs for future ages to study as twentieth century art. In view of this question the experiment made by the Director of a loan exhibit of silver, furniture, and other objects executed by living artisans is of interest, and many of the objects exhibited are of a high degree of excellence.

The following observations are offered on the principal objects added to the various Art sections during 1904-5:—

IRISH ARCHITECTURE.—The casts of the principal doorway and other details of Cormac's Chapel which are now set up in the temporary annexe show what a very interesting piece of Romanesque architecture is to be seen at Cashel.

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.—The arrangement according to periods is very instructive and unusually complete.

ROMANESQUE AND BYZANTINE ART.—The similarity of design of certain patterns on the casts should interest students of the designs on old Irish monuments such as the Irish crosses.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Additions have been made to the Collection of Irish Bagpipes which must appeal to the present school of revivers of national music and culture in Ireland.

FURNITURE.—It is a pity that more room is not provided for the Furniture collection. The early Tudor chair with the quaint back, recently acquired, deserves notice, and the same remark applies to the eagle-headed Chippendale chair. It would be interesting if authentic information could be obtained as to the history of the table presumed to have been in the Hell Fire Club. The recently acquired French Louis Quinze chair appears to be a Powdering Chair. The Dutch chair, with Spanish leather, is interesting, as it will recall the rule of Spain in earlier times in the Low Countries. The modern reproductions of the fine cabinets, etc., added to the Museum are instructive, but the acquisition of the old furniture which can still be obtained in Ireland, is the first consideration, as it is rapidly getting picked up, while reproductions can always be obtained.

POTTERY AND PORCELAIN.—The additions of this last year are instructive. The Visitors commend the able way in which the Index case is arranged for the instruction of the general public, and they particularly note the addition to the Wedgwood collection of the Purple candlestick.

IRON.—The reproductions of parts of the gates of the Wurzburg Palace are instructive, and this section emphasises the fact how little iron work of artistic merit is now manufactured in the United Kingdom.

LACE AND EMBROIDERY.—This section deserves special notice at a time when an effort is being made to revive this industry in poor localities, and it is desirable that this collection should be studied by schools and convents and by all those who are trying to revive this beautiful art in Ireland. A piece of the so-called "blind point" lace is remarkable among the specimens lately acquired.

CARPETS.—Valuable hints can be obtained by carpet weavers from the water colour copies recently made for the Museum of certain Oriental carpets.

INDUSTRIAL AND CIRCULATION COLLECTIONS.

As no notice has been taken of the oft-reiterated reports of the Board of Visitors concerning the inadequate space available for this collection, and no action taken to relieve the congestion, or even to indicate whether this question is receiving that consideration in the plans proposed for future extension which its importance would justify, there is little to report except that visitors to the Museum cannot fail to observe that this particular section is now in such a state as to be practically useless.

Some of the very limited space formerly available had of necessity to be taken over for the accommodation of the large casts of the doorway of Cormac's Chapel and Shrine of Holy Cross

Abbey. As a consequence, part of the industrial collection, small and inadequate as it is, has had to be conveyed to the stores, and the collection is in even a more congested state than last year.

The only direction in which development could be effected (inasmuch as it demands practically no additional space) appears to have been most efficiently followed by the Museum staff. The system of circulating collections inaugurated last year, has been considerably developed, and in the opinion of the Visitors is likely to prove a valuable factor in diffusing general knowledge as to the technical processes involved in the manufacture of various articles in common use.

The Visitors observe with satisfaction that the number of cases available for circulation has been more than doubled within the last year. The large number of applications for the loan of these several collections, as mentioned by the Director, is a satisfactory proof of the value set upon them by the various local bodies who are in a position to borrow them.

This system is evidently capable of very great extension, and the Visitors would be glad to see it further developed. In some cases, not only is the material worked upon, shown from its raw state to the finished article, but illustrations are given either by models or wood-cuts of the machines and tools used in the different processes.

The Visitors are of opinion that as far as possible this should be done in all instances, and where practicable (as is actually shown in the cases of Japanese wood-carving amongst others) specimens of the tools employed should form part of the collection.

When articles consist of many parts, and sometimes have complicated joints, they should in every case where it is practicable be shown in duplicate, one set in parts, and one set as finally put together.

With a set of such circulating collections, supplemented by the very admirable explanatory notes which the Director sends with each set, it ought to be possible for an intelligent teacher to give a very useful and interesting lecture, and although it is not to be supposed that such a lecture could actually teach a trade or handicraft, it should at least impart an intelligent understanding of the *rationale* of the various processes involved.

IRISH ANTIQUITIES.

The continued illness, and consequent absence, of the Keeper is a matter of serious consequence to this portion of the Museum. It lends additional force to the observations of the Visitors in last year's report as to the importance of supplying him with an assistant who could learn the business of this branch and be gradually qualified to carry out the many duties of the office.

Room I. has not been made available for displaying exhibits, being still appropriated to the Keeper, for whom, as yet, no other office accommodation has been provided. This has been frequently commented on by the Visitors.

Room II. is in a very satisfactory state, but as no change of importance has been made in it during the past year, it is not necessary to refer to any details respecting it.

The "Long" or principal Room (III), has undergone several changes.

The casts from the tumuli of New Grange and its vicinity are of great importance, and attract much attention, as do some other casts referred to in last year's report.

Considerable improvement has been effected in the arrangement of the cases and the display of their contents. The bronze collection, including the swords and spear heads, is now satisfactorily shown, and an exceptionally large cauldron has been added to the collection.

The lake-dwelling or Crannoge exhibits have evidently received much careful attention, and, whether shown collectively from particular finds, or arranged so as to show side by side varieties of like objects, can now be satisfactorily examined by the students of this branch of archaeology.

The gold objects, including the famous "Gold Ornaments" from the Co. Londonderry, which were fully noticed in last year's report, are well displayed in good light, and, of course, attract many visitors.

Some comparative collections from France and Switzerland illustrate the prevalence of similar methods used for the production of weapons, implements, &c., in early ages, in places far distant from each other. The limited space now available for additions will soon make it questionable whether it is desirable to increase this class of exhibits.

Room IV. (the North-West Pavilion) is not as well lighted as is rendered necessary by the importance of its contents viz., objects chiefly ecclesiastical. The arrangement of these has not been much changed, but the articles of Wearing Apparel have been brought into this room and placed in a case where they seem somewhat out of place.

The coins and seals remain as before. There is much still to be done in the labelling and description of the exhibits in this branch of Archaeology, now little studied in Ireland. Irish Medals will soon need more attention, and to be properly displayed.

Outside of the rooms chiefly occupied by the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy there are, in the galleries, many kindred objects. The lapidary collection down stairs is seldom visited, but a selection of stones, with Ogam inscriptions, and one crannoge boat, are to be seen upstairs. Several examples of interlaced ornament from Italy have lately been added, and illustrate the intricate patterns used in Irish Ornament, and often supposed to be peculiar to it.

A plaster cast of the recumbent effigy of a mail-clad knight, is a desirable acquisition as representing one of the few such figures extant in Ireland.

A few interesting examples of Irish silversmiths' work have been added, and there are also some nice pieces on loan, including some belonging to Mr. John R. Lloyd. The Museum still wants good specimens of 17th century Irish Silver, but they are not easily

procurable. The Museum examples, however, have enabled Mr. Dudley Westropp to do useful work towards ascertaining the years indicated by Dublin date-letters on plate. There is a tolerable collection of Irish pewter, but its marks have still to be investigated and described.

NATURAL HISTORY.

For some years past the Board of Visitors has called attention to the utter inadequacy of the Staff of the Museum in various departments, but specially in that of the Natural History department, from which Mr. Carpenter has been completely removed, and his services transferred to the College of Science.

This is particularly unfortunate at a time when the study of Natural History is increasing, and creating much more interest in schools and among the general public, necessitating many personal interviews and considerable correspondence by the Staff.

The classification of the specimens, and even the collection of the Irish Fauna is, consequently, attended with much difficulty, and in many cases specimens which ought to be obtained are lost to the Museum.

The Visitors now learn that provision for an increase to the Staff of this Division has been made in the Estimates for the coming year, and they will be glad if this increase proves adequate to cope with the arrears of work which have accumulated, especially during the last three years.

BOTANIC AND ECONOMIC COLLECTIONS.

The Visitors in their Report last year called attention to the increase in the number of students of Botany who were making use of this department of the Museum as a means of assisting them in their study, and it is a matter of satisfaction to the Visitors to be able to record that not only has the increase in the number of such students continued, but that very many of them are frequent visitors, and that substantial use is also being made of the collections by teachers in some of the Elementary Schools of the country. But the fact that this section is being year by year more largely availed of by the public adds much force to the point to which attention has been called by the Visitors for some years past—namely, the absolute necessity that exists for the appointment of a thoroughly trained Scientific Botanist as a permanent assistant. The Visitors desire to record their sense of the great ability with which Professor Johnson has hitherto acted in connection with this section; but, so long as his time is so much occupied elsewhere, they feel that the collections in this department must gradually fail in their main object if provision is not made whereby they may continue to be looked after, and the work of arranging and classifying carried on by a skilled permanent assistant. The Visitors recognise the skill and devotion to the work which has been shown by Miss Knowles, who has been employed as a temporary assistant in the Museum for more than two years.

They also desire to point out that the lighting of the Herbarium is somewhat defective, especially having regard to the increasing use which is being made of it.

Considerable progress has been made during the year in the arrangement of the Foreign Collections, and the task of cataloguing the British Collection has been completed.

Room I. contains the teaching collections, and may now be regarded as amongst the best arranged, and most useful to be found in the Kingdom. Some new cases have been provided in this room for Irish Flowering Plants.

In Room II. there are now displayed samples of wools which have been dyed with colours obtained from native plants, and each sample is exhibited in the case which contains the plant itself.

In Room IV. considerable progress has been made in the arrangement of the Economic Collections which are located here, and there has been also provided a collection of fossil plants which have been arranged and labelled.

The flowerless plants to which reference was made in the last Report have now been transferred into Room V., but there has not yet been found time or opportunity to have them arranged.

It should be noted that during the year a very perfect Card Catalogue of Economic Collections has been completed.

Further evidence of the general utility of this section is furnished by the fact that the number of plants sent up from various parts of the country for the purpose of identification is rapidly increasing, and it is interesting to note that very many of these plants are sent up by teachers in National Schools, from which it may be inferred that the study of Botany is making progress in the country.

GEOLOGICAL AND MINERALOGICAL COLLECTION.

A temporary exhibit of new additions to the collection has been arranged corresponding to the exhibit in the British Museum, so that visitors may see at a glance the latest specimens acquired for the Museum. This seems to be an excellent innovation.

Several of the shelves in the Mineralogical section are necessarily reserved to allow for the growth of the collection of Irish minerals, and for the specimens of that collection which are at present in America, and which were lent for the St. Louis Exhibition. But although there are empty shelves, there is a great lack of space for adequate exhibition of the whole collection. It is, for example, a matter of regret that types of the Griffiths' Collection have to be kept concealed in drawers (especially as these typical specimens are frequently examined by students) instead of being exposed in show-cases as formerly. Moreover, for the same cause, the housing of the economic collection of Irish building materials remains an unsolved problem. It seems strange that no provision should have been made for the exhibition of a collection so likely to lead to the development of the material resources of the country.

Attention is again called to the fact that Professor Cole devotes but little time to the Museum. As a consequence, work that should have been completed years ago is not done, and cannot be done under the existing arrangement. For example, the case labelled "Introduction to the Mineral Collection" is not furnished with a complete set of models and specimens, and the names of places are not attached to the relief map of Ireland. It cannot be regarded as satisfactory that these arrears of work should remain. It is most disappointing to note that, as the collection increases, the time spent on it diminishes.

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS

The Visitors inspected the Gardens on the 31st January. They found everything in excellent order. Interesting additions have been made to the number of the plants, which in their condition bear testimony to the care with which they are treated.

Foremost among the improvements recently introduced is the water-supply obtained from the river Tolka by means of a hydraulic ram, the benefit of which was experienced during the recent dry season. A very small expenditure of money would complete this useful work by adding a door to the substructure of the storage tank, and by supplying a drain to carry away the surplus water, thus preventing it from overflowing from the tank to the walks.

Various other improvements which were also recommended by the Visitors have been introduced with satisfactory results. The staging has been improved, roller blinds have been supplied, though not to the full extent required, and the long passage in the propagating department has been covered in. Progress has also been made in repairing the damage done by the storm of February, 1903.

By the expenditure of a very moderate sum of money the equipment of this Garden might be perfected, and the accommodation for the public improved.

(1.) The Garden is situated at some distance from the residential part of the city. Numbers of persons visit it on bicycles, a kind of healthful recreation which certainly ought to be encouraged. No suitable place has been provided for the reception of bicycles, a want to which the Visitors have more than once called attention.

(2.) More important still, in the interest of visitors to the Gardens, is the absence of a refreshment room. There are no places near the Gardens where refreshment can be obtained, other than public-bouses, and no room where parents bringing their children to the Gardens can obtain even a sandwich or a bun. The Royal Zoological Gardens—indeed almost all places of the kind—are provided with a room in which suitable provisions are allowed to be sold. In the Visitors' Report for the year

ending 31st March, 1901, the following passage occurs :—
“The necessity for a refreshment room has been very strongly
“shown, the nearest attainable refreshment room being a mile
“distant from the Gardens. If a Tea House were built on the
“site of the cottage lately acquired by the side of the entrance
“gate, there is little doubt that it would be highly appreciated.
“Refreshments should be limited to tea and coffee.” The Visitors
can only repeat this recommendation, with an expression of regret
that so obvious a suggestion, in which everyone is agreed, should
not have been adopted.

(3). They must also express their regret that nothing has been
done to carry out the following suggestions contained in their
last report :—“A commodious Tool and Implement House should
also be provided for the ordinary tools, such as spades, rakes,
&c., as well as for such larger implements as mowing machines
watering-pots, &c., which sustain injuries by exposure to weather.”
A properly arranged store for articles of this kind is necessary,
not only for their preservation, but for the orderly carrying out
of the work of the Garden. It would be difficult to find any
well-managed private garden so badly equipped in this respect
as the Garden at Glasnevin.

(4). More urgent still is the necessity for providing a room in
which the men who do not live in the Gardens can take their
meals. The Visitors cannot suppose that the existing state of
things is realised by the Department. These men now take their
meals in the stoke-boles, sitting on the coal, the alternative being
that, if this were forbidden by the Keeper, the men would be
obliged to go outside the Gardens to adjoining public-houses.
Mr. Moore, in the course of recent visits to important public
gardens in England and on the Continent, made enquiries on this
subject, and found that excellent arrangements were everywhere
made for the workmen, who were in Berlin supplied with an
excellent dinner at a moderate charge.

So much has been done for these Gardens, and they are so
creditable to all who are responsible for their maintenance, that
it is to be regretted that attention should be refused to a
very few matters which are urgently required and which have
been repeatedly noticed by the Visitors in their reports.

D. H. MADDEN,

President, Board of Visitors.

2nd May, 1905.

REPORT

OF

THE COUNCIL OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF IRELAND

For the Year 1904-1905

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND

SIR,

As Chairman of the Council of Trustees, I have the honour to submit the following Report of that body for the twelve months ended 31st March, 1905.

During this period the Library was open on 292½ days, the twelve months having included four days of the Easter Recess of 1904. The Library was closed on April 28th, 1904, until 8 o'clock, when the King laid the foundation stone of the Royal College of Science.

The attendance of readers for the 292½ days on which the Library was open numbered 198,274, a record exceeding that of 1903-4 (293 days) by 16,889 :—

	Total
Gentlemen, morning attendance (10 to 6),	135,995
" evening " (6 to 10),	51,597
Ladies, morning and evening (10 to 10),	10,682
	198,274

The daily average of attendances during the year 1904-5 was 677.

The daily average of the attendances of the year 1903-4 was 619; of the year 1902-3, was 588·5; of the year 1901, 518·14; of the year 1900, 506·5; of the year 1899, 528·9.

During the year ending March, 1905, the number of volumes added to the Library and made accessible to readers has been 6,365; of these, 674 are folio, 735 quarto, and 4,956 octavo and smaller sizes. A classification of these books by their general topics is given in the Appendix I., where also will be found the usual statistics as to the binding of the books of the

Library, as well as to the borrowing by members of the Royal Dublin Society, and by certain officers of the Science and Art Institutions; and also lists of donors, and of societies, institutions and public bodies which made presentations to the Library.

During the autumn of 1904 the National Library was the place of deposit of historical MSS. lent through the French Government by French Libraries for the use of the Franciscan Order in Dublin.

The two ladies specially employed to catalogue the older part of the Library, and to overtake arrears of cataloguing more recently acquired books, have, during the financial year ending March 31st, 1905, written catalogue slips for 11,821 volumes.

On October 14, 1904, the Librarian laid before the Trustees the report which had been forwarded to the Department in reply to the three questions in the Treasury letter of January 4, 1904, which were referred to him by the Trustees on January 9, 1904. The report is set out in Appendix II. below.

On the 13th January, 1905, the Trustees received information through the Department of the intention of the Treasury to appoint a Committee to consider the question of accommodation in the Library buildings; the Chairman of the Committee to be the Chairman of the Board of Works. The Department requested the Trustees to suggest the representative to be nominated by the Department to serve on the Committee. On January 27, the Trustees resolved to name Judge Shaw to serve on the Committee. At the meeting of March 10 Judge Shaw read to the Trustees a letter from the Treasury, formally nominating him as a member of that Committee to serve with Mr. G. C. V. Holmes, C.B., C.V.O. (Chairman), and Mr. G. K. Fortescue, of the British Museum. The letter further conveyed the exact terms of reference of the Committee, as follows :—

To inquire and report :—

- (1.) Upon the accommodation necessary for the National Library of Ireland: Whether by the exclusion of superfluous matter, re-arrangement of space or of contents, or otherwise, the present buildings can be rendered adequate; and, if not, what additional accommodation should be provided;
- (2.) Upon any other matters which may seem to the Committee to have any bearing upon the main questions referred for their consideration.

At the meeting of March 16, 1905, the Librarian laid before the Trustees a request from Mr. G. C. V. Holmes that he Librarian would furnish him with a memorandum, indicating in what respects the Trustees consider the present accommodation inadequate; the circumstances which, in their opinion

have created the need for extension ; and in what manner they propose that additional space should be provided. The Trustees furnished the requisite memorandum, which will be found in Appendix III.

The Trustees regret that it is still necessary to call attention to the need for improving the lighting of the General Reading Room. They have stated in the reports of recent years that it is far from satisfactory. The lighting of the Book-store remains also defective.

The Trustees have much pleasure in noting that the Library has lately been supplied with a set of large dust-proof cabinets, planned some years ago, for the lodgment of great volumes which cannot stand upright with safety on ordinary book-shelves. This is the most important of new Library " works " executed during the year, but there have been several valuable minor improvements.

The Librarian, by the authority of the Trustees, attended the annual meeting of the Library Association held at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, August 29—September 2, 1904.

The Trustees desire to append the Librarian's Annual Report on the affairs of the Library (see Appendix IV).

EDWARD DOWDEN,

Chairman

14th April, 1905

APPENDIX I

STATISTICS AND LISTS

Subjoined is a brief general statement of the attendances of readers since the Library was founded in 1877:—

Year	Note	Attendance
1878	The first complete year of the Library.	... 27,482
1889	The latest year of lodgment in Leinster House.	... 51,325
1893	The first reliable record after the transfer, in 1890, to the present building.	... 113,888
1894		... 119,500
1895		... 125,500
1896		... 156,365
1897		... 137,832
1898		... 142,218
1899		... 154,878
1900		... 148,405
Three months, January—March, 1901,		... 40,763
Year, April 1, 1901—March 31, 1902,		... 150,780
Year, April 1, 1902—March 31, 1903,		... 174,786
Year, April 1, 1903—March 31, 1904,		... 181,385
Year, April 1, 1904—March 31, 1905,		... 198,274

The volumes added to the Library and made accessible, during the year 1904-5, may be grouped as follows:—

Bibliography, Library Economy, Book Rarities, and Cyclopædic works,	... ..	286
Newspapers, General Periodicals,	... ..	330
Philosophy,	... ..	187
Religion, Theology, Ecclesiastical History,	... ..	674
Sociology, Statistics, Political Science,	... ..	147
Political Economy,	... ..	116
Law,	... ..	116
Parliamentary Papers,	... ..	124
Administration,	... ..	110
Associations,	... ..	27
Education,	... ..	132
Commerce,	... ..	63
Amusements, Customs, and Manners,	... ..	99
Philology,	... ..	171
General Science,	... ..	89
Mathematics,	... ..	76
Astronomy,	... ..	52
Physics, Light, Heat, Electricity,	... ..	68
Chemistry,	... ..	44
Geology,	... ..	77
Paleontology,	... ..	6
Biology, Anthropology, &c.,	... ..	43
Botany,	... ..	64
Zoology,	... ..	194
Useful Arts in General,	... ..	38
Patent Office Publications,	... ..	160
Medicine,	... ..	253
Engineering,	... ..	71
Agriculture,	... ..	99
Domestic Economy,	... ..	3
Communication, Commerce, Railway Guides, &c.,	... ..	62
Chemical Arts, Manufactures, and Trades,	... ..	28

Fine Arts in General,	76
Landscape Gardening,	7
Architecture,	43
Sculpture,	30
Drawing and Design,	17
Painting,	53
Engraving,	12
Photography,	5
Music,	31
Archæology,	60
General Literature,	30
English Literature (Essays, Poetry, Periodicals, &c.),	492
German,	72
French,	142
Italian,	52
Latin,	73
Greek,	54
Other Literatures,	39
General History,	15
Geography and Travel,	261
Biography, Genealogy, Heraldry, &c.,	288
Ancient History,	36
History of Europe,	413
" " Asia,	25
" " Africa,	5
" " America,	22
" " Oceania and the Polar Regions,	3
Total,	6,365

Subjoined is the return as to binding done for the Library during 1904:—

In the binder's hands, Dec. 31st, 1903,	630 vols.
Sent to the binder during 1904,	4,500 "
	<hr/>
Returned by the binder during 1904,	5,130 "
	4,305 "
	<hr/>
In the binder's hands, Dec. 31st, 1904,	825 "

Subjoined is the account of books borrowed from the Library during twelve months ending March 31, 1904, by members of the Royal Dublin Society, and by certain officers of the Institutions of Science and Art:—

In borrowers' hands, March 31st, 1904,	147
Lent between April 1, 1904, and March 31, 1905, to members of the Royal Dublin Society,	1,344
Lent to officers of the Institutions of Science and Art,	250
	<hr/>
Returned during the twelve months,	1,741
	1,590
	<hr/>
In borrowers' hands, March 31st, 1905,	151
With members of the Royal Dublin Society,	126
With officers of the Institutions of Science and Art,	25
	<hr/>
	151

The number of members of the Royal Dublin Society entitled to borrow, according to the last official list published by the Society, is 449.

The following are some of the more noteworthy special gifts received during the year:—

The Chief Secretary for Ireland presented a number of English newspapers in bound volumes, comprising: *Albion*, 1835; *Albion and Globe*, 1835; *Daily News*, 1848 to June, 1884; *Daily Telegraph*, 1854, 1855; *Morning Herald*, 1844-59; *Morning Post*, February, 1860 to June, 1884; *Morning Star*, 1850-59; *Press*, 1860-61; *Standard*, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856; *Sun*, 1857-70; *Universal News*, 1869-71.

The Municipal Corporation of Dublin presented the *Calendar of Ancient Records of Dublin*, vols. 8-10, and *Accounts of the Corporation of Dublin*, 1896-1902.

The Dublin Chamber of Commerce presented through Mr. R. Middleton Perry, *Reports of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce*, 21 vols., between 1880 and 1903.

Mr. F. M. Atkinson, 11, Temple-street, presented *Eudidis elementorum, libri xiii.*, Wittebergæ, 1534.

Dr. Arthur Benson presented a collection of about 150 volumes on medicine and general subjects.

Mr. Shearn and Cowper-Coles presented the *Electro-Chemist and Metallurgist*, to be continued annually.

Mr. Francis C. Crossle, M.A., presented the *Newry Magazine*, 4 vols., 1815-18, and a copy of a *Charter of James the First*, granting a corporation to the town of Newry.

Mr. E. R. M'C. Dix presented Mrs. Bonhote's *Parental Monitor*, vol. I., Dublin, 1788; *Stuart's Poems*, Belfast, 1811; *The Advocate or Irish Industrial Journal*, Oct., 1848, to Jan., 1849; *Drogheda News-Letter*, Aug. 1805-1810; the *Irish Builder*, vol. 19, 1877; A volume of newspaper scraps, 1874; Mrs. Faussett's "*Bung In*" and other poems, 1880; *Queries concerning the lawfulness of the present cessation* . . . propounded by the Right Honourable the Supreme Council to the most Reverend, and most illustrious David, Lord Bishop of Ossorie . . . With Answers, etc., printed at Kilkenny, 1648, a most valuable and exceedingly rare tract, no other copy of which is known to Mr. Dix; *Lodger's Opening Rosebud*, Limerick, 1836; *Wood's Monster Telescopes erected by the Earl of Rosse*, Parsonstown, 1846; *Robertson's History of America*, 2 vols.; *Ansell's Siege of Gibraltar*, Cork, 1793; *More's Works in Prose and Verse*, Cork, 1778; *Memoirs of Sir Charles Goodville*, vol. I.; Catalogues of books, *Bibliotheca Hibernica*, sold by John O'Daly, Dublin; *Dobell's Catalogue of Privately Printed Books*, etc., etc.

Mr. J. A. Glynn, B.A., presented the *Commonwealth of Australia Parliamentary Debates*, 1901-04; *Federal Convention Debates*, 1897-98.

Colonel C. Herbert presented a *Collection of autographs of bishops, peers, and members of the House of Commons (1820-1840)*, with index.

Mrs. Hannah Flannery, Holywood, presented the *Nation*, vols. I.-VI., 1842-48.

Miss Moore, of 10, Upper Merrion-street, presented a number of books, including *Wilson's Sacra Privata*, Dublin, 1796; *Prior's Poetical Works*, 3 vols., 1797-8; *Rollin's Roman History*, 12 vols., Dublin, 1740-47; *Hawkesworth's Voyages*, Dublin, 1773.

The Rev. H. Kingsmill Moore, B.A., presented a collection of the *Reports of the Kildare Place Society of the early nineteenth century*.

Mrs. E. M. Sidgwick, of Newnham College, Cambridge, presented a number of *College Reports from 1877-1900*.

The Newcastle-upon-Tyne Literary and Philosophical Society Library presented through its librarian, Mr. Henry Richardson, a copy of the *Library Catalogue*, arranged and classified upon the Dewey system.

The Library of the Royal University, Upsala, presented *Gustav Sundbårg's Sweden, its people and industries*, 1904.

The Rev. James O'Driscoll, B.A., presented seven volumes of Hebrew text-books.

Miss Clara Patton presented 75 volumes, including *William Bell Scott's Poems*, 1854; *Petrarch's Trionfi*, tr. by the Rev. Henry Boyd, rector of Rathfriland, published in London, 1807.

Dr. W. Booth Pearsall presented a collection of about 60 volumes on general subjects, school text-books, travel, history, etc., including *Good Words*, 1860-65.

Mr. C. J. Purnell, of the Bodleian Library, presented Whiston's *Works of Josephus*, London, 1737.

Mr. Alfred Webb presented a number of works on India, including *India*, vols. IX.-XX., 1898-1903; the Marquis of Ripon's *Speeches on India*, 2 vols.; *Naoji's Essays and Speeches*; Pillai's *Representative Indians*; Ránadé's *Essays on Indian Government*, Dutt's *England and India*; Lord Dufferin's *Speeches on India*; also "*War against War in South Africa*, 1899-1900; Neuman and Barrett's *Spanish-English Dictionary*, 2 vols., 1831, etc.

Mr. T. J. Westropp added still further to the collection of photographs illustrating the archaeology of the County Clare, which in past years he has so generously presented.

An anonymous donor presented to the Library the new and enlarged edition of Fairbairn's *Book of Crests*.

A complete list is subjoined of the names of all persons from whom gifts have been received between April 1, 1904, and March 31, 1905:—

- Abbott, Rev. T. K., D.D., S.F.T.C.D.
His Excellency the American Ambassador.
Ahern, Miss M. E., Chicago.
Alabaster, E. Percy.
Aldis, H. G., University Library, Cambridge.
Atkinson, F. M., 11, Temple-street.
Bailey, Sir W. H., Sale Hall, Cheshire.
Ball, F. Elrington.
Bateson, Miss Mary, Cambridge.
Benson, Arthur H., M.A.
Berry, H. F., 51, Waterloo Road.
Best, R. I.
Bowley, Sir Edmund T.
Blake, Martin J., Ballyglass, Co. Mayo.
Briscoe, J. Potter, F.R.S., Public Library, Nottingham.
Brown, T. B., Ltd., London.
Cameron, Sir Charles A., C.B.
Carey, Dr. R. B., J.P., Borris, Carlow.
Church of Ireland Gazette, The Editor.
Claridge and Co., Fort, Bombay.
Condon, John.
Combertin, Pierre de.
Cowper-Coles, Sherrard, London.
Crookshank, Rev. C. H., M.A., Roscrea.
Crossle, Francis C., M.B.
Daily Mail, London, The Editor.
Davies, F. R., Hawthorn, Carysfort Avenue, Blackrock.
Delany, Very Rev. William, D.D., S.J.
Dickson and Sons, Dublin.
Dix, E. R. M.C.
Echeverría, Aquiles J., Biblioteca Pública de Heredia, Costa Rica.
Farrar, The Lady, London.
Flannery, Mrs. Hannah, 124, High-street, Holywood.
Frazer and Co., Dublin.
Gibson, Andrew, Belfast.
Geoghegan, Hanbury C., 63, Dawson-street.
Griffith, Arthur, 17, Fownes-street.
Gill and Son, M. H., Dublin.
Glynn, J. A., B.A.
Green, Charles, 5, Cowper Villas, Rathmines.
Haslem, Mrs., 125, Leinster Road.
Harper Brothers.
Herbert, Colonel C.

Holinsworth, C. B., London.
 Holt, E. W. L.
 Huband, Rev. H. R., 68, Dartmouth-square.
 Hughes, Rev. S. C., M.A., Wigmore, Ranelagh.
 Ingram, John Kells, LL.D.
 Janet, Charles.
 Kelly, Miss M. T.
 Kelly, Richard J., M.L.
 Lamb, Alexander, London.
 Lyster, T. W.
 Macartney-Filgate, H.
 M'Cready, Rev. C. T., D.D., Howth.
 M'Kean, E. J., 44, Syngo-street.
 MacRitchie, David, F.S.A., Scotland.
 Maguire, P. W., 68, Botanic Road.
 Mayne and Boyd, Belfast.
 Mayo, The Earl of, K.P.
 Moore, P. W., F.L.S.
 Moore, Rev. H. Kingsmill, D.D.
 Moore, Miss, 10, Upper Merrion-street.
 Mossely, Alfred.
 Murray, David, F.S.A., Scotland.
 O'Driscoll, Rev. James, M.A.
 O'Reilly, the late Prof. J. P.
 Osborne, Mrs. Walter, 5, Castlewood Avenue.
 Patton, Miss Clara, Hatch-street.
 Paton, J. and J., London.
 Pearsall, Dr. Booth, Dublin.
 Praeger, Robert Lloyd, M.A., M.B.
 Purnell, Christopher J., Bodleian Library, Oxford.
 Purser, W. E., 3, Winton Road.
 Reads, T. Mellard, F.G.S.
 Samuels, A. W., K.C.
 Scharff, R. F., M.D.
 Scriven, George, M.D.
 Smith, General Corson, 65, Sibley-street, Chicago.
 Smith and Son, W. H., London.
 Spink and Son, London.
 "Statist," The Proprietors.
 Solomons, M. E., J.P.
 Story, J. B.
 Strickland, W. G.
 Sullivan, Sir Edward, Bart.
 Symington, Johnson, M.D., Belfast.
 Torrey, Rev. R. A., D.D., Chicago.
 Tullis, John, Dennistoun, Glasgow.
 Union Press, Philadelphia.
 Vicars, Sir Arthur, K.C.V.O.
 Wardell, J., M.A., 23, Chelmsford Road.
 Webb, Alfred, Rathgar.
 Welch, Robert, 49, Lonsdale-street, Belfast.
 Westropp, T. J., Dublin.
 White, Miss, Lady Principal, Alexandra College.
 White, Rev. Newport J. D., D.D.
 Wigham, Mrs., 1, Palmerston Park.

Gifts have been received between April 1, 1904, and March 31, 1905, from the following Public Departments, Public Bodies, Public Institutions, and Learned or Literary Societies:—

Municipal Council of the City of Dublin.
 Belfast Harbour Commissioners.
 His Majesty's Stationery Office.

Lords Commissioners, H.M. Treasury.
 The Education Department.
 Patent Office.
 Office of the Registrar-General of Scotland.
 Ordnance Survey of England and Wales.
 " " " Ireland.
 Geological Survey of Great Britain.
 " " " Ireland.
 " " " Canada.
 " " " India.
 " " " United States of America.
 " " " the Transvaal.
 Agency General of Tasmania.
 " " " New South Wales.
 " " " South Australia.
 " " " Western Australia.
 Cape Colony, Office of Secretary of Agriculture.
 Imperial Institute.
 India Office, Whitehall.
 Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland.
 Board of Education, South Kensington.
 Board of Intermediate Education, Ireland.
 Bengal Government.
 Department of the Interior, U.S.A.
 Department of Agriculture, U.S.A.
 Labour Department, U.S.A.
 Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, U.S.A.
 British Museum.
 Library of Congress, U.S.A.
 Imperial Library, Calcutta.
 Smithsonian Institution.
 Corporation of London.
 Royal Society, London.
 Royal Geographical Society, London.
 Cobden Club, London.
 Liberal League, London.
 London County Council.
 London School Board.
 Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.
 Incorporated Society of Musicians.
 General Medical Council, London.
 Lads' Drill Association, London.
 Royal Institute of British Architects, London.
 Society of Accountants and Auditors, London.
 Royal Engineers' Institute, Chatham.
 Corporation of Glasgow.
 Manchester Geological and Mining Society.
 American Museum of Natural History, New York.
 Boston Museum of Fine Arts.
 Jewish Publication Society of America.
 Council, Indian National Congress.
 Norske Gradmaalings-Kommission, Kristiania.
 Royal Dublin Society.
 Royal Irish Academy.
 Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language.
 College Historical Society, Trinity College, Dublin.
 Dublin Sanitary Association.
 Dublin Fire Brigade: per T. P. Purcell.
 Dublin Chamber of Commerce: per Percy R. Middleton.
 Institute of Bankers, Ireland.
 Irish Central Bureau for the Employment of Women.
 City of Dublin Technical Schools, per L. E. O'Carroll.
 Gaelic League, Dublin.
 Irish Forestry Society, Dublin.
 Associate of Intermediate and University Teachers, Dublin.

Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society.
 Battersea Public Libraries.
 Belfast Public Libraries and Museum.
 Birmingham Free Libraries' Committee.
 Imperial Library, Calcutta.
 Cambridge University Library.
 Cardiff Free Libraries.
 Chelsea Public Libraries.
 Chief Secretary's Office Library, Dublin.
 Harvard University Library.
 Johannesburg Public Library.
 Leeds Public Library.
 Bibliotheca Publica Provincial de La Plata.
 Lincoln Public Library.
 Liverpool Public Library.
 Corporation of London: Library Committee.
 Manchester Free Libraries.
 John Rylands Library, Manchester.
 Milwaukee Public Library, U.S.A.
 Nottingham Library.
 Bodleian Library, Oxford.
 Saint Louis Public Library, St. Louis, U.S.A.
 Library of the Royal University, Upsala, Sweden.
 Victoria Public Library, Victoria.
 Girton College, Cambridge.
 Cambridge University Syndicate for Higher Local Examinations
 Trinity College, Dublin: The Board.
 Royal University of Ireland.
 Royal College of Physicians, Dublin.
 Royal Holloway College.
 Aberdeen University.
 Queen's College, Belfast.
 Queen's College, Cork.
 Queen's College, Galway.
 Durham University.
 Edinburgh University.
 Glasgow University.
 Harvard University.
 College of Preceptors, London.
 University College, Liverpool.
 Owen's College, Manchester.
 Melbourne University.
 St. Andrews University.
 Sydney University.
 Catholic University, Washington.
 Yale University.
 Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan.
 " " College of Science and Engineering.

The following Societies present publications annually:—

The Royal Society: *Proceedings*.
 The Royal Dublin Society: *Proceedings*, and *Scientific Proceedings and Transactions*.
 The Royal Irish Academy: *Proceedings and Transactions*.
 Royal Society of Antiquaries, Ireland: *Journal*.
 The County Kildare Archaeological Society: *Journal*.
 Waterford Archaeological Society: *Journal*.
 Belfast Naturalists' Field Club: *Report and Proceedings*.
 Cremation Society: *Journal*.
 Royal Institute of British Architects: *Journal and Calendar*.
 Society of Chemical Industry: *Journal*.
 Sanitary Institute: *Journal*.

Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language: *Report*.
 Royal Academy of Medicine in Ireland: *Transactions*.
 Institute of Bankers in Ireland, 3, Kildare-place, Dublin: *Journal*.
 Limerick Field Club.

The following periodical publications have been presented in the year 1904 to the National Library of Ireland, either by the publishers, or by private donors, or by public bodies:—

Alliance News.
Author.
Board of Trade Journal.
Board of Agriculture Journal.
British Medical Journal.
Bulletin, Department of Labour, U.S.A.
Buddhism.
Child's Guardian.
Civil Service Competitor.
Civil Service Weekly.
Cyclists' Touring Club Gazette.
Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, "Journal."
Drapers' Record.
Free Russia.
Figaro and Irish Gentlewoman.
Gentlewoman.
International Theosophist (formerly The Irish Theosophist).
Irish Cyclist.
Irish Field.
Irish Homestead.
Irish Military Guide.
Kew Bulletin.
Land and Water.
Library Association Record.
New Century Path.
New Church Magazine.
Propriété Industrielle.
Speaker.
T.O.D.
Travel.
Visitor.

The following Irish newspapers, presented during the year 1904 free of charge, are filed for reference when bound:—

<i>Belfast News-Letter</i> .	<i>Londonderry Standard</i> .
<i>Cork Constitution</i> .	<i>Meath Chronicle (Kells)</i> .
<i>Cork Examiner</i> .	<i>Mid-Ulster Mail (Cookstown)</i> .
<i>Clare Journal (Ennis)</i> .	<i>Northern Whig (Belfast)</i> .
<i>Dungannon News</i> .	<i>Portadown News</i> .
<i>Evening Herald (Dublin)</i> .	<i>Rathmines News</i> .
<i>Evening Telegraph (Dublin)</i> .	<i>Roscommon Messenger</i> .
<i>Ireland's Own (Wexford)</i> .	<i>Shibbereen Eagle</i> .
<i>Irish Daily Independent</i> .	<i>Saturday Record (Ennis)</i> .
<i>Irish News (Belfast)</i> .	<i>Sligo Independent</i> .
<i>Irish Weekly Independent (Dublin)</i> .	<i>Tuam Herald</i> .
<i>Irish Weekly (Belfast)</i> .	<i>Tyrone Constitution (Omagh)</i> .
<i>Kildare Observer (Naas)</i> .	<i>United Irishman</i> .
<i>Leinster Express (Maryborough)</i> .	<i>Warder (Dublin)</i> .
<i>Leinster Leader (Naas)</i> .	<i>Weekly Freeman</i> .
<i>Limerick Chronicle</i> .	<i>Wexford People</i> .
	<i>Wexford Independent</i> .

This list will be further extended next year by the inclusion of the following papers which have been promised:—

<i>Anglo-Celt</i> (Cavan).	<i>Enniscorthy Guardian</i> .
<i>Armagh Guardian</i> .	<i>Fermanagh News</i> .
<i>Ballymena Observer</i> .	<i>Kilkenny Journal</i> .
<i>Ballymoney Free Press</i> .	<i>Kilkenny Moderator</i> .
<i>Banbridge Chronicle</i> .	<i>Limerick Leader</i> .
<i>Bray & South Dublin Herald</i> .	<i>Lisburn Herald</i> .
<i>Carriekfergus Advertiser</i> .	<i>Nationalist</i> (Carlow).
<i>Cavan Weekly News</i> .	<i>Nationalist</i> (Clonmel).
<i>Coleraine Chronicle</i> .	<i>New Ross Standard</i> .
<i>Coleraine Constitution</i> .	<i>People's Advocate</i> (Monaghan).
<i>Donegal Independent</i>	<i>Sligo Champion</i> .
(Ballyshannon).	<i>Sligo Independent</i> .
<i>Donegal Vindicator</i>	<i>Waterford Chronicle</i> .
(Ballyshannon).	<i>Western News</i> (Ballinasloe).
<i>Dundalk Democrat</i> .	<i>Wicklow News-Letter</i> .
<i>Drogheda Independent</i> .	<i>Wicklow People</i> .

The following newspaper published in the West Indies was presented during 1904:—

Federalist [Grenada].

The Royal Dublin Society continues its generous gift of daily papers and weekly papers, as follows:—

<i>Belfast News-Letter</i> .	<i>Illustrated London News</i> .
<i>Cork Constitution</i> .	<i>Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News</i> .
<i>Dublin Daily Express</i> .	<i>Journal des Débats</i> .
<i>Dublin Evening Mail</i> .	<i>Lady's Pictorial</i> .
<i>Dublin Evening Herald</i> .	<i>London Morning Post</i> .
<i>Dublin Evening Telegraph</i> .	<i>Leslie's Weekly</i> .
<i>Daily Graphic</i> .	<i>New York Tribune</i> .
<i>Freeman's Journal</i> .	<i>Pall Mall Gazette</i> .
<i>Financial News</i> .	<i>Queen</i> .
<i>Globe</i> .	<i>St. James's Gazette</i> .
<i>Graphic</i> .	<i>Sketch</i> .
<i>Irish Daily Independent</i> .	<i>Standard</i> .
<i>Irish Times</i> .	<i>Times</i> .
<i>London Daily Chronicle</i> .	<i>Truth</i> .
<i>London Daily Mail</i> .	<i>Westminster Gazette</i> .
<i>London Daily News</i> .	<i>World</i> .
<i>London Daily Telegraph</i> .	
<i>Scotsman</i> .	

APPENDIX II.

At the meeting of the Trustees held October 14, 1904, the following report was read:—

The Librarian begs to report as follows on the three questions in the Treasury letter of the 4th January, 1904, referred to him by the Trustees on the 8th January.

1. The whole of the Book-Store from the ground floor to the attic is fitted with parallel book-presses, occupying all the space available in the most economical way. Of late it has been found necessary to add new shelving fitted against the walls themselves, a device which seriously encroaches on the width, light and convenience of the side passages. The basement of the general building is entirely useless for book-store purposes, with the exception of that part immediately underneath the west wing. This part, badly lighted, badly ventilated, and difficult of access, has nevertheless been fitted with rough shelving, and now contains thousands of volumes, but is really unsuitable for book-storage. In the

Reading Room also, where shelving was from the first provided for books of reference, this shelving has been increased year by year until it is now treble the original amount, and fully occupies the space available. In the unfinished fragment of the East Wing, the ground floor room is a restaurant; the room above it, recently fitted up, is fast filling with costly works on architecture and sculpture, and other large books. There is a room in the attic of this fragment never yet fitted up. It is required for accommodation of the Alexander Thom Bequest of 4,000 valuable works. These books are at present laid aside in paper parcels for want of a place to shelve them.

2. It would be an impossible step to dispense with any of the possessions of a great State Library, since actual experience proves that no book, periodical, or newspaper is so old, or apparently so obsolete, as not to be required by students, scholars, or persons making research. In this our experience is the same as that of the librarians of all great libraries.

3. The Librarian estimates that the amount of space required by annual accessions at present is between 4,000 and 5,000 cubic feet of space per annum. It should also be stated that owing to the growing power of the Library to attract donations, this increase is itself increasing by 10 or 15 per cent. per annum. But the Librarian would venture to point out that the most pressing need of the Library at the present moment, a need which the Trustees have again and again emphasized, is properly organized accommodation for patent specifications, Ordnance survey maps, and newspapers—that is, means not only of shelving these classes, but of giving the public proper modes of consulting them, combining convenience to the consulters with safety to the books.

The Librarian has not been requested to report on the inconvenience resulting to the public service from want of adequate office accommodation, or on the need of a large delivery room for new consignments of books, or on the overcrowding of the Reading Room. But he ventures as to these matters to call attention afresh to the Trustees' Reports.

(Signed), T. W. LYSER
Librarian

National Library of Ireland
August 10, 1904

APPENDIX III.

THE VIEWS OF THE TRUSTEES AS TO ACCOMMODATION IN THE BUILDING OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARY

The Trustees consider that increased accommodation in the National Library is necessary for three purposes:—

1. Storage with proper provision for administration of Newspapers, Patent Specifications, and Maps.
2. Improved Office or Administrative accommodation.
3. Enlargement of the Reading Room.

1.—*Book Accommodation.*

The Trustees consider that the chief defect in the present book accommodation in the Library building is the absence of sufficient specialised accommodation for Newspapers, Ordnance Survey Maps, and the Specification of Patents. The Trustees have explained in detail their views on

the subject in a Statement adopted at their meeting on October 12, 1899, and forwarded to the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education. In this Statement the Trustees call attention to the pressing need—not for extension of the Library Building, but rather for completing it, in accordance with the Architect's plan, as originally laid before the Trustees and accepted. The special requirement of three large collections, viz.: the Newspapers, the Ordnance Survey Maps, and the Specifications of Patents are described. Not only is it an inconvenience to the public, but a cause of risk to the collections, that adequate provision for these special requirements has not been made. Also the arrangement and administration of the other books of the Library are hampered by the intrusion of these collections upon the space which would otherwise be sufficient for the normal growth of many years. The first representation made by the Trustees upon this subject occurs in their Report for 1896, where they say—

"As regards the Library Building, the most pressing need is the completion of the unfinished wing of the Library. Not only do we need that the portion now built should be fitted up, but it is also necessary to provide proper shelving on a large scale for newspapers and for patents."

In their Report for 1897 the Trustees say—

"It is necessary to provide accommodation of a proper kind for Newspapers, for Patents Specifications, and for the fine and growing collection of the large Ordnance Survey Maps. This accommodation can be provided only by building that wing of the Library Book-Store which was postponed in 1884. Were it built Newspapers, Maps, and Patents at length could be properly arranged and made more easily accessible to the public."

The Trustees, in 1898, again return to the subject in their Annual Report, and finally, in 1899, make the full and minute analysis already specified of the needs of the three great collections. It is obvious that the inconvenience and mischief from the defective accommodation must increase yearly.

2.—*Office and Administrative Accommodation.*

In the Statement of 1899 the Trustees refer incidentally to the need for improved *Office Accommodation*. They say—

"At present the Librarian's office is the only cataloguing room available, and the crowding of books and cataloguers into the Librarian's office is considered in all libraries of considerable size to be an impediment to the efficient discharge of the Librarian's business."

In their Report for the year ending March 31, 1902, the Trustees say—

"There is . . . no Cataloguers' Room in the Library, nor is there any Delivery Room for the unpacking of new large consignments of books (a room shelved for the temporary reception and sorting of these books.)"

In their Report for the year ending March 31, 1903, the Trustees say—

"There is . . . no room for the unpacking of new large consignments of books, with shelves and tables and space for the proper temporary reception and sorting of such masses of books, before they are catalogued and drafted to their permanent place in the book stores."

The Trustees, on January 23, 1903, forwarded to the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction a Statement pressing upon the Department as an additional reason for haste in completing the

Library Building the acquisition by the Library of the publications of the Congress of the United States of America from 1867 to date, in which occurs the following passage:—

"Their value is very great, but there is no proper place anywhere in the building where they can be safely unpacked, checked, stamped, classified, and catalogued. At present this valuable collection, occupying eighty-six large packing cases, encumbers and disfigures the entrance hall of the Library; and with existing Library accommodation there is no immediate possibility of the unsightly obstruction being removed. The unpacking of the books in the hall would be unsafe, if not impossible. Suitable accommodation for Library treatment of works of this character and number is imperatively required."

The Trustees, in their Report of 1903-4, again returned to the subject.

From the foregoing passages it is to be gathered that the chief points upon which the Trustees insist under the second heading, viz: *Improved Office or Administrative Accommodation*, are—A Cataloguers' Room, and a Delivery or Accession Room. The Trustees would add that a room to accommodate Library attendants temporarily entrusted with particular tasks, such as the repair or stamping of books, would facilitate work, and much promote order.

3.—*Reading Room Accommodation.*

As to the enlargement of the Reading Room—the Trustees feel convinced that the time has now arrived when some action in the matter is imperative. They would call attention to the growth in the number of attendances of readers since the occupation of the new Library Building in 1890. Owing to causes explained in their Report for 1895, the Trustees regard the return of the year 1893 as the first reliable return subsequent to that occupation. In that year the attendances numbered 113,838, a daily average of 388. Thence the numbers rose with occasional fluctuation until in the year ending March 31, 1902, they were 150,780, a daily average attendance of 518, and comparison of the returns of several preceding years convinced the Trustees that this was not to be an exception, but to be frequently reached, or exceeded. The Trustees thought it therefore, right, in the Annual Report for the year ending March 31, 1902, to insert the following statement:—

"In consequence of the great increase in the number of readers, the accommodation provided in the present Reading Room has been found, for some years, altogether unsatisfactory, and additional accommodation will soon become urgent."

In the year ending March 31, 1903, the attendance rose to 174,786, a daily average of 588½, and the Trustees in the Annual Report state—

"The over-crowding of the Reading Room during the past year has at times been very great, and the Trustees again draw the attention of the Department to this important subject. Study is hampered by the conditions under which, not infrequently, it must be pursued in our Reading Room."

In the year ending March 31, 1904, the attendances of readers numbered 181,385, with a daily average of 619. The Trustees in the Annual Report write:—

"The over-crowding of the Reading Room during the past year has at times been a difficulty, and the Trustees again draw the attention of the Department to this important subject, repeating their words of last year, that 'study is hampered by the conditions under which, not infrequently, it must be pursued in our Reading Room.'"

Another year has just come to an end, and the Trustees have the gratification of again reporting an increase in the usefulness of the Library. It was open on 292½ days. The attendance numbered 198,274, a daily average of 577.

The facts as to the accommodation in the Reading Room are as follows:—The General Reading Room at present contains thirty-two tables, each six feet by three feet five inches. The Ladies' Reading Room contains five tables, each of the same size. No more tables can be placed in the General Reading room without impeding movement in the room. The thirty-two tables of the General Reading Room accommodate 128 readers, if it be granted that each table may seat four readers. As each table is only six feet long, and forty-one inches wide, each student in such an arrangement has three feet "elbow" room, with twenty inches "depth" in front of him. Obviously an insufficient allowance, if the reader desires to use several volumes at once, and if, moreover, it be remembered how disturbing to study is close neighbourhood with others. But sometimes even with this crowding there is not room at the tables for the readers; they may be seen standing round the room reading at the ledges of the book-cases, or sitting on Library "steps"—all chairs and tables occupied. In fact the discomfort from this source has been known to cause readers to leave the Library.

The Trustees wish to repeat their opinion that the original plan of the Library Building should be completed, and that the Reading Room accommodation should be enlarged and extended; but they do not think it within their province to advise and suggest what particular building plan should be adopted. They feel, however, that the National Library of Ireland should be aided in its development by every statesmanlike and rational liberality.

APPENDIX IV

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN FOR THE YEAR 1904-5

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF IRELAND,
KILDARE STREET.

May 12, 1905

To the Council of Trustees of the National Library of Ireland

GENTLEMEN

In this sixth report of the new series ordered by you in January, 1900, nothing that is new or original in procedure in the internal affairs of the Library is to be chronicled, but there has been a steady and gratifying advance in branches of activity upon which you have received information in preceding reports.

The insertion in large folio ledgers, for use in the Reading Room, of subject references taken from the annual volumes issued by Mr. Archer between 1874 and 1903 has been steadily pursued. The task which supplements this, of type-writing on cards all subject references written for the books added to the library during the year has also made much progress, and the cards have been of great practical service.

During the fortnight in August, 1904, when the Library was closed for arrangement and dusting, a careful classification of the French literature was made, and an index list in accordance with this arrangement of the books was written up in a ledger provided for the purpose.

The following portions of the Library were in particular examined, cleaned and arranged, shelves being where necessary inserted, and better order obtained:—House of Commons publications (Blue Books), and the sections Zoology, Philosophy, Bibliography.

During the year great attention has been given to the introduction of better order in the section of Ecclesiastical History, Theology, and Mythology; also in the sections Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Engraving and Music; and, besides, many tasks too small for specific mention have been executed.

The Board of Public Works has provided during the past year fine cabinets containing large dust-proof drawers for great volumes unfit to stand upright with safety on ordinary shelves. The task of collecting from various parts of the Library the volumes which are to be lodged in these cabinets has been almost completed.

Good progress has been made in writing catalogue-slips not only for books received during the year, but also for great numbers of books received during the past twenty or thirty years, which had been lying by because of the pressure of other business.

Among the portions of the Library for which slips were written by the special cataloguers during the year are the large collection of bound volumes of Pamphlets (these slips are now arranged in boxes for reference), the Smithsonian "Contributions to Knowledge," and the Smithsonian "Miscellaneous Collections"; the Reports of the United States National Museum; Buchon's *Chroniques Nationales Françaises*, Perrin's *Collection des Mémoires relatifs à l'histoire de France*. Sets of volumes laid aside in previous years because of special difficulty have been dealt with. Many old plays have been catalogued, and a very large number of volumes of periodicals in the classes of history, literature, political science, philology, philosophy, chemistry and botany.

The advance in arrangement and listing of the old maps of the Library mentioned in previous reports has been continued. A considerable advance in the arrangement and binding of old newspapers has been made.

An endeavour is now being made to read for the press and to urge on the printing of the large masses of catalogue slips written in late years. A ten-years' subject index in one alphabet, from 1894 to 1903, is being arranged from the subject-references constantly written for the accessions of those years as they passed on into the Library.

During the past year the set of the Journals of the House of Commons of the nineteenth century, of which only a few volumes were in the Library, has been gradually coming in; but this is only one of several distinct efforts to complete sets of importance which had been accidentally neglected in the past.

I am, Gentlemen

Your obedient Servant

T. W. LISTER.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE FOR IRELAND.**THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEAN AND COUNCIL
FOR THE SESSION 1903-4.**

TO THE SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you the Thirty-sixth Annual Report of the Council of the Royal College of Science.

During the session 1903-4 there were four Royal Scholars and two Royal Exhibitioners, seventeen Science Scholars, and twenty Agricultural Scholars. Of these twelve were teachers-in-training. All were undergoing a three years' course of education. In addition there were three students sent by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction to receive free courses of instruction in special subjects. The total number of individual students was 116.

Sessional examinations were held in all subjects, and, as usual in some cases, conjoint examiners were appointed by the Department. The award of diplomas, scholarships, and prizes was made by the Council after the close of the session 1904. The Council also nominated Mr. A. H. Fleming to an 1851 Exhibition Scholarship as a student of Physics.

Courses of instruction were given to teachers during the long vacation, in Chemistry, Physics, Mechanics, Botany, and Physiology and Hygiene.

The accommodation and necessary equipment for teaching various important subjects has yet to be provided. There is no Engineering laboratory, no laboratory for Electro-technology, and there are no workshops. In consequence of this latter deficiency there was no workshop practice, which is an essential part of the curriculum in the Faculty of Engineering.

In the Faculty of Applied Chemistry a complete course of lectures on Organic Chemistry was delivered for the first time, and there was an adequate course of Organic laboratory practice. The newly-fitted chemical laboratory for students of the first year was occupied in January, 1904, and this greatly facilitated the carrying on of the more advanced work in the old laboratory as well as the elementary work in the new one.

The duties attached to the Chair of Zoology were ably discharged, as in the two previous sessions, by Mr. G. H. Carpenter, B.Sc. It is a source of satisfaction to the Council to know that the Department has definitely appointed Mr. Carpenter to the Chair of Zoology.

The Council have to note with regret the resignation of Mr. A. E. B. Manders, the Demonstrator of Chemistry and Assay-

ing, owing to ill health. Mr. Manders was formerly a student of the College, who acquired professional experience as an assayer and technical chemist at Johannesburg. Being thoroughly well acquainted with the business of an Assay laboratory, and possessing a practical knowledge of the management of gold extraction processes, he became an excellent teacher, taking a personal interest in the students in his charge.

The Council have also to record their sense of the loss which the College has sustained by the resignation of the Lecturer in Organic Chemistry, Dr. F. G. Donnan, M.A., in consequence of his having the honour to be appointed the first occupant of a distinct Chair of Physical Chemistry in the United Kingdom, viz., that founded by Sir John Brunner in the University of Liverpool. His wide practical experience of Organic work and of laboratory organisation, his originality and mental activity, and the geniality of his disposition render his departure a distinct loss to the College.

Some difficulty has arisen of late in holding the sessional examinations of the College within the limits of time prescribed by the Department. It is upon the results of these examinations that certificates, prizes, scholarships and diplomas are awarded, and the holding of the examinations and the tabulation of the results are, therefore, among the most formal and important duties of the College. The Council hope to make proposals for the satisfactory solution of such difficulties as have been encountered in the last two years.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

W. N. HARTLEY,
Dean of Faculty.

DIVISION :—CHEMISTRY.

Professor W. N. HARTLEY, D.Sc., F.R.S.

The number of students attending the courses of Chemistry were—forty-five of the first year, nineteen of the second year, five of the third year, besides three students of Assaying.

To the students of the first year fifty-nine lectures were delivered by the professor on General Chemistry, including the outlines and principles of Metallurgy and Thermo-Chemistry; to the students of the second year attending the lectures on Organic Chemistry, there were sixty-four lectures delivered on Organic Chemistry by Dr. Donnan, and to the students of the third year a course of twenty lectures was delivered by Professor Hartley on the applications of spectroscopic analysis and research to Organic Chemistry.

In the laboratories there were forty-five students of the first year, nine of the second year, three of the third year, three students in the Assaying laboratory, and one research student of the fourth year.

There were in all a total of sixty-one individual students, including one non-associate not given above, attending practical instruction.

An interruption to progress with research work was occasioned by the reorganisation of the chemical department; nevertheless the students of the third year received practical instruction in the methods of spectroscopic research in Organic Chemistry carried out with the new quartz spectrograph. Mr. W. J. Wren, A.R.C.Sc.I., prepared a number of pure substances derived from uric acid, and photographed their absorption spectra. These were made use of as a contribution towards the continuation of the Professor's researches published in 1887 into the relationship between colour and the chemical constitution of organic compounds, such as dyes. Specimens of some of these substances and a number of photographs of absorption spectra taken by Mr. Wren, with a considerable number of photographs from Professor Hartley's collection, were forwarded to the St. Louis Purchase Exposition to be exhibited as examples of the applications of photography to chemical analysis and research. The International Jury of Awards have awarded a Silver Medal in Group 23 and a Gold Medal in Group 16 to these exhibits.

On the Transaction of the Chemical Society the following work was published in 1904:—

The Absorption Spectrum of *para*-Nitroso-dimethylaniline. W. N. Hartley.

Upon the request of Professor H. Kayser, of Bonn, an article was written for Volume III. of his *Handbuch der Spectroscopie, Kapitel III. Beziehungen zwischen Absorption und Constitution Organischer Körper*. This is now passing through the press for publication.

DIVISION :—PHYSICS : Professor W. F. BARRETT, J.P., F.R.S.

The courses of instruction in Experimental Physics as given in the detailed syllabus in the College Directory for the first, second, and third years' students were carried out during the past session.

(1.) To students of the *first year* a course of sixty lectures on Physics was delivered by the Professor; these were supplemented by thirty-one tutorial classes taken by Mr. W. J. Lyons, B.A., A.R.C.Sc. Lond. The first-year class was attended by forty-seven students, of whom forty-five were Associates. All these students received instruction in Practical Physics throughout the session, a course of sixty-seven lessons of three hours each

being given under the direction of the Professor, assisted by Mr. W. J. Lyons and Mr. G. Hanlon, B.A. In the sessional examination Professor Reinold, F.R.S., acted as co-examiner. Thirty-nine students entered for examination, of whom 90 per cent. passed both in theory and practical work, fifty-four per cent. of these passing with credit.

(2.) To students of the *second year* forty-five lectures were delivered by the Professor, and seven tutorial classes taken by Mr. Lyons, together with practical instruction in the laboratory. This course, as regards the first term, was attended by twenty Associate students, and the remaining time by eight Associate students consisting of teachers-in-training and chemists. In the sessional examination all except one passed, and of these 63 per cent. passed with credit.

(3.) In the *third year* there were two students who devoted 170 days to practical work in the laboratory; these were teachers in training, both of whom gained their diploma.

During the past session a total of *sixty-nine* individual students have been working in the Physical laboratory at their respective courses of instruction as specified in the College syllabus. This large number throws an altogether unfair amount of work on Mr. Lyons, the assistant to the Professor of Physics, who is also most inadequately paid. Even with the occasional and temporary and valued assistance of Mr. Hanlon, so large a practical class, as occurs in the first year, when forty-seven students were under instruction simultaneously, cannot be properly taught unless more assistance is provided.

In addition to this urgent need the Professor of Physics desires to draw attention to the following points:—

(1.) The overcrowded state of the Physical laboratory—to which reference has frequently been made in previous reports—still continues, and causes not only great additional labour in teaching but has prevented the carrying out of original research (except during the vacation); every part of the laboratory being occupied.

(2.) The need of additional apparatus for lecture purposes, and also of several essential instruments of precision for advanced students in Physics. During the past session several requisitions for physical apparatus urgently needed for the instruction of advanced students have not been sanctioned at headquarters.

(3.) The insanitary state of the Lecture Theatre, and the absence of any proper ventilation therein, has seriously affected the health of the Professor and his lecture assistant. Year after year attention is drawn to this fact, but nothing is done. Large rats—no doubt thirsting for scientific instruction—sometimes come out on the floor of the Lecture Theatre, even during the lecture, to the manifest disturbance of the class.

Research.

The fourth and fifth part of the researches which Professor Barrett and Mr. Brown have been conducting for several years past on the "Physical properties of numerous alloys of Steel," prepared by Mr. Hadheld, of Sheffield, was published in the *Scientific Transactions of the Royal Dublin Society* for September, 1904. This part deals with the thermal conductivity and micro-structure of these alloys.

Mr. P. Belas, A.R.C.S.E., during his third year conducted an investigation on the "Structure of water jets under the influence of sound." This investigation, begun some years ago by Professor Barrett, was communicated by him to the Royal Dublin Society, and is published in their Proceedings; an abstract also appeared in *Nature*. A paper on the "Determination of the vapour pressure of liquids," by Mr. Hutchinson, the result of work in the Physical laboratory, was also communicated to the Royal Dublin Society by Professor Barrett, and is published in their Proceedings.

Mr. Fleming, in his third year, has been investigating, under the direction of the Professor, the subject of "Thermoelectric hysteresis," in couples containing iron or one of its alloys.

Publications.

Bulletin No. 2 [Science and Art Series]—The Spectrometer: its Construction, Adjustment, and Use, by W. J. LYONS, B.A., A.R.C.S.E.

ELECTRO-TECHNOLOGY: W. BROWN, B.Sc., Lecturer.

The work in this section has been greatly hindered by the want of proper accommodation, apparatus, and electrical machinery, especially with the *third-year* students in the Faculty of Engineering.

The following courses of instruction were given during the session:—

(1.) A course of sixty-five lectures to the *second-year* students in the Faculty of Engineering, and teachers, viz., sixty-two by the Lecturer and three by Mr. Allen; also 128 hours' practical instruction in the laboratory to the same students were given by the Lecturer and Mr. Allen.

There were two term examination papers set by the Lecturer, for students in the Faculty of Engineering, and a sessional examination held in June, when Professor F. G. Baily, M.A., acted as co-examiner. The sessional examination for teachers was held at the end of the second term, when Professor Baily also acted as co-examiner.

(2.) A course of ten lectures on absolute electrical measurements, and forty-six lectures on Electro-technology, were given by the Lecturer to the *third-year* students in the Faculty of Engineering; also ninety-four hours' Drawing and Dynamo

Design by the Lecturer and Mr. Allen. An examination was held at the end of each term, as well as a sessional examination in June.

(3.) *Summer Courses to Teachers.*—There were two courses in Physics given during the month of July, under the direction of the Lecturer on Electro-technology.

(a.) The *fourth year* course on Magnetism and Electricity was attended by thirty-four teachers, and consisted of twenty lectures given by the Lecturer, and twenty days' practical work in the laboratory, in which Mr. Allen acted as senior assistant, with three junior assistants to help him.

A theoretical examination and a practical examination were held at the end of the course.

(b.) The *third year's* course on Heat, Light and Sound, was attended by thirty-four teachers, and consisted of twenty lectures given by the Lecturer, and twenty days' practical work in the laboratory, in which Mr. Macdonald acted as senior assistant, with two junior assistants to help him.

A theoretical examination and a practical examination were held at the end of the course.

Publications.

Bulletin No. 3 [Science and Art Series]—The Quadrant-Electrometer: its Construction and Use, by R. G. Allen, A.R.C.S.I.

Laboratory Handbook of Electro-technology, by W. Brown and R. G. Allen.

DIVISION :—MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

Professor J. LYON, M.A.

Forty-five first year students attended the course in Mechanical Drawing and Descriptive Geometry.

Twelve students attended the second year course in the schools. Fourteen students attended a course of fifty lectures given by the Professor on machine construction and the steam engine.

Second Year.

Ten Agricultural second year students attended a course on Surveying given by the Lecturer.

Third Year.

Seven students attended a course of seventeen lectures on Agricultural Engineering given by the Professor.

Seven third year engineering students attended a course on Surveying by the Lecturer.

Seven third year Engineering students attended fifty-three lectures on Engineering and attended for school work, the lectures being given by the Lecturer.

DIVISION :—MATHEMATICS.

Professor W. McF. ORR, M.A.

In the department of Mathematics the following lectures were delivered :—

By the Professor :—

To students of the first year—108 in Mathematics, and 75 in Mechanics.

To students of the second year—46 in Mathematics, 44 in Mechanics.

To students of the third year—26 in Mathematical Physics, 60 in Applied Mechanics, 38 in Thermodynamics.

By the Assistant :—

To students of the first year—108 in Mathematics, 45 in Mechanics.

To students of the second year—35 in Mathematics, 30 in Mechanics.

To students of the third year—65 in Mathematical Physics, 19 in Mechanism.

DIVISION :—BOTANY.

Professor T. JOHNSON, D.Sc.

The usual courses in Botany were given to the Agricultural students in their second year, and to the Technical students in their second and third years. The Technical students intending to devote themselves to the teaching of natural history have too little time to devote to Botany owing to the multiplicity of subjects claiming their attention. It is highly desirable that a fourth year should be added, to be devoted entirely to one or more branches of natural history. The work of the Seed-testing Station has increased considerably during the past session, more than 1,000 samples of seeds having been examined. As director of the station the Professor of Botany visited Counties Kerry, Mayo, and Donegal, in connection with an inquiry into the potato yellow-blight. He also visited Kilkenny in connection with a serious case of swede-bolting. Much of the time of the Professor of Botany and his assistant has been spent in the investigation of various crop diseases, and reports on the same have been communicated to the Department. In consequence, but little time was available for the superintendence of the botanical collections in the Museum.

In July two courses were attended by teachers. One course, covering the fourth year syllabus in Botany, was attended by three students; the other, covering the third year syllabus, was attended by five students.

A paper, entitled—

Willow Cancer : *Physolepora gregaria*, by T. Johnson, was published.—*Sc. Procs. R.D.S., X. (N.S.), Part II., No. 17.*

DIVISION :—GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

Professor GRENVILLE A. J. COLE, F.G.S.

The principal addition to the resources of the Geological laboratory has been the completion of a collection of typical fossils stratigraphically arranged, for the use of the Agricultural students and teachers-in-training. The collection of Irish soils has been largely extended, particularly by the addition of samples from the experimental barley-plots of the Department. Other Irish specimens have been obtained during the field-tour of the Agricultural students.

This tour, which extended over nine days, and covered a series of typical areas from Galtymore to Ballycastle, was undertaken in conjunction with the work in Agricultural Botany; the teachers-in-training, then studying the natural sciences in their second year, obtained permission also to attend.

By arrangement with other Professors, the course of lectures in Mineralogy for students in the Faculty of Chemistry was completed early in the second term, and the Professor of Geology then obtained leave for two months, in order to undergo a course of treatment at Bath. He desires to record the admirable manner in which the practical classes in Geology and Mineralogy were conducted during his absence by Mr. Crook, with whom he remained in frequent communication.

The work in Mineralogy has again suffered by the removal of a great part of the collections for a third time, to make space for a new chemical laboratory. The cramped space found for the cases, and the absence of light from most of them, renders them practically useless, except when specimens are lifted out, and carried for some distance, through the chemical laboratory and up a flight of stairs, into the geological rooms. The abolition of the lecture-room on the front staircase, to make way for the new division of the Agricultural Botany, has also proved a serious inconvenience, four divisions of the College work having now to share the badly lighted lecture-room opening off the Biological laboratory.

Research.

The Professor and assistant have been engaged in the mechanical and mineral analysis of a large number of soils from the experimental barley-plots of the Department.

Mr. T. Crook, A.R.C.Sc.I., has communicated a paper on—*"A Method for the Mechanical Analysis of Soils."* (*Sci. Proc. Royal Dublin Society*, 1904.)

The Professor has continued his observations on the older rocks of North-west Ireland, and has published, in conjunction with Mr. G. Lamplugh, a report on the geological features of the caves of Kesh, Co. Sligo. *Trans R.I.A.*, vol. xxxii., Sect. B, 1903.

DIVISION :—ZOOLOGY.

Professor GEORGE H. CARPENTER, B.Sc., M.B.I.A.

Zoological Teaching.—During the first term a new third year's course for Science teachers-in-training was attended by two students. They devoted the whole of their time to the subject, working in the laboratory for fifty-eight days, with occasional field excursions and constant demonstrations or tutorial classes. The course included advanced instruction in Animal Physiology, given by Mr. Clarke, in addition to training in general and systematic Zoology. The students were encouraged to write papers on the facts observed in the course of their work, and to draw up notes of lessons appropriate for school teaching.

The second-year course for the Faculty of Agriculture was confined to the second term, thirty-six full days' laboratory work being illustrated by thirty lectures. This course was attended by nine students. The general scheme of work followed was similar to that of the two preceding sessions. The class worked with great industry and enthusiasm. Experience has shown that it is preferable to spread the time of this course over two terms rather than to condense it within the limits of a single term.

In the third term the second year course for Science teachers was given, two students attending the class. There were twenty-one practical lessons, with demonstrations and several field excursions. The latter, held jointly for Botanical, Zoological, and Geological work, were attended also by the second year Agricultural students, and by third year Science teachers, so that opportunity was given for supplementing the instruction of the two previous terms. By the kindness of the Professor of Geology, the Geological laboratory was used for zoological instruction during the third term on certain days when the Biological laboratory was not available.

A summer course in Animal Physiology was given at the College during July by Mr. Clarke to five students. Mr. Clarke was also requested by the Department to conduct a course in Physiology at Carlow in August.

Attention must be called again to the very unsatisfactory accommodation for the Zoological teaching collections. The

renewal of the doors of the specimen cases outside the laboratory is urgently required, but nothing has been done in the matter, although representations on the subject were made two years ago.

Research.

Investigations on various insects and other animals injurious to farm and garden crops have been carried on for the purpose of answering enquiries on such subjects. At the suggestion of the Department, the cattle at the calf-feeding station in Co. Sligo have been utilised for experiments and observations to elucidate the life history of warble-flies and to arrive at the best means for preventing their attacks. In this work Mr. J. W. Steen has co-operated most heartily and efficiently.

The following publications by G. H. Carpenter were issued during the session :—

"Injurious Insects and other Animals observed in Ireland during the year 1903."—*Econ. Proc. R. Dublin Society*, vol. i., part v., no. 12.

"Collembola" in *Fauna Hawaiianensis*, vol. iii., London, 1904.

"Aptera, Araneida and Phalangida" in Report of Sligo Conference, Irish Field Club Union.—*Irish Naturalist*, vol. xiii., no. 9.

"Some Spring-Tails new to the British Fauna, with Description of a new Species."—*Proc. R. Phys. Soc. Edin.*, vol. xv., pt. ii. (in collaboration with W. Evans).

"Insects: their Structure and Life." Russian translation by W. A. Gerd, Moscow, 1903.

DIVISION :—AGRICULTURE.

Professor JAMES WILSON, M.A., B.Sc.

During the session, owing to lack of lecture-room accommodation, the classes held by the Professor of Agriculture, viz., Agriculture, daily, and Agricultural Economics, once a week, were held in his private room. The experience of the session confirmed the remark made at the end of last year's report, viz., that the efficiency of the work done in the Agricultural department would be improved by the services of a good agricultural analyst.

AGRICULTURAL BIOLOGY.

Lecturer—DAVID HOUSTON, F.L.S.

During the first term a course of laboratory instruction in Agricultural Bacteriology was given to the Agricultural students of the third year. Owing to the wide range of subjects

covered by Agricultural Bacteriology and to the time-consuming nature of the experimental work, the time at present allotted to this course is much too short. Furthermore, the laboratory accommodation is not sufficient to enable the necessary work being carried out with efficiency and comfort.

A course of laboratory and field instruction in Agricultural Botany was given to the students of the second year during second and third year terms. Towards the end of the course a combined Geological and Botanical tour throughout representative districts in Ireland was arranged and carried out with satisfactory results to the students.

The students in both years worked with great willingness and industry, and gave much satisfaction to the teachers.

It is a matter of regret that the recommendation made by the Professor of Agriculture in his report of last year with respect to the appointment of an analytic assistant, has failed to receive a favourable hearing, as the need of one in the Faculty of Agriculture is very real.

During the Christmas holidays a short course of lectures, with laboratory practice in Dairy Bacteriology, was given to a selected number of managers of registered creameries in Ireland.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

Lecturer—GEORGE STEPHENSON.

The work done in this class was that laid down in the syllabus; and the time-table was closely followed.

That more progress was not made was not due to any lack of earnestness or industry on the part of the students, but rather to causes for which they could not be held responsible. Particularly, I would deprecate the allowing of students to join the class at the second year instead of going through the full first year course. Only in very exceptional cases does such a practice yield satisfactory results. Moreover, it would seem highly desirable from an educational point of view that encouragement should be given to all students to continue some branch of literary study throughout their college course—and after.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE FOR THE SESSION 1903-1904, AND FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1904.

The number of students who attended the College during the session 1903-04 was 116.

Of these, 94 were associate students and 22 non-associate students.

The corresponding numbers for the previous five sessions were as follows :—

Session	1898-1899,	22	Associates,	75	Non-Associates.
"	1899-1900,	28	"	70	"
"	1900-1901,	41	"	76	"
"	1901-1902,	60	"	63	"
"	1902-1903,	80	"	48	"

The 94 associate students were divided as follows :—

First year,	. . . . .	45
Second year,	. . . . .	30
Third year,	. . . . .	19

The following associate students completed their three years' course, and, having passed all their sessional examinations, were awarded the College Diploma.

DIPLOMAS AWARDED.

- Mr. R. G. W. Addey, Diploma in Engineering.
- Mr. S. W. Webb, Diploma in Engineering.
- Mr. G. E. Piper, Diploma in Engineering.
- Mr. I. H. Blacker, Diploma in Engineering.
- Mr. D. A. Hacket, Diploma in Engineering.
- Mr. A. K. Homan, Diploma in Engineering.
- Mr. J. Black, Diploma in Agriculture.
- Mr. M. Horgan, Diploma in Agriculture.
- Mr. W. Godfrey, Diploma in Agriculture.
- Mr. D. Mellon, Diploma in Applied Chemistry.
- Mr. P. E. Belas, Teacher's Diploma.
- Mr. R. W. Blair, Teacher's Diploma.
- Mr. A. H. Flemming, Teacher's Diploma.

There was very keen competition for the two Royal Scholarships offered to first-year associate students, who were not scholars or exhibitioners. The first was one by Mr. D. Callanan, and the second by Mr. A. Moloney, but owing to the fact that Mr. P. J. Maher obtained marks equal to those which won the second Royal Scholarship, the Department, on the recommendation of the Dean and Council, awarded Mr. Maher a special Scholarship of equal value to that of a Royal Scholarship. The silver medal offered for competition to all first-year associate students was won by Mr. W. R. Johnston, but the Department awarded a second silver medal to Mr. T. M. Lyle, in consequence of his almost equally brilliant answering.

Through the kindness of the Royal Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851, the Dean and Council were given a nomination for one of their valuable Science Research Scholarships, and Mr. A. H. Flemming was nominated.

The opening of the Library from 7 to 10 on two evenings of the week continues to be much appreciated, large numbers of readers availing themselves of the opportunity of thus consulting the extensive and rare collection of scientific books, periodicals and reports which the Library contains.

The following is a list of the Medals, Scholarships, and Prizes, awarded at the sessional examinations held in June, 1904 :—

FIRST YEAR.

Silver Medal,	.	.	.	Mr. W. R. Johnston.
Special Silver Medal,	.	.	.	Mr. T. M. Lyle.
First Royal Scholarship,	.	.	.	Mr. D. Callanan.
Second Royal Scholarship,	.	.	.	Mr. A. Moloney.
Special Scholarship,	.	.	.	Mr. P. J. Maher.
Mathematics,	1st Prize,	.	.	Mr. W. R. Johnston.
"	2nd Prize,	.	.	Mr. D. Callanan.
"	2nd Prize,	.	.	Miss M. J. M. Stewart.
Mechanics,	1st Prize,	.	.	Mr. T. M. Lyle.
"	2nd Prize,	.	.	Mr. W. R. Johnston.
"	2nd Prize,	.	.	Miss M. J. M. Stewart.
Geometry,	1st Prize,	.	.	Mr. T. M. Lyle.
"	2nd Prize,	.	.	Mr. W. R. Johnston.
Physics,	1st Prize,	.	.	Mr. D. Callanan.
"	2nd Prize,	.	.	Mr. W. R. Johnston.
Chemistry,	1st Prize,	.	.	Mr. G. A. Watson.
Model and Freehand Drawing,	1st Prize,	.	.	Mr. T. M. Lyle.
"	2nd Prize,	.	.	Mr. W. D. Douglas.

SECOND YEAR.

Mathematics,	1st Prize,	.	.	Mr. I. Swain.
"	2nd Prize,	.	.	Mr. A. G. G. Leonard.
Mechanics,	1st Prize,	.	.	Mr. F. W. Warwick.
"	2nd Prize,	.	.	Mr. I. Swain.
Machine Construction,	1st Prize,	.	.	Mr. F. W. Warwick.
"	2nd Prize,	.	.	Mr. W. H. S. Elliott.
Physics,	1st Prize,	.	.	Mr. R. H. Grant.
Physics (Engineers' Course),	2nd Prize,	.	.	Mr. F. W. Warwick.
Physics (Chemists' Course),	1st Prize,	.	.	Mr. G. F. Harrison.

SECOND YEAR—continued.

Electrotechnology, . . .	1st Prize, .	Mr. F. W. Warwick.
Organic Chemistry, . . .	1st Prize, .	Mr. A. G. G. Leonard.
Mineral Analysis, . . .	1st Prize, .	Mr. A. G. G. Leonard
" " " " " " " "	2nd Prize, .	Mr. J. Clifford.
Surveying (Agricul. Course), .	1st Prize, .	Mr. A. Crockett.
Geology, . . .	1st Prize, .	Mr. A. Crockett.
Botany, . . .	1st Prize, .	Mr. A. Crockett.
Zoology, . . .	1st Prize, .	Mr. J. M. Adams.
" " " " " " " "	2nd Prize, .	Mr. A. Crockett.
Biology, . . .	1st Prize, .	Mr. J. M. Adams.
" " " " " " " "	1st Prize, .	Mr. A. Crockett.

THIRD YEAR.

Mechanism, . . .	1st Prize, .	Mr. G. E. Piper.
Thermodynamics, . . .	1st Prize, .	Mr. A. H. Flemming
" " " " " " " "	2nd Prize, .	Mr. G. E. Piper.
Mathematical Physics, . . .	1st Prize, .	Mr. A. H. Flemming.
Electrotechnology . . .	1st Prize, .	Mr. A. H. Flemming.
Surveying (Agri. Course), . .	1st Prize, .	Mr. T. Hallesy.
Veterinary Science, . . .	1st Prize, .	Mr. T. Hallesy.
Agricultural Chemistry, . .	1st Prize, .	Mr. T. Hallesy.
Engineering (Agri. Course), .	1st Prize, .	Mr. M. Horgan.
Bacteriology, . . .	1st Prize, .	Mr. J. Black.
Agriculture, . . .	1st Prize, .	Mr. J. Black.

P. A. E. DOWLING.

METROPOLITAN SCHOOL OF ART.

REPORT OF HEAD MASTER FOR THE SESSION 1903-4.

The total number of students who attended the School during the session 1903-4 was 509, of whom 291 attended the day and 218 the evening classes. There were, in addition, 15 Manual Instructors, who attended the Modelling Classes during the month of July.

The number of works sent to South Kensington for examination was 340.

In the Art examinations held under the Board of Education, the following numbers of successes were obtained in the subjects named:—

Freehand Drawing in Outline,	47
Model Drawing,	44
Drawing in Light and Shade, from a Cast,	22
Geometrical Drawing (Art),	24
Perspective,	11
Memory Drawing of Plant Form,	31
Drawing of Common Objects from Memory,	2
Design (Stage 1),	33
Design (Stage 2),	1
Anatomy,	4
Drawing from the Antique,	1
Drawing from Life,	2
Painting from Still Life,	5
Principles of Ornament,	6
Historic Ornament,	1
Modelling from the Antique,	4
Modelling Design (Stage 2),	1
Modelling the Head from Life,	2
Painting Ornament,	3
Drawing on the Blackboard,	19
Elementary Modelling (held by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction),	16

279

Of these 102 obtained the mark "1st Class" and 161 the mark "2nd Class," the remaining 16 being awarded the mark "Pass." The total number of works accepted for certificates was 44, of which 34 were for the Art Class Teacher's Certificate, 9 for the Art Master's Certificate, Group I, and 1 for the Art Master's Certificate, Group II. The result of the Science class examination was one success in Descriptive Geometry. In the National Competition the School was awarded one Bronze Medal, eight National Book Prizes, three King's Prizes, and five minor prizes. Three works were also purchased by the Board of Education as typical examples of the requirements for Art Teachers' Certificates. Under the Local Prize Scheme prizes were offered as follows:—

Section I.—A prize for gaining the highest number of First Class Awards in the May examinations.

Section II.—A prize for obtaining the Irish Teacher's Drawing Certificate.

Section III.—A prize for obtaining the Honours Certificate.

Section IV.—Three prizes to each of the four craft classes. These prizes to be awarded for excellence of design and workmanship.

Under this scheme the following students were successful:—

Section I.:

Florence Gillespie, 1st prize; Kathleen Fox, 2nd prize; Ethel Symes, 3rd.

Section II.—Prizes of £1 each:

Lily Agnew, Ernest Corr, James Golden, Dorothy Mackay, Nora Murphy, Eleanor Purser.

Section IV.—Craft Classes.

Enamel Class.—Emily MacCarthy, 1st prize; Harriett Hennessey and Francis Rigney, equal, 2nd prize; and Dora K. Allen, 3rd prize.

Mosaic Class.—Ethel Rhind, 1st prize; James O'Crowley, 2nd prize.

Metal Class.—Francis Rigney, 1st prize; Effie Luke, 2nd prize; Dora K. Allen, 3rd prize.

Stained-glass Class.—Catherine Scott, 1st prize; George Monks, 2nd prize; Hugh Barden, 3rd prize.

The following students have been granted "Free Studentships" by the Department:—James Golden, William Whelan, Ernest Corr.

Nora Dowdall, Henrietta Healy, Elizabeth Johnstone, Nora Murphy, and Neave O'Byrne.

The Studentships awarded by the Royal Dublin Society were held during the year by:—Ernest Corr, James Golden, Nora Murphy, Nina Rossiter, and Catherine Scott. These Studentships have now been discontinued by the Society.

In consideration of their work an extension of the "Teacherships-in-Training" was granted to:—Miss Effie Luke, Miss Margaret Blacklay, and Miss Elizabeth O'Kelly.

An extension of their Scholarships was also granted to Lily Agnew, Mary O'Neill, Dorothy Mackay—students in the ordinary classes—and to Ethel Rhind, James O'Growley, and Philip O'Donovan—of the Mosaic Class—and Francis Rigney, of the Enamel Class, and Joseph O'Hanrahan, of the Modelling Class.

The Design Class has been doing work for various technical purposes, such as "gesso," leatherwork, embroidery, but more especially for lace, several important designs for which have been prepared and the works carried out in the material at different lace centres such as Edgeworthstown, Convent of St. Louis, and Bath and Shirley Schools, Carrickmacross, Limerick, Crochet School, Ardara, Co. Donegal, and a few designs were also sent to London.

The Congested Districts Board having made a grant for the purpose, two lace-workers, Mary Hyland and Ellen Henry, have been sent up for a course of Drawing and Design, from the Technical School, Kiltimagh; Miss Graham, a lace teacher from Carrickmacross, has attended for a similar purpose, for which the Committee of the Branchardiere Fund made a grant. These students made exceedingly good progress, Miss Hyland gaining a National award, and Miss Henry proving very successful in the Royal Dublin Society's competitions, Miss Graham obtaining a success under the local prize scheme.

The work turned out in the Craft classes has, on the whole, been sound, and it is to be regretted that fuller use is not made of the opportunities they afford. I regret that the Mosaic class was deprived of Miss Holloway early in the summer through ill-health.

The summer course for teachers of Secondary schools was held in the month of July. It was attended by 111 teachers from different parts of Ireland. There were in addition 15 Manual instructors in attendance for a course of instruction in Modelling. The classes for these students were under the supervision of Mr. Brennan, assisted by Messrs. Luke,

Sheppard, Atkinson, Reeves, and Whelan, and Misses Jacob, Emerson, and Blacklay and Elvery. The students were most diligent, and many of them made excellent progress, considering the shortness of the time at their disposal. At the close of the course of Modelling an examination in that subject was held by Mr. O'Sullivan, the Department's Inspector.

Forty-five students of the Royal College of Science received instruction in Freehand and Model Drawing on Wednesday mornings throughout the session, and periodical examinations were held in these subjects, marks being awarded on their results. I have pleasure in testifying to the painstaking and thorough character of the teaching.

Amongst the students of the school who were successful in the competition for the "Taylor Prizes" offered by the Royal Dublin Society were:—Albert C. Power, who obtained a prize of £15 for a statuette entitled "An Archer." A prize of £10 was awarded to Joseph Hanrahan for a statuette of the same subject, whilst several successful competitors had been students in years past.

At the Art Industries Exhibition of the Royal Dublin Society 23 prizes were gained by the students of the school as compared with 20 last year. These included 14 for lace, 5 for leather work, and 3 for enamelling.

A course of twelve lectures on Architecture was delivered by Mr. G. B. Sheridan, A.R.I.B.A., and was attended by 25 students. A course of twenty lectures on Anatomy was delivered by Professor Alec. A. Fraser, and was attended by 47 students. Ten of those lectures were illustrated by demonstrations on the living model. The annual exhibition of students' work was held at Christmas, and was attended by 2,547 persons.

Twenty-five students worked out of doors in the Royal Botanical Gardens, Glasnevin, during the summer months.

The success of the school during the year under consideration is the best testimony to the devotion of the staff to their onerous duties, a testimony I have pleasure in corroborating as the result of my personal observation.

The school has been amply supplied with plants, for the purposes of various studies, by the keeper of the Royal Botanical Gardens, and thanks are due to him for his readiness to assist our teachers and students in every possible way.

To the Director of the Institutions of Science and Art and his staff thanks are also due, for valuable loans and other assistance obtained from the National Museum. The Librarian of the National Library of Ireland and his staff have taken a great interest in the work of our students, and have afforded them every help and information, and we have, on several occasions, been indebted for lists of books on special subjects of study.

During the year the School has lost the services of two of the most experienced and devoted members of the staff: Mr. Brennan, who for fifteen years has guided the destinies of the School, and spared no pains to make its teaching of the utmost practical value to the country, especially in giving prominence to the development of design as applied to lace-work and kindred industries. Much of the character of this work is due to his influence and the able assistance of Miss Jacob. Miss Julyan, who has spent no fewer than forty years in the service of the School, has also retired, and I can testify to the sound principles and practice inculcated by her through those years in those branches of study of which she had special charge.

The official work has been cheerfully and efficiently carried out by Mr. Tilly, the Registrar. The staff of attendants has worked well, notwithstanding the pressing demands made upon them.

R. H. A. WILLIS.

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